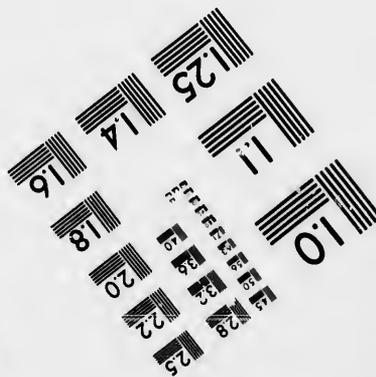
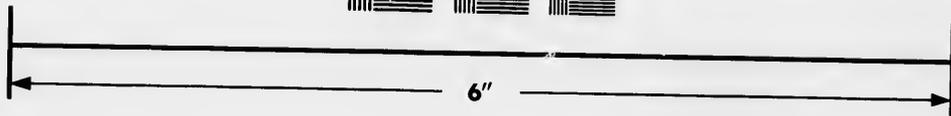
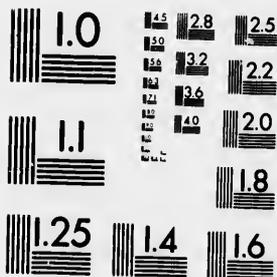


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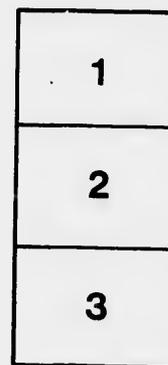
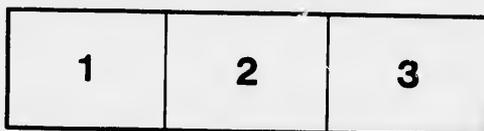
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MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

[PRICE 7]d.

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Office, — Corner Place d'Armes and Notre Dame Street.  
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**S N O W ' S**  
**CANADIAN SUPER-PHOSPHATE,**  
A STANDARD MANURE  
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### THE CITIZENS' INSURANCE AND INVESTMENT COMPANY.

The Montreal Gazette says: "We are requested by 'The Citizens' Insurance and Investment Company' to add to our notice of Wednesday referring to the proposed adoption of a uniform tariff of rates, after the 1st January next, by the several Fire Insurance Companies doing business here, that, as a local Company organized on the basis of limiting its risks to the area in the City of Montreal, protected by the water supply and the Alarm Telegraph, it is un- and that it will continue to afford to the citizens of Montreal, Insurance against fire at as low a rate of premium as is possible to be adopted in this condition, irrespective of the uniform tariff referred to, basing its rates on the fire losses in the City of Montreal alone."

### CHRISTMAS & NEW YEARS.

**SAVAGE & LYMAN**  
Have the honor of announcing to their numerous Friends and the Public,  
THE RECEPTION OF THEIR IMPORTATIONS  
FOR THE  
HOLIDAY SALES.  
AMONG THEM ARE  
GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

FINE JEWELLERY of all descriptions,  
ELECTRO-PLATED WARE in all its varieties,  
BEST TABLE CUTLERY,  
MARBLE MANTLE CLOCKS,  
Gent's and Ladies' ROSEWOOD and LEATHER DRESSING CASES, and BOYS' fitted complete.

—ALSO—  
SILVER Tea and Coffee Sets, Cups, Goblets, Salvers, Jugs, Forks, Spoons, Ladies, &c. &c.

—AND—  
A GREAT VARIETY OF  
FANCY GOODS,  
OF  
BEAUTIFUL & NOVEL DESIGNS.

The whole forming the finest and largest assortment they ever offered for inspection and sale.

SAVAGE & LYMAN,  
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RESOURCES OF THE COMPANY:  
Capital.....\$1,953,760  
Life Reserve.....\$281,103  
Reserved Surplus Fund.....\$27,045  
Undivided Profit.....\$24,719

Being the amount of Invested Funds...\$16,031,719

LIFE DEPARTMENT—The Directors would call attention to the moderate rates at which they are prepared to grant Life Policies and Annuities, and respectfully solicit a comparison of their terms with other first class English Companies:—

The Annual Premium for \$1,000 at age of 25 yrs. is \$18.90  
Under Table 2, Guaranteed Bonus (a form of assurance peculiar to this Company) 30 " 21.25

The annual premium on \$1,000 at 30 years of age is \$21.25. After 5 annual payments the policy is worth \$1,000. After ten, \$1,088. After twenty, \$1,264. After thirty, \$1,625. After fifty-four, \$2,500, being double the original amount assured, for the original annual premium.

Parents, whose ages are now 35 and 37, may secure \$1,000 to their children or other heirs, should they be orphaned, by the small annual fee of \$14.20.

A person aged 45 yrs. may on payment of \$1,000, secure for the remainder of life an annuity of \$100, some of \$100.00, being over 10 per cent on the investment.

The annual payment of \$6.17 will secure for a child one year old the sum of \$100 on his attaining the age of fourteen years, should he die before that age, all the premiums will be returned.

G. F. C. SMITH,  
Resident Secretary.

### LIFE AND GUARANTEE ASSURANCE.



Impowered, by Special Acts of British and Canadian Parliaments.  
CAPITAL.....£1,000,000 Sigs.  
Of which 4750,000 Sterling is Subscribed by over 1200 Shareholders.  
ANNUAL INCOME.....OVER £300,000 Sig.  
HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

GUARANTEE DEPARTMENT.  
In addition to Life Assurance, this Society issues Bonds of Security for persons holding Government, or other situations of Trust.  
BONDSMEN for Government, Bank or other Employers can obtain GUARANTEE SECURITY against losses which may arise to them from the defaultions of those for whom they have become sureties.

LIFE DEPARTMENT.  
Life Policyholders in the Society, in addition to sharing in the profits, can obtain Bonds of Security or Counter Security to a proportionate amount at any time, free of expense.  
Persons for whom this Society is Surety or Counter Security, can Assure their lives with PRIZES at considerably reduced rates.

All Premiums received in Canada, invested in the Province.  
EDWARD RAWLINGS, Secretary.

### ROBERT WOOD,

AGENT FOR EFFECTING  
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### A VALUABLE DISCOVERY.

From old and young, from rich and poor, from high-born and lowly, comes the Universal Voice of praise for

**HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RE-NEWER.**

It is a perfect and miraculous article. Cures baldness. Makes hair grow. A better dressing than any "oil" or "pomatum." Softens brash, dry and wiry hair into Beautiful Silken Tresses. But above all, the great wonder is the rapidity with which it restores

**GRAY HAIR TO ITS ORIGINAL COLOR.**

Use it a few times and PRESTO, CHANGE! the whitest and worst looking Hair resumes its youthful beauty. It does not dye the Hair, but strikes at the root and fills it with new life and coloring matter.

It will not take a long, disagreeable trial, to prove the truth of this matter. The first application will do good; you will see the NATURAL COLOR returning every day, and BEFORE YOU KNOW IT, the old, gray, discolored appearance of the Hair will be gone, giving place to lustrous, shining and beautiful locks.

Ask for Hall's Sicilian Hair Renewer; no other article is at all like it in effect. You will find it CHEAP TO BUY, PLEASANT TO TRY, and SURE TO DO YOU GOOD!

There are many imitations. Be sure you procure the genuine, manufactured only by

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Has on hand a heavy stock of the best  
**ENGLISH STATIONERY,**  
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AND EVERY REQUISITE FOR WRITING  
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BOOKS, expressly for Holiday Presents.



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We offer for Sale, Locks in all varieties, comprising  
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To secure \$5,000, in case of Death from Accident,  
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[Established 1842.]

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**CONFECTIONERY** of the choicest and best  
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ASSURANCE COY. (Limited.)

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All kinds of Fire and Life Insurance business  
transacted at reasonable rates.

Claims promptly and liberally settled without refer-  
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CAPITAL—ONE MILLION STERLING.

Head Office.....Edinburgh.

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new system of Reduced Rates.

All business transactions finally concluded in  
Canada without reference to the Parent Board.

Agencies in all the principal Towns in Canada.  
W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.  
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STATES CLAIM AGENT, Montreal, for the col-  
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for services in the United States Army and Navy;  
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against the United States.  
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All orders supplied at the lowest possible prices.

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Importers of, and Wholesale and Retail Dealers in,  
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No. 303 NOTRE DAME STREET, 303

MONTREAL.

Messrs. G. W. & Co. respectfully inform their  
friends and customers that they have removed to  
their old stand, No. 303 NOTRE DAME STREET, and  
will continue to keep a well-assorted Stock of

**FANCY and STAPLE DRY GOODS.**

Their leading departments are:

**SILKS—Black, Gros Grain, Gros de Naples, Rade-  
meire, Tissues, Fancy, Plain and Coloured**  
in every shade and variety.

**SHAWLS, DRESS GOODS, MANTLES, HOSIERY,  
GLOVES, LACE GOODS,**

**RIBBONS, SEWED MUSLINS,**

AND  
**BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED DUPLEX STEEL  
HOOP SKIRTS.**

Together with a very extensive Stock of

**FAMILY AND COMPLIMENTARY  
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The largest and best assorted stock of Woolen,  
Merino and Cotton HOSIERY to be found in the city.

**ALEXANDER'S and DUCHESSE'S KID GLOVES**  
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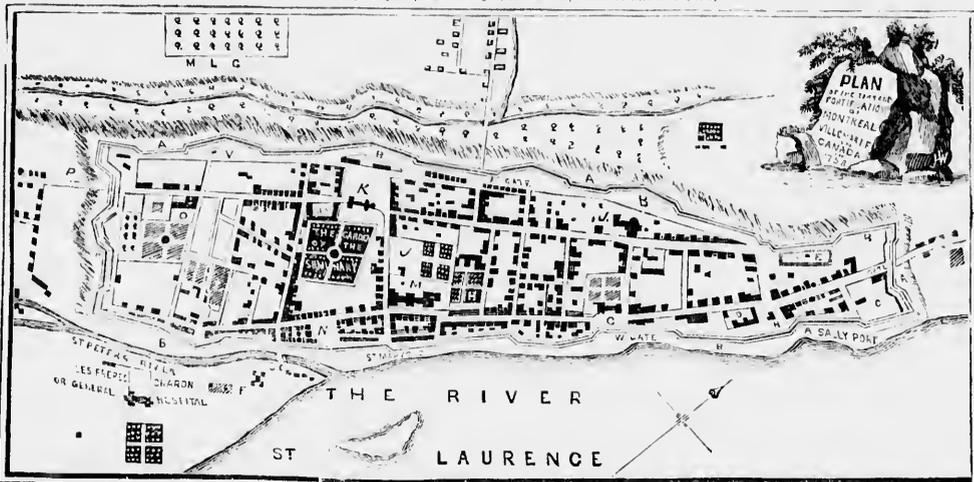
## ILLUSTRATED SUPPLEMENT.

MONTREAL, MONDAY, DECEMBER 23, 1865.

[Price 7d.]

### PLAN OF MONTREAL IN 1788.

(From the original deposited, engraved by J. H. Waller, for the Montreal Gazette.)



- A. A Dry Ditch, about 8 feet deep
- B. The Town Wall, the Parapet of which is only about 4 feet thick, of masonry.
- C. Monseigneur Vaudreuil, the Governor-General's Palace south the Parade.
- D. Monseigneur de Longueuil's House.
- E. The Fort, only a Cavalier, without a Parapet.
- F. House of Mons de Calliere.
- H. Sisters of the Congregation.
- I. The Jesuits' Gardens and Church.
- K. The Parish Church.
- L. Gardens of Mons. Brasseur and de Quain.
- M. The Nunnery Hospital and Gardens.
- N. The Market Place.
- O. Recollets Convent and Gardens.
- P. Recollet Gate.
- V. The Powder Magazine.
- M. L. G. Mons. Liniere's Gardens.

#### MONTREAL IN THE LAST CENTURY.

##### Appearance of the City.

The above plan of the city, originally "published by Thomas J. Jefferys, Geographer to His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, Jan. 1738." (George the Second's Frederick of unfortunate memory) speaks for itself. The town then consisted of what are now the East, West and Centre Wards, St. Mary's, St. Joseph's, and St. Lawrence's Suburbs, were only throwing out the first shoots of the architectural tree which now threatens to overshadow the Mountain, and St. Ann's, St. Antoine, and St. Louis Suburbs, were merely represented by the de Calliere, the de Liniere, and another Seigneurial homestead. It then contained a population, according to Knox, of 4,000 souls, and had evidently been laid out on the good old Quebec plan; the inhabitants speaking of the "Upper Town" and the "Lower Town," as if a steep hill divided them, and the ways were all but impassable. This was not the case, however. The streets running towards Craig Street, from the river, knew no Corporation or no City Surveyor, and although slightly steeper than at present, were by no means formidable. The distinction, in truth, was a conventional one, as no great change has evidently been made in the topography of the town. According to an old chronicler, "In the lower town the merchants and men of business generally resided; and here, also, were the place of arms, the royal magazines, and the Nunnery Hospital."—places delineated on the map. "The principal buildings, however," he proceeds to say, "were in the Upper Town, such as the Palace of the Governor, the houses of the Chief Officers, the Convent of the Recollets, the Jesuits' Church and Seminary, the Free School and the Parish Church. "The Recollets were numerous, and their buildings spacious. The house of the Jesuits was magnificent and their church well built, though their seminary was but small. "Several private houses, even at this time, made a noble appearance, and the Governor's Palace was a large, fine, building. The neighbourhood of the

city contained many elegant villas; and all the known vegetables of Europe were cultivated in gardens attached to them." The map shows that this description is by no means overdrawn. Nearly half the city was occupied by gardens on the trim, severe, model introduced in the early days of Le Grand Monarque,—examples of which may still be found in the Seminary gardens; and large, open, squares, cemeteries, and bye places, unfortunately for its appearance since built upon, abounded. Narrow streets, however, were the rule, and still remain, for Montreal then gloried in a mural crown, and, like all fortified cities, had to contract herself into the smallest space possible. Her houses were solidly constructed in that semi-monastic style peculiar to Rouen, Caen and the other towns of Normandy; but few attained to the dignity of a two-story building, and three-story buildings were rare. Some of the buildings of this period may still be standing, but owing to modern innovations and improvements are now not discoverable.

##### The First Burial Grounds of the City.

The first burying ground of the early settlers was at Pointe a Calliere, on the spit of ground depicted on the map. This ground seems to have been in use until the beginning of the 17th century, when another cemetery was opened on the site of the present Custom House, and continued in use for about fifty years, when it was turned into a market, and still another cemetery was opened on the Place d'Armes, in connection with the Parish Church, which, as may be seen by the engraving, then faced the North-East, and stood in the very middle of Notre Dame Street. This cemetery extended down Great St. James Street, and included nearly all the present square. Another cemetery existed on Little St. Joseph (now St. Sulpice) Street, in the grounds attached to the Hotel Dieu Nunnery. Still another burial place existed at this period—1750—on the lower or McGill Street end of Great St. James Street, and seems to have been appropriated to the use of the Protestants. As it is, bones and other sad relics of humanity

are generally found when the earth is disturbed in the localities in question. Large quantities were exhumed when the foundations of the Wesleyan Church in Great St. James Street were excavated,—others have been dug up in Notre Dame Street, at its intersection with the Place d'Armes, and still more along the sidewalk below the bank of British North America. This the proprietors near the places indicated, but especially on the North side of Great St. James Street, may readily verify by digging a foot or two into their cellars. The Catholic Cemetery seems to have been transferred to St. Antoine Suburbs in the early part of the present century, and up to 1854 had received the remains of 75,000 persons, that number having died from 1800 to 1854, the year in which the cemetery was closed, and a new one opened at Cote des Neiges on Dr. Beaubien's property. At the present rate of increase the city will have crept up the mountain side and down into the cemetery, and in fifty years have again clasped, perhaps still another cemetery will have to be opened. The germ of the present Mount Royal Cemetery emerged into existence a year or two before the close of last century. Bosworth says:—

"The Protestant inhabitants of this city, feeling the want of a place to bury their dead, according to rights of their preference, purchased a lot of land in Dorchester Street in 1798. At a meeting held at the Court House on the 21st of June in that year, Messrs. Edward W. Gray, Isaac W. Clarke, Arthur Davidson, John Russell and William Fowler, were chosen Trustees to receive a deed of the burying ground in trust for the Protestant inhabitants of the city and vicinity; and during their lives to make rules and regulations for the good order thereof; and in a vacancy of the Trustees the remaining members to elect others."

"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.

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A great many bodies have been removed from this ground since the opening of the Mount Royal Necropolis, and the day is not far distant when the question will probably arise whether it will be turned into a public garden or divided into building lots.

**The Fortifications**

But to revert to the early days of Montreal. Its first fortifications were a mere palisade hastily thrown up to protect the huts of the settlers when that consummate rascal *La Riv* and his warlike proceeed to burn and harry all the out-settlements on the island. These were subsequently supplemented by a bastion and a defective redoubt, built on a little hill on what is now Dalhousie Square, the which is still called *La Citadelle* by the oldest inhabitants. This was long previous to 1720, when, says Smith, in his history of Canada:—

"The wooden works erected for the protection of Montreal were in such a state of dilapidation that the Government of France, directed by an Arrêt, that was begun. The money amounted to three hundred thousand livres (a livre was equal to 10s. etc.) was advanced and paid by the Intendant of the Royal Treasury. The King of France, in the year 1741, by an Arrêt of the Council of State, in the year 1741, directed that one-half of that sum should remain on His Majesty's account, and that the Summery of Montreal (St. Sulpice) and the inhabitants should be obliged to repay the other half to His Majesty: The Company as Lords of the Island of Montreal, two thousand livres, and the citizens four thousand livres annually until the capital was paid off. These sums continued to be exacted until the year 1761. The mode of proportion and collection was settled by the Judge of Montreal and the Attorney General, and homologated by the Governor and the Council; and whatever sum of proportion the four thousand livres they raised each citizen, he was compelled to pay by the Royal Court of Montreal."

Wars and rumours of wars were then circling through the air; the English colonies on the Atlantic Coast were contemplating the extinction of French power on this continent, and consequently "there was no example of refusal ever known. The tax was cheerfully paid." This more substantial quadrangle of defences—which, by the way, was never put to any practical use—and could not keep out Amherst in 1760 or Montgomery's "Provincials" in 1775, was "fifteen feet high with battlements; having six or seven faces, large and small; one of which was at the North-East side of Dalhousie Square, another at the foot of Jacques Cartier Place; another at the foot of St Sulpice Street, and still another at the Custom House Square—then a market place—the remaining three being on the outlets of the following streets: Port, Notre Dame (West) and St Lawrence. Its existence is perpetuated by a rectification Lane, on the line of which its North-Western face principally extended.

**Removal of the Fortifications.**

In the early part of the present century, the city having overleaped its former bounds, and the walls having become a decided nuisance, it was resolved to remove them. The Lower Canada House of Assembly, in 1801, consequently passed an Act appointing the Hon James McGill, the founder of McGill College; Sir John Richardson, and Jenn Marie Mondet, N.P., father of Mr Justice Mondet, Commissioners, &c, to remove them. The walls had been erected at the joint expense of the Government and citizens. A similar partition attended the cost of their removal, the expense being equally divided between the Government and the citizens. When this work had been completed (anno 1817), the Commissioners proceeded to lay out a square and wider street on the Western terminus of the city; and, readily agreeing, decided to perpetuate the memory of their labours by conferring their name on the square, (the present Hay Market,) which was accordingly dubbed "Commissioners Square," and continued to be known as such until a few days before the Prince of Wales' arrival, when some of the Councillors very cleverly proposed to alter its name to Victoria Square in commemoration of said visit; which was done, and strange to say, after all the talking, and monument erecting proposals, it is the only memorial of the Prince's visit to Montreal. The Fortification Removal Commissioners readily came to an agreement respecting the name of their square, but seem to have had a little quarrel over the name of the new street. Before they widened it, it was called St Augustin Street. Mr McGill suggested that, in its new state, it should be called McGill Street, and entered it as such on the deed of homologation. Mr Richardson contended, on the contrary, that it should be called after him, and did likewise on the deed. Mr Mondet also put in his claim, arguing with equal force that it should be known as Mondet Street, and to his turn also entered it as such. It is hard to tell which legal Paris decided the question between these three contestants, but the

deed now in the *greffe* shows that Mr Richardson's and Mr Mondet's names were erased, and Mr McGill's allowed to remain. It is difficult to say if any portion of the old French wall is still above ground. The water front of the Quebec Gate Barrack is supposed to be built upon a part of it, and is the only portion left, being with the old Barrack on Water Street, near the Military Hospital, the only vestige remaining of French military power in this city. The Government store houses of the *ancien regime* were in the same part of the town, East of the Bonsecours Collegiary of the Marine, and Martel, "the Storekeeper," two gentlemen who displayed great talent in cheating the French Government out of its stores, and charging for them twice over, early received the name of *La Friponne*, a name which still adheres to the lane on which they abuted.

**Military Organization of the Province.**

At this period, 1759, Montreal contained 6,000 inhabitants, Three Rivers 1,5 0, and Quebec 6,700, the total population of the colony being estimated at 9,000, 8,000 of whom were in arms. Nevertheless the military organization of the Province was so perfect that Montreal alone had a militia force of about 1,000 effective men. This was by virtue of the Feudal Law of Fiefs, which obliged every man in the colony—the Noblesse excepted—to enroll himself in the Militia, and provided for the appointment of a Captain in every Parish who was responsible to Government for the drill and good order of his men.

When the Government wanted the services of the Militia as soldiers, the Colonels of Militia, or the Town Majors, in consequence of a requisition from the Governor-General, sent orders to the several Captains of Militia in every Parish to furnish to him a certain number of Militiamen chosen by those officers, who ordered the drafts into town under an escort, commanded by an officer of Militia; who conducted them to the Town Major who furnished each Militiaman with an uniform, a Canadian cloak, a breech cloth, a cotton shirt, a cap, a pair of leggings, a pair of Indian shoes and a blanket. After which, they were marched to the position for which they were destined, the Militia were generally reviewed once or twice a year to inspect their arms."

So far our chronicler. He omits to state what drill they were subjected to, but we gather from other sources that they acted as partisans or bush rangers, and the employment was congenial to the martial race, who readily came forward whenever the war drum sounded, and the French Carignan, Carillon, Laqueudoc, Beane, Guienne, La Sarre, Berry and Royal Roussillon infantry regiments, then stationed in the colony, marched forward to the tune of *Malbrouk s'en va en guerre*. We learn from the same source, and quote the statement for the edification of the public of the present day—that the French Canadian although only numbered from 80,000 to 90,000 souls,—Amherst's regiments being included in the previous enumeration of the population of the colony,—were so martial and well organized that they had 64 companies, or 7,976 men in the Government of Quebec, 19 companies, or 1,115 men in the Government of Three Rivers, and 87 companies, comprising 7,351 men in the Government of Montreal, making the total effective Militia men at the reduction of the colony 20,433 men."

**Military Administration.**

The organization, too, was very simple, consisting in Three Rivers and Montreal of the following Staffs: a Governor, pay 3,000 livres; a Lieutenant du Roi, 2,000; and a Town Major, 1,200. The sum of 1,300 livres was also allowed, as appears by General Murray's report, for "pay of the garrison," but as no garrison existed, in latter years, at least, these 1,500 livres "were perquisites to the several Governors," who generally allowed the Town Majors 100 livres and two barrels of powder "for signing the rolls" of these profitable men in buckram.

**Titles and Pay of the Legal Authorities.**

The legal gentlemen employed in the civil administration of the city were by no means so well paid as their military contemporaries, as the "Lieutenant-General Civil," or Sheriff, only received a yearly allowance of "P. Seigneur du Roi," or 875 s. per annum, and "P. Seigneur du Roi," or King's Attorney, 250 livres, or £10 8s 4d, or King's, scarcely enough to pay for the powdering of his ponderous wig, whenever he had to appear before any of the eleven bigger wigs of the "Conseil Supérieur," or General Court of the Colony. The titles of another class of functionaries, some of whom were quartered in the city for the behoof of the disorderly and evil subjects of "His Most Christian Majesty," will remind the reader of other characters so graphically described in "Quentin Durward." These were the "Prevot des Marchaux de France," salary 500 livres, and 10 livres per diem when travelling—an officer

who was employed in tracing roads, and appears to have been a cross between a Police Magistrate and a Land Surveyor. An "Exempt" under Jean, "a Hangman," was appointed to attend him, who had the smaller salary of 300 livres, and "7 livres 10 sols travelling charges, when in the execution of his office," a species of detective, in fact, the only one in the district. Four "Archers," 175 livres each, and—what do you guess, ers?—175 livres each, and not less than another Petit reader—neither more nor less than another Petit respectable sum of "300 livres" per annum. History does not state whether this distinguished "finisher" resided here. The probabilities are that he formed part and parcel of the Governor-General's retinue at Quebec, where, as the Conquest, a black man named "Frank" filled the important post that a person could argue himself unknown if he was not known by "Black Frank," for the truth of which, see that pleasant, chatty book by Philibert de Gaspe, the "Canadians of Old."

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

Small as were the greater part of these salaries, they seem to have been sufficient, combined with their other means, and provisions were comparatively cheap, and no luxuries imported as tea, sugar, &c, were usually imported. Wine only paid a duty of 10s. per hhd.; rum, 5d; bottled wine, 1d per bottle, and Eau de Vie, 5d per gal., the duty from these sources producing £3,018 2s 3d in 1757, the revenue of the Government from all sources only amounting to £43,000 12s 10d. A drawback against the Government for liquors £523 was allowed to the Governors for liquors imported by Montreal. All these duties were collected at Quebec as Montreal was not constituted a Port of Entry until 1832. This pleasant state of things, cheapness of provisions, &c, did not, however, last long, and it is surprising how the functionaries of the *ancien regime* managed to exist and get along to the close of the first half of the eighteenth century, at which period, by the way, 1752, the export of the cereals of the country began, two vessels sailing from Quebec in that year with wheat to Marseilles, which "was found merchantable."

**High Prices of Provisions in the 17th Century.**

The brave, long-winded, enduring and frugal inhabitants, "constantly employed in parties against the English Colonies, had not time to cultivate their lands, and though the scarcity of grain had long been made known to the Government of the country, yet the creatures and friends of Intendant Bigot were allowed to ship vast quantities of wheat to the West Indies to the manifest injury of the people of the colony;" so much so that wheaten bread was a rarity, and they had to subsist on oats and barley. This proved to be the case for some time after the conquest, as may be seen by the Proclamation issued in January, 1760, "His Excellency James Murray, Esquire, Brigadier-General, &c, &c, of His Majesty's Forces in the River St. Lawrence," &c, &c, who found it necessary to fix the prices of provisions at the following rates, to license all "British Bakers and Butchers," and order that a departure from them should entail a penalty of five pounds, and imprisonment if the offence was repeated:—"Bread, 1 lb. white, 5d; middling sort, 4d; brown, 3d. Butcher's meat; beef, 5d; mutton, 10d; veal, 6d; pork, 4d." Prices had been much higher before the proclamation of this order, and it is a wonder how the French officials managed to make both ends meet. Monsieur Bigot's "card money" factory was then in full blast, and as he managed in three years alone, 1757-9, to issue Letters of Exchange on the French Treasury to the amount of 60,000,000 livres, which were fully honored, it is clear that they could well afford to pay more than 5d for white bread and 10d for mutton.

**Trade of the City.**

The custom returns of the last year of the past century, show that the trade of the colony was trifling, and that it centred at Quebec. A few sail boats kept up the communication between the two towns, and some of the light draught that they could easily move alongside the river bank could not ascend to Montreal, and its foreign trade was carried on by small brigs and barques, many of which were built in shipyards at the foot of the current. This being the case, a glance at the pioneers of a new order of things,—at the commencement of a work which has daily assisted to place Montreal in the proud position of communication on the Northern continent, will prove probably interesting. The *Quebec Mercury* of the 6th November, 1803, thus describes the first of these—a vessel built by the Honorable John Molson, in this city:—

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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 visitants. 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 75 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 steamboat receives her impulse from an open double-spoked, perpendicular wheel, in each side with a circular band or rim. To the end of each double spoke is fixed a square board, which enters a groove, and by the rotary motion of the wheel acts like a paddle. The wheels are put and kept in motion by a 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 *Sixfours* 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 levitathanion this continent—these vessels that could defy "wind and tide"—the mail communication of the Province were almost as primitive as those of the Mother Country in the seventeenth century. In the winter of 1732, there was only a fortnightly mail between Montreal and the United States, a monthly mail with England, and a fortnightly mail with the "Upper Country." 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 re-commenced early the following spring, and being pushed on with vigour, the walls were built and tower erected, and enclosed by the roofs and spire, 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 grained 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 base-ment is 14 feet clear height, and is of the whole size of the building, forming school room, vestry, &c. The architect is Mr. C. P. Thomas. The contractors are:—For masons' work, Wilson & McFarlane; carpenters work, McDonald & Holmes; plasterers' work, Phillips & Ward; 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, the edifice 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 Languechere 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 30 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, disjunct 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 150 feet. The chancel window consists of five compartments in width, and is finished with a rich tracered 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, illustrative 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 slates 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, VIGER 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 4 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 sills, 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 tracered 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 tracered 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 arcade, 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 limestones. 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, Viger 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 Willgress, the late Jeffrey 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, (later 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 increasing, 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 Viger 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 pew holders in the old church. The building is capable of seating about 1,400. The pews are

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from \$7 down to \$24  
each per annum. These  
rates are exceedingly  
moderate, particularly  
as they are not subject  
to purchase money.  
The Sunday school  
attached to the church  
draws numbers nearly  
400, and there is a  
day school of about  
90, half of whom re-  
ceive gratuitous in-  
struction.

**AMERICAN PRESBY-  
TERIAN CHURCH.**

The American Pres-  
byterian Church, at  
the corner of Dorches-  
ter and Drummond  
Streets, is a massive,  
plain building, the ar-  
chitecture being charac-  
terized by a very varied  
character. It is an ex-  
act copy of Park Pres-  
byterian Church in  
Brooklyn, N. Y.

The spire, at the cor-  
ner of the two streets,  
rises with a graceful  
form to the height of  
200 feet from the  
ground. The auditor-  
ium is nearly square  
on the plan. All the  
pews are curved, so  
that sitters will face  
the preacher. About  
the inconvenience of  
turning partially  
around.

The front of the gal-  
leries form a figure re-  
sembling an ellipse;  
at one end (that fur-  
thest from Dorchester  
Street) is placed the  
pulpit, and immedi-  
ately behind is the organ  
and choir.

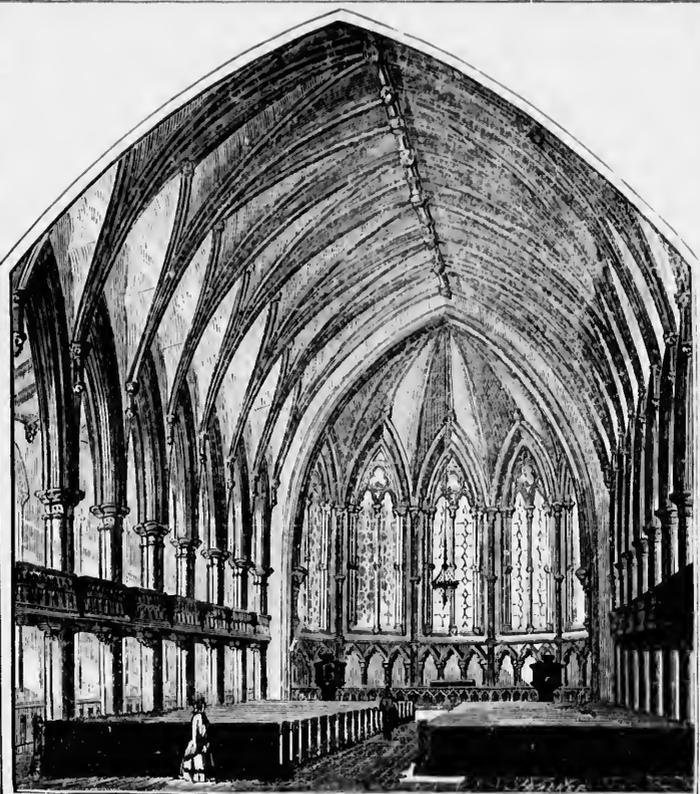
The church will com-  
fortably seat over 1,200  
persons.

The lecture and  
school rooms are in  
rear of the church, and are each capable of ac-  
commodating 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, Phillips &  
Ward; painting, A. Craig; roofing and heating,  
Prowse & McFarlane. The whole carried out  
under the superintendance of Alex. C. Hutchin-  
son, architect.

It appears from Bosworth's "Hochelaga De-  
picts" that the American Presbyterian Congrega-  
tion 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  
there pursued, they seceded, and formed them-  
selves into a body with a name significant of  
their national origin." Bosworth then goes on  
to say, that for a long time the new congrega-  
tion was destitute of any house for public wor-  
ship, 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 Stephen's new store, and im-  
mediately 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 un-  
finished state," and two or three years seems to  
have elapsed before it was thoroughly completed.  
Its first pastor was the Rev. Joseph S. Christ-  
mas, a young gentleman of great piety and talent,  
who assumed pastoral control in August, 1824,  
at the early age of 20 years, and ministered un-  
til 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. Webster 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:—

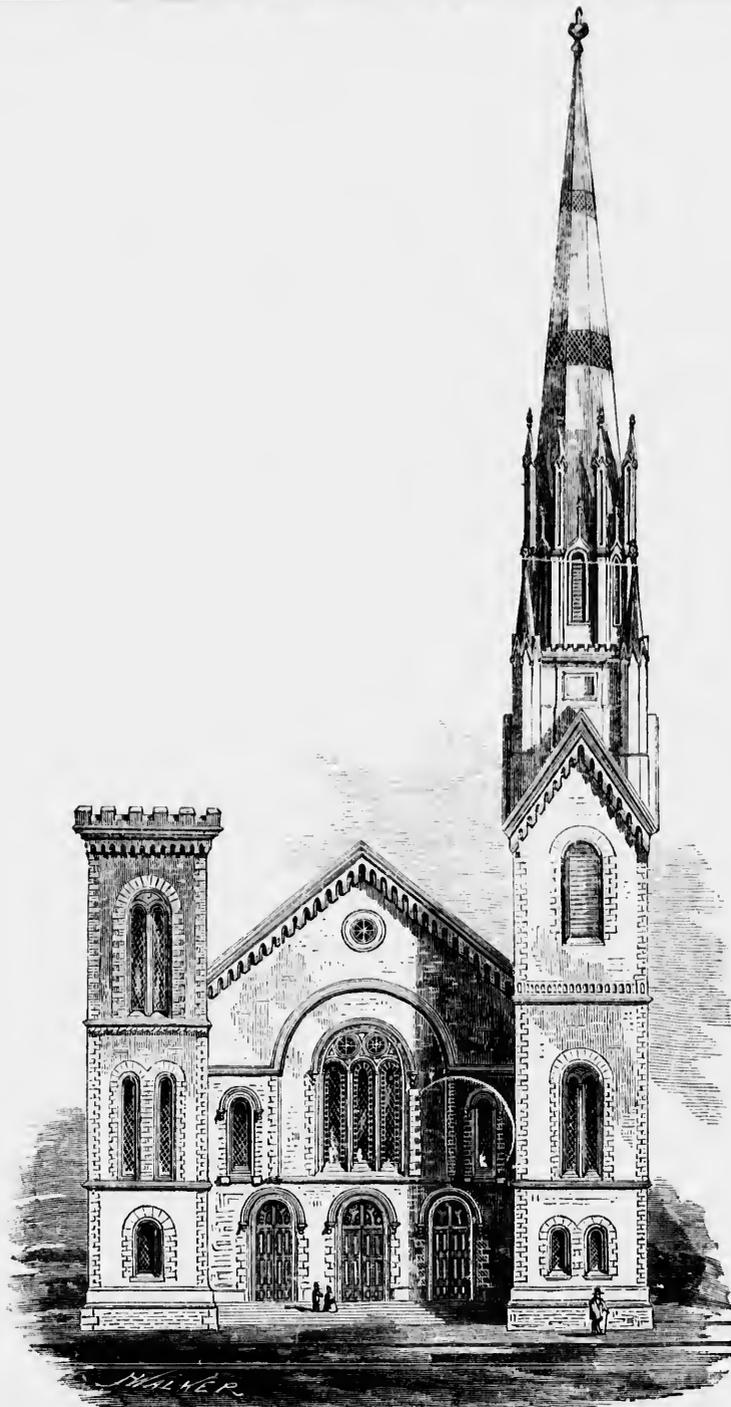
"Mr. Christmas, although only in his twenty-first  
year, was in every respect a truly remarkable man, and  
exercised an influence upon this church and upon the  
spiritual interests of the city greater, perhaps, than any  
other man. He possessed a delicate organization,  
and in the beauty of his complexion and grace of  
his manner, 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 pen-  
etrating, clear and sound, and a memory remarkable for  
its retention. Besides this, his piety was deep and  
ardent, his knowledge extensive and varied, his devo-  
tion to his work unflagging, his fearless idlety and  
plausiveness of speech, such that according to Dr. Sprague's  
analysis of the American Patriot, persons 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 ad-  
mirably adapted to the peculiar wants of the congrega-  
tion and of the city, as well as quick to improve op-  
portunities, and to turn even apparent disadvantages to  
profit. He needed all these qualifications for his work.  
Not only piety, but morals, were 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, a 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 with-  
out the slightest marks of emotion or passion, secured  
the attention of all. He also effectively employed the  
public press to arouse the community, and call its atten-  
tion to a questions of religion and morality. The conse-  
quences were a work of grave, thorough and perman-  
ent 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, grew in four  
years with 171 names on its roll. Although Mr. Christ-  
mas' grand object was the conversion of men, he was  
zealous in the support of his native country. Perceiving that the  
drinking customs of society with their consequent im-  
temperance 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 op-  
position. 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 in-  
fluence of Mr. Christmas shaped 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 his memory  
a respect and affection such as no succeeding Pastor has

been able to win. Mr. Christmas was constrained  
to request a dissolution  
of accounts for his  
health. The \$0 pay at  
first refused to accede to  
this request, and he en-  
joyed when no reason-  
able hopes of his recovery  
which he continued to en-  
tertained. He died two  
years afterwards, when  
just as the celebration  
of one of the large  
churches of New York  
the funeral service was  
performed by Dr. Spring.  
He was succeeded,  
after an interval of  
more than a year, by  
the Rev. G. W. Per-  
kins, who was install-  
ed in May, 1830, and  
remained in charge un-  
til the 31st June, 1839,  
when ill health forced  
him to tender his resig-  
nation, and he pro-  
ceeded to the Western  
States. The Rev. Cas-  
sels Strong succeeded  
Mr. Perkins in the fall  
of the same year, dying  
in January, 1845, 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 min-  
istration 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  
directional wants of  
the community were  
sadly neglected, sus-  
tained a free school in  
connection with the  
church at a heavy  
annual expense. The  
building at present  
occupied by the school  
was the rapidly increas-  
ing congregation, it was de-  
termined several years ago to remove to a larger  
and more commodious building. The present  
site on Dorchester Street was recorded in pub-  
lic auction, and the old building sold at public auc-  
tion, when it brought upwards of \$30,500, Mr.  
Harrison Stephens being the purchaser. Bos-  
worth gives the following account of the cir-  
cumstances 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 house, under the pastoral care of the Rev.  
Robert Easton, from Harvie, Roxburghshire, who con-  
tinued 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 com-  
fortable 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 Re-  
formed Synod in that country, being, however, con-  
sidered as being formally acknowledged by the Synod, on the p  
posed resignation of Mr. Easton, the congregation re-  
solved to procure a minister of the Established Church  
"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. Thus  
Rev. Mr. Burns continued Minister of St. Andrew's until  
1825, when on leaving for Scotland he was succeeded by  
the Rev. A. Matheson, the present venerable and ex-  
cellent incumbent of St. Andrew's.

The memorial sermon already alluded to, thus  
speaks of the founders of the American Presby-  
terian Society in this city, immediately after the  
Secession of the congregation from St. An-  
drew's:—  
"A paper was circulated to see how much could be ob-  
tained 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 Rev.  
Mr. Jacob Bigelow, reported that about one hundred per-  
sons had already subscribed upwards of \$340 for each  
of two years. It cannot now be ascertained who were the  
active originators of the movement. But, at this meeting  
Mr. Jacob De Witt was chosen chairman, and Mr. Jacob  
Bigelow, secretary. Messrs. Wm. Moore, Samuel Hodge,



AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

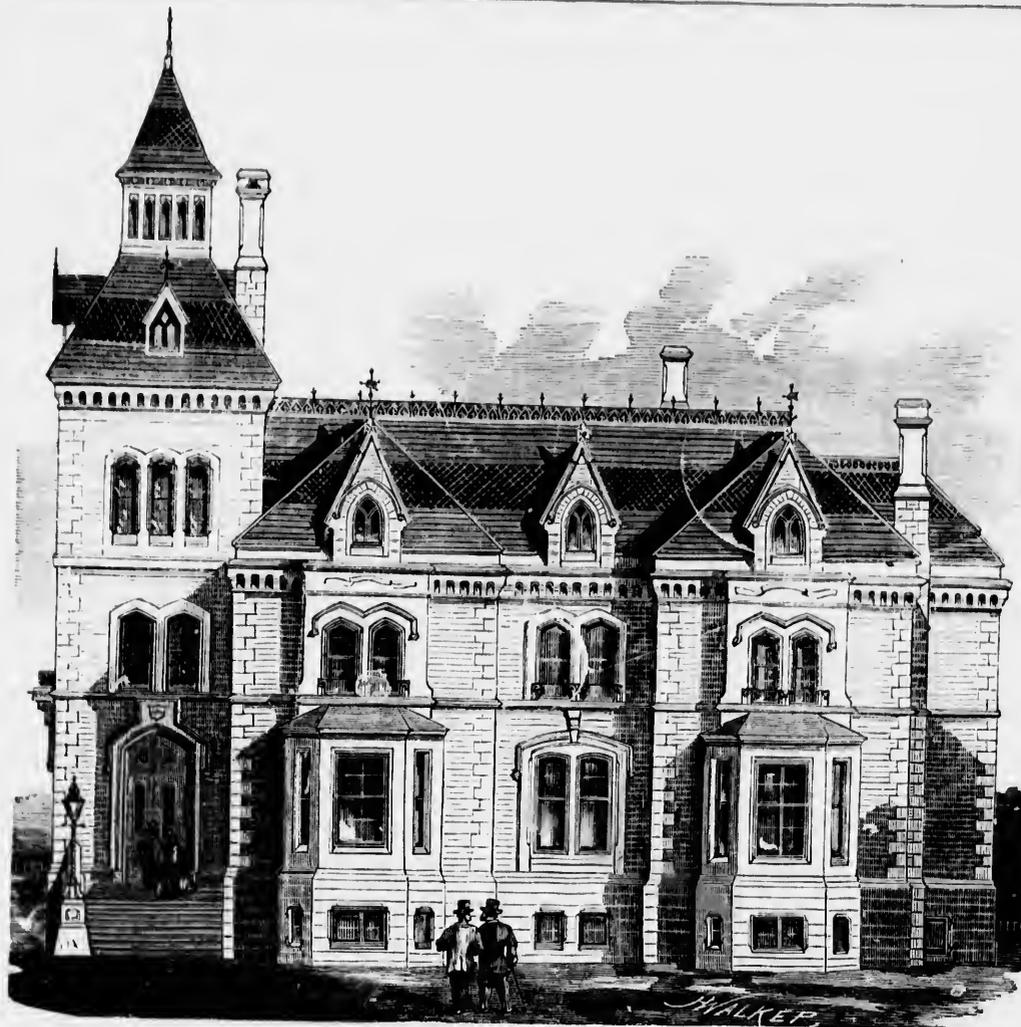
Engraved by J. H. Walker for the Montreal Gazette.

and Isaac Hitchcock delivered addresses giving cogent reasons for the formation of a new religious society, and being unanimously 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 them, right to the right, nor could perform pastorates, either in the three year the second of Church, months, duties a tor, "so against persevere self-denial them at year by the leading subscribers in the quences removed. As soon as 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 do 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, B. 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 Redpath, 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.

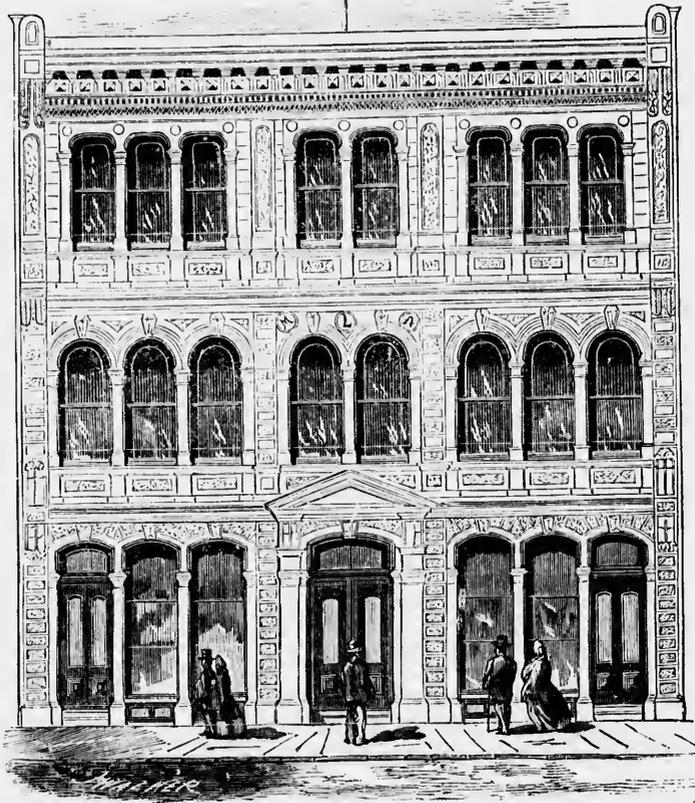
The new and elegant house of the Mercantile Library Association is a fine building, and the first, we trust, of a series of first-class edifices on what should be one of the leading streets of the city. The base of the Association's building is

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, 49 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 45 feet long by 28 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 gas, 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 66 feet, thus distributed: 1st, an interior vestibule of 17 feet, surmounted by a first gallery for the people; 2d, a second for the organ; 3rd, the commencement of the grand nave of the transept, 85 feet, divided into five arches of 17 feet each; 4th, from the transept to the balustrade of the choir, 40 feet; 5th, from the balustrade to the end of the sanctuary, 52 feet. Of the breadth, 40 feet is oc-



MERCANTILE LIBRARY.  
Engraved by J. H. Wilton 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, is a representation of our Saviour blessing 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 Oxler 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 foreseeing its future wealth and importance. Their arrival dates from 1626, the year in which Father Breuef 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 Breuef's observations, and was 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, M. de Montigny, 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 Barthelemy 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 old edifice. The ceremony seems to have taken place at Pointe a Calliere, 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 Saipians 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 fuge with and some their own would the dians' could r plough- and bel faced b in turn hunting trodden and the Ottawa involvin mination fate? Fa pears to infant se times af ment ar burat at the tro which h all the heroism and the death to 16th of which th were fir In the s although missions Tribes of the great ready four stitutions pastors t city, a cu blawed o Sulpician rival he 1657. The have left returning they settl the intent perm built a ct cupied b House and Mars. No able occu nale in th until the next centu Society w and its est ed. Near years elap again can connection vince. In one year of the last order in C Oazot, Mo lie Bishop first visit impressed members General to labora. The six member some proc Laprairie, Bishop's P in Laprairie ferred to es toine Street to com years after the princip and without a, several line of G fever and a sufficient construct when begun was late in pleted. The company, i general man Province f the site, I was origin

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 in turn overrun their  
 hunting grounds and  
 trodden down the Huron  
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 Ottawa and the Iroquois,  
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 pears to have visited the  
 infant settlement several  
 times after its establish-  
 ment 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 Huron  
 Tribes on the borders of  
 the great Lakes had al-  
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 rival here in August,  
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 have left the Island only  
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 built a church and resi-  
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 able occurs in their an-  
 nals in this connection  
 until the middle of the  
 next century, when the  
 Society was suppressed  
 and its estates confis-  
 cated. Nearly a hundred  
 years elapsed before they  
 again came forward in  
 connection with the Pro-  
 vince. In 1811, forty-  
 one years after the death  
 of the last member of the  
 order in Canada, Father  
 Cazot, M. de M. Bourget, the Roman Catho-  
 lic 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, 1812,  
 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 1813 a novitiate was opened  
 in Laprairie, and in the fall of the same year trans-  
 ferred to ex-Mayor Rodier's residence on St. An-  
 toine 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 in-  
 terest in the welfare of the Society, appealed to  
 the principal citizens of Montreal on its behalf,  
 and although his call was promptly responded to,  
 several years elapsed, owing to the great fire  
 of Quebec and Laprairie, the tribus  
 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 1831 before the building was com-  
 pleted. 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 reli-  
 gious order. M. Olivier Berthelet who gave  
 the site. It contains an arpent 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 connec-  
 tion 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 Technological Depicta.]

So early were some of the intelligent inhabi-  
 tants of the province convinced of the numerous  
 advantages that would result to internal naviga-  
 tion 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 Mon-  
 treal. The bill did not pass, because the under-  
 taking 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 at the  
 whole six locks, each 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 coun-  
 try, 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 Caledon-  
 ian 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 Cauchon's. In addition to its ex-  
 cellent 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 presents an unexpected obstacle to the pro-  
 gress of the work; but the increased labor, ex-  
 pense, and delay occasioned by it, were more  
 than compensated by its durability; this part of  
 the canal can never need repair.

### 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 *piquere* 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 Bishop of Montreal 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*.]

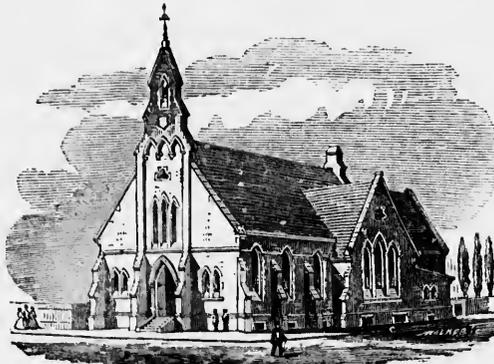
The first ships built in Montreal, were those constructed by Mr David Mann, who commenced his operations about the year 1808. Two or three years afterward he entered into partnership with Mr Robert Hunter: the vessels they built were generally 200 to 350 tons burthen; one, the "Earl of Buckinghamshire," was 600 tons. J. Storrow & Co. built two vessels in 1808 and 1809. James Dunlop, Esq., in the three following years built several, of 350 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, 20	... 7,272

decreasing till 1831, when only 9 were built. The Canada Ship Building Company from London began to build in 1823, 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 superintendance of Mr. E. D. Merritt. The steambot "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 Molson & 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 steambot "St. George" was built for John Torrance & Co.; 160 feet long,

26 feet beam, and 11 feet high. The steambot "Canada" was built in 1831, 175 feet in length, 26 feet beam, and 11 feet in the hold; also the steambot "Eagle," for Mr. James Greenfield, 140 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 steambot "Britannia," for John Torrance & Co., 130 feet long, 24 beam, and 7 1/2 hold; in the same year, the "Varences," for Kesco & Co., 110 feet long, 23 beam 7 hold; also the steamer "Montreal," for Mr. James Wait, 96 feet long, 18 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 Ind a Trad.—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; and 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 entirely 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 knocked 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 ground, 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 unfortunate occurrence, 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 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 atrocious and horrid assault miting outrages. As soon as this horrid assault was known in England, the King issued a proclamation, dated 29th 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 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 confidence 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, on Sunday the 6th 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 slight greenish tint, and 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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weighty vapour de-  
scended from a thick  
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seemed progressively  
to deepen in color and  
density. This was an  
awful day: the super-  
stitious were alarmed,  
and even the thought-  
less were struck with  
a mixture of astonish-  
ment 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 oth-  
ers, a dark and almost  
pitchy black. The sun,  
at that time, appeared  
of a dingy orange co-  
lor, which at moments  
varied to a lead 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, accord-  
ing to the ascendancy  
of the wind, which,  
during the day, was  
very fitful and change-  
able. The inhabitants  
began now to express  
their surprise, and in-  
dulge their specula-  
tions, as to the prob-  
able cause of so un-  
usual 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  
Mountain near it, by some  
travellers stated to be  
the extinct crater of a  
volcano, was by many of  
the credulous supposed  
to have resumed its op-  
erations; and the city  
itself at its base appear-  
ed about to undergo the  
fate of Pompeii or Hercul-  
neum. By some an Indian  
prophecy was quoted  
to the effect that the  
island of Montreal would,  
at some period, be de-  
stroyed by an earthquake,  
while the opposite shores  
and surrounding coun-  
try should remain un-  
hurt. Others supposed  
that some immense woods  
and prairies had been  
set on fire, and that the  
ashes were borne on the  
wind to the city. The  
few animals that remain-  
ed to be seen, perished  
in places of shelter; and  
the cries of their respec-  
tive mournful sounds,  
does articulate of a com-  
ing storm were distinctly  
perceptible. Towards  
three o'clock a formid-  
able body of clouds from  
the North East hurried  
over the town, and  
moment of obscurity to  
its climax. This was a  
to have arrived. The  
stunnet held their breath,  
and became, like others,  
the most vivid flashes  
of lightning that the  
oldest residents had  
ever beheld, was suc-  
ceeded by a clap of  
thunder that was  
echoed and reverber-  
ated for some minutes.  
This was followed by  
others felt like a heavy  
load, which to the af-  
frighted citizens from  
the trembling of the  
floor under their feet.  
Rain again fell of the  
same dark, spongy ap-  
pearance as on the pre-  
ceding Sunday. A mo-  
mentary 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 touch-  
ed the ball at the foot  
of the cross, and con-  
tinued playing and  
whirling a short time  
around it, when it de-  
scended to the earth  
by the roof. A sudden  
burst of fire-alarms  
was sounded from every  
bell in the city, and  
streets resounded with  
the cry of the Place  
d'Armes was crowded  
and continually swell-  
ing by the floods of  
people who poured  
from the heads of the  
streets; while, tower-  
ing over the steeples  
of the church, with its  
ball blazing like a meteor,  
and throwing out from  
the foot of the cross  
with which it was sur-  
mounted, a radia-



MUIR'S BUILDINGS.

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

tion of sparks rendered lurid by the incandescence 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 piece 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 *diæ 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 for 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. Heudry,

tering by H. McLean, painting A. Craig, galvanized iron work by Messrs. Proves & McFarlane. The whole has been executed from the designs and under the superintendance 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 feigning 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-fruits?

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 Coker, 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, and 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

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. Hilton, 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 communi- cates with each floor.

The mason work was done by Messrs. Burns & Taylor, carpenter work by Mr. Robert Weir, plas-

in British North America. At that day, when the population of the whole of Canada did not exceed that of Montreal—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 had, 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 acuteness of the humor 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 red letter 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 what in filled 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 \$49. 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 hallowed 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 Gaape to Saratoga, in reference to Montreal. And nobly 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-ly devised, were shortly after 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 imity to it. The only individual now living who

subscribed 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 unapprehended 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 o church president. Case c tish a urged greater mount church had b Engla b jority ferred, solicited ment c sionari due to Gospe ed pea the gro to an ment, Black s promin Ministe by the mittee feat t eral C 1816. T ever, v er, left on 1820 John K Delega Confer the au an arate tory to Upper supp ---Low tish M The Lusher iaMont appoint found erts, an u ed in were the and Ric events moment ing Mr. ate. On lok on 1810, of ary mee the kin rica. T the St. being d for the c Meeting Presby Gabriel was kin ly grant sion. 7 sermons by the Quebec, six year evening excited d tended. surer. The o Great S and open Montreal was Gre as inter exceeding 1200 per and sup to gratu the cost. The am For the Less pro Stre Subscrip Of this John Tor Mr Richa scribers,

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received by the people,  
but found their right to  
the occupancy of the  
church questioned by the  
preaching elder for Low-  
er Canada. When the  
case came before the Bri-  
tish authorities, it was  
urged by them that the  
greater part of the a-  
mount required for the  
church and parsonage  
had been contributed in  
England, and as the ma-  
jority of the people re-  
ferred, and had formally,  
solicited the appoint-  
ment of the English Mis-  
sionaries, it would con-  
duce to the success of the  
Gospel were they allow-  
ed peacefully to occupy  
the ground. With a view  
to an amicable adjust-  
ment, the Rev. Messrs.  
Black and Bennett, two  
prominent Nova Scotian  
Ministers, were deputed  
by the Missionary Com-  
mittee in London, to at-  
tend the Baltimore Gen-  
eral Conference in May,  
1816. The question how-  
ever, was, unfortun-  
ately, left an open one un-  
til 1820, when the Rev.  
John Emory, American  
Delegate to the British  
Conference, harmonized  
the difference, and made  
an arrangement satisfac-  
tory to both parties--  
Upper Canada to be  
supplied by Americans,  
--Lower Canada by Bri-  
tish Missionaries.

The Rev. Robert L.  
Lusher was at this time  
in Montreal, having been  
appointed in 1818. He  
found 80 church mem-  
bers, and left 122 Hisis-  
mediante predecessors  
were the Rev. Jas. Booth  
and Richard Pope. Two  
events of considerable  
moment transpired dur-  
ing Mr. Lusher's pastora-  
te. One was, the hold-  
ing on the 1st of May,  
1819, of a public mis-  
sionary meeting, the first  
of the kind in B. N. Am-  
erica. The church in Lit-  
tle 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 cheer-  
fully granted for the oc-  
casion. The preparatory  
sermons were preached  
by the Rev. J. Hick, of  
Quebec, and as a satisfac-  
tory indication of forty-  
six years ago, £22 were  
collected on the Sabbath  
evening. The public meet-  
ing excited great interest,  
and was numerously at-  
tended. Daniel Fisher, Esq.,  
is named as Treas-  
urer.

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 sub-  
scribers, 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  
principally. 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 tri-  
bute of respect to departed worth. It is deserv-  
ing 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, be-  
coming, in the providence of God, the founder  
of American Methodism. He died in 1773, re-  
joicing in the truth which he had so successfully  
preached to others. In 1823, 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 graves of my departed country-  
men." 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 not-  
worthy only because ac-  
cidentally the wearers of  
a coronet, or a crown.  
In the communication  
already referred to,  
which Mr. Lusher sent to  
the parent Society, des-  
criptive of the first mis-  
sionary meeting, he says:  
"I am happy to assure  
you that our cause never  
was so pleasing and en-  
couraging an aspect in  
this city before. The  
word of God is reviving  
and spreading. We have  
prayer meetings in vari-  
ous parts of the city,  
and they are found by  
many to be solemn and  
refreshing seasons; near-  
ly forty prayer leaders  
are actively engaged,  
and I feel greatly encour-  
aged in my work.  
Without being able to  
linger upon the Ministry  
of the devoted Hick, the  
pious Hillsard, the in-  
fatigable Knowlan, the  
earnest Pope, the gifted  
Aller or the genial Stin-  
son, we pass on to the  
year 1827, in which we  
find the church in St.  
James Street giving tan-  
gible evidence of evan-  
gelic vitality, by  
building a small Mission  
School in Gair Street,  
(not an inauspicious  
name for Christian enter-  
prise), Quebec Sub-  
urbs. A class under  
charge of Mr. John Ma-  
thewson having been  
formed the year previous.  
After the erection of the  
building on St. Bath  
School was established  
and divine service com-  
menced. From this nu-  
cleus has been gradual-  
ly developed by the  
blessing of God the pre-  
sent Montreal East Cir-  
cuit, with its Fa-  
churches, three Sabbath  
Schools, one free day  
school, and 220 members.  
"Saw ye not the cloud  
arise, little as a human  
being, in Gair Street  
becoming too small, in 1837 the Hon. James  
Ferrier with his accustomed liberality and Chris-  
tian zeal, exhibited during a long life in almost  
every department of Methodist service, cheer-  
fully 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 suc-  
cessful Squire whose name is like ointment  
poured forth, Montreal in 1832 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 move-  
ment, 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 move-  
ment was the formation of a Society in Grillin-  
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

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year 1827, in which we  
find the church in St.  
James Street giving tan-  
gible evidence of evan-  
gelic vitality, by  
building a small Mission  
School in Gair Street,  
(not an inauspicious  
name for Christian enter-  
prise), Quebec Sub-  
urbs. A class under  
charge of Mr. John Ma-  
thewson having been  
formed the year previous.  
After the erection of the  
building on St. Bath  
School was established  
and divine service com-  
menced. From this nu-  
cleus has been gradual-  
ly developed by the  
blessing of God the pre-  
sent Montreal East Cir-  
cuit, with its Fa-  
churches, three Sabbath  
Schools, one free day  
school, and 220 members.  
"Saw ye not the cloud  
arise, little as a human  
being, in Gair Street  
becoming too small, in 1837 the Hon. James  
Ferrier with his accustomed liberality and Chris-  
tian zeal, exhibited during a long life in almost  
every department of Methodist service, cheer-  
fully 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 suc-  
cessful Squire whose name is like ointment  
poured forth, Montreal in 1832 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 move-  
ment, 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 move-  
ment was the formation of a Society in Grillin-  
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 Gain to St. Mary Streets. Internally there was consolidation and growth. Under the luminous and faithful ministry of Messrs. Lusher, appointed for the second time, Crocombe, Barry, Squire, Lord, Ritchey, Heberington, Price, Borland, Havard, Brownell, Cooney, Lang, Botterell, Richey, Churchill and Davis, the church had "rest" and "multiplied." Mr. Squire states that more than 200 were converted in the winters of '41 and '42, and that the Society maintained the spirit of harmony and love.

#### THE WESTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

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

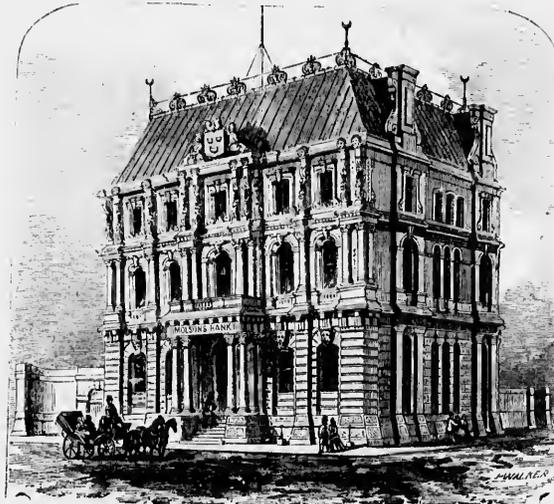
#### EASTERN METHODIST CHURCH.

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

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

#### MOLSONS BANK.

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



MOLSONS BANK.

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

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

The architects were Messrs. George and John James Browne.

#### THE CORPORATION IN 1839.

[From *l'Archiviste Depicté*.]

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

#### ESTABLISHMENT OF M'GILL COLLEGE.

[From *l'Archiviste Depicté*.]

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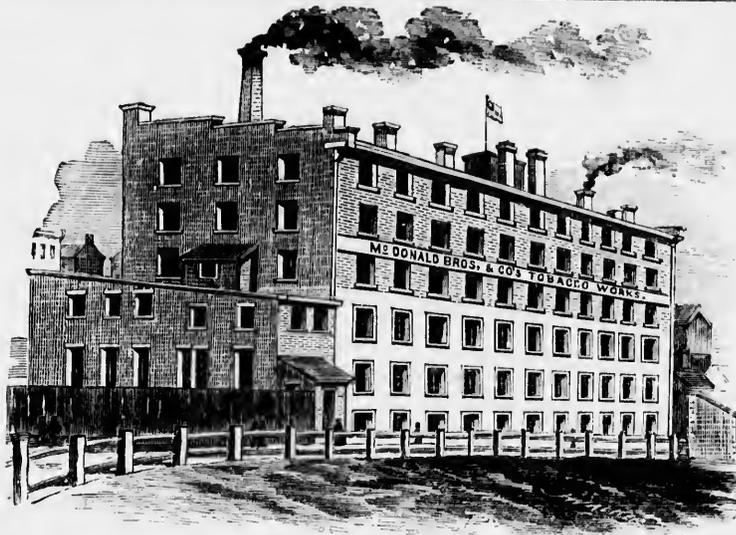
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McDONALD'S TOBACCO FACTORY

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

McDONALD'S TOBACCO WORKS.

We give an illustration representing the extensive tobacco works of Messrs. McDonald, Bros. & Co., 163 Water Street, which will be completed by the 1st January. On the 8th November the roof, which was of wood, took fire, and was completely destroyed. An additional height of two stories has been added to it by the proprietors. The building is 135 feet long and 35 feet wide. The stone walls are of great thickness, and are now upwards of a hundred years old, the building being the same which is represented on the plan of Montreal as it existed in the year 1758, as published in to-day's issue of the *Gazette*.

The 5th, or top story, is to be used for drying and favoring rooms. The 4th story is intended for leaf and assorting rooms, and will be fitted up with boilers for dissolving the liquorice, of which there is used daily from half to three-quarters of a ton. The 3rd and 2nd stories are for rolling rooms, *i. e.*, for making the rolls (or plugs, as they are called after being pressed). The rooms contain one hundred work tables. Each table having room for five persons, thus numbering 500 souls in both rooms, when in operation, without counting overseers or attendants.

The 1st story is used as a pressing room. There are nine large hydraulic presses for the shapes and finishers, the pumps, of which are driven by steam power—twenty-five heavy iron compress boxes or finishers, each of which has its own retainer. One of the hydraulic presses was made sufficiently large enough to admit hogheads, and for the express purpose of pressing them. Of box-presses there are one hundred, all strong, screw presses, made of iron throughout. Connected with this press-room is a fine shed, of the same length as the building and 30 feet wide, well lighted by large skylights. A part of this shed is used as a bonded warehouse. Within this shed is a separate building of brick for the boiler, engine and hydraulic pumps.

In the cellar are two large fire-proof sweating rooms, arranged to hold 500 boxes at a time. There is now in course of erection (by Mr. John McDougall, who has supplied the heaviest part of the machinery) a patent steam hoisting apparatus, with safety platform to carry the material from the cellar to any of the flats, moving upwards at the rate of 50 feet per minute, carrying a weight of 4,000 pounds, and returning downwards at double speed.

Over the entrance is the office, and a room each for the male and female overseers. Altogether apart from the active capital employed in carrying on the business, the outlay for machinery, utensils, &c., on premises, is close upon \$40,000.

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 business was established by the Messrs McDonald, in 1858, and has been brought to its present state of efficiency by great industry and perseverance.

In the year 1863, they occupied three buildings—one in Grey Nuts street, one in Duke street, and the one above represented, as it stood previous to the fire.

The number of people employed by them at that time was upwards of one thousand (1000) souls—men, women and children. The Press Works were kept going from Monday morning at seven o'clock, till Saturday at 11; one set of men being engaged for the night, and one for the day, and who turned out for the best part of that winter and spring, 120 to 125 boxes a day, and, for a short period, as many as 150 a day.

This quantity was considerably beyond the daily consumption of the Province. The over-production was greatly increased by nearly a dozen smaller establishments in different parts of Canada, and resulted in a complete glut of the market.

When it became apparent that no tax could be levied by the Government before the next meeting of the Legislature, the Messrs. McDonald reduced the price from 27½ cents per lb. to 20 cts., thus making a difference in the value of their own stock, in one day, of upwards of \$75,000. They afterwards reduced the price to 16 cts.

Since that period the business has not been satisfactory on account of the tax which was levied by Government on the manufactured article, and it will continue in somewhat the same condition until all the old stock is consumed, and until more of the competition is removed. It is the inevitable tendency of all large, strong, well-organized, and well-conducted establishments, to absorb the smaller and weaker ones. It is likely to be the case in this branch of industry as well as in others, and perhaps it will be better and safer for the Government in the collection of taxes. If the policy of the Government were more steady, and could be relied upon, the manufacturing industry of Canada would be greatly increased; and without such industry, no country can become permanently prosperous or great.

SKATING IN CANADA.

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 so-called "bright and beautiful" element predominated. The bright-eyed, beautiful and inventive ladies of Quebec, originally displayed their graces and agility in 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 *hauteur* and self-importance of the true born American, and disturbing many a little manoeuvre intended for the entrapment of some promising commercial, be jewelled and be whiskered D'Orsay, or some gruffer and longer pedigreed marching lieutenant. Smiles of this bewitchingness could not well be thrown away on an intercepting stevedore, or aimed at the susceptible heart of the unfortunate fellow who scudded about on borrowed skates, and a 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 necessary and convenient scheme, since so successfully carried out. "Rome was not built in a day," and neither was the rink of the present period. It rose to its present proud shape from a very humble beginning—a barn-like shed run up in a hurry, and dingy, narrow and absurd, which was erected outside of St. Louis Gate, and was irreverently called "the cattle shed." The fair dames, the portly matrons and the sylph-like damsels, who gyrated in it on "the light fantastic toe," had long ere this invented the Bloomer 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 all through the movement displayed a courage and power of invention truly masculine. The original Rink had primitive windows on a level with the ground, through which the *grimes* 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 feathers!" "Here comes the belle with the feathers!" the basso profundo of an attendant portly Scargant, breaking in every now and then with, "Clear out, boys, or I'll put some of you in ebokey." So much for a beginning ultimately, and shortly, destined to lead to the erection of palatial edifices over half a continent, in which the merry game of the rink could be played by night and by day, and the arts of the drawing-room displayed on a field calculated to attract and dazzle in every way bachelors. Montreal, Boston and Halifax, soon followed; the example 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. Urban Street. Since then the Victoria Rink has been constructed in a style and manner which distances all other edifices of a similar character and there is every reason for the belief that henceforth the "institution" will be permanent. A knowledge of skating being fully as essential with a lady 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 Shoddyites, and the Petrosuinites 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, Gullibault'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.

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 2000 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.

Beq. to inform their Customers that they will remove, early in January next, to the extensive New Buildings known as CAVENHILL'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, Retish and Foreign Perfumes, Trusses of every kind, Savonets, Turkish Bath Brush, Pooeger Hair, Tooth and Nail Brushes, Combs, Homoeopathic Medicines and Publications, Liebig's Food, Flood's Essence, Petticoats, A variety of Infants' Feeding Bottle Puff Boxes and Puffs, Domestic Lamps, &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 purest ingredients. 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 Colleges or for Examinations; or to Young Men desirous of continuing their studies after entering business.

418 (NEW 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."

## DAWSON BROTHERS.

Nos. 55 & 59

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  
BOVAVENTURE BUILDING,  
MONTREAL.

Agent for Sharpe's celebrated Finnish 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,

54, 52 & 508 ST. PAUL STREET,  
MONTREAL.

## L. BANGS & CO.,

Successors to T. L. STUBBS & Co., Manufacturers of FELT and COMPOSITION ROOFING, ENGLISH FELT ROOFING, &c. Office: No. 1 PLACE D'ARNEST 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** declared every five years, which have been equal to **TWO PER CENT PER ANNUM** on Sum Assured.

The increase in 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, assuring to

**WIVES AND, OR, CHILDREN,**

Policies of Assurance 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**, etc., 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
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