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MOORE'S
917.1 M 78

HAND-BOOK

Plantreal, ©uther, nud ©ttama; COMMAIEIIG A BRIEY

DESCRIPTION OF THOSE CITIES,
AND
THE OHIET PLACES OF INTEBEST.
GIVITG, ATso,
FARIFF OF FARES, AND THE HOURS OF ARRIVAL AND DFPABTURI OF THE RAILWAY TRAINS AND STMAMERE;

RATES OF POBTAGE, OOLNAGM,
AND OTHER USEFUL INFORMATION.
ffifontreal:
PULBISEED BY THE BRITISH AMERIOAN ADVEBIISING AND CIRCULAR DELIVERY AGENOT, 22 St. Fraxcois Xavimr Strant.
F0

$$
1860 .
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## 

BRITISH AMERICAN ADVERTISINC ACENCY MONTREAL.


FOR MOORE'S HAND B

## 



HAND BOOK OF CANADA.


## AT H. \& H. MERRILL's for the summer season, 1860,

Just received by the North, Briton, North American, and Bohemian, and other vessels, comprising:
New Spring Dresses, New Bonnets,
New French Prints, New Spring Mantles, New French Muslins, New Spring Shäwls, New Parasols, New French Cobourgs, New Damask Linens, New Linen Handkerchiefs, Tew Kid Gloves, New White Shirtings,

New: Silk Dresses, New Ribbons, New Muslin DeLaines, New Spring Mantle Cloths, New Coloured Silks, New Filled Shawls, New Poplin Dresses, New French Brilliants, New Towellings, New Gingham Shirtings, New Irish Linens.

100 picces more of those splendid Black French Glace Silks, to be sold at 6s. $3 d$. per yard, worth 10 s.

Montreat, April, 1860.
190 Notre Dame Street.

# WM. BENJAMIN \& CO., <br> SILK IAERGERS 

 D196 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.
(Established 1830.)
W. B. \& Co. have always in Stock the Largest and Richest Assortment of

SILKS, CLOAKS,

POPLINS,
MANTLES,


## In tee province of canada.

They are constantly receiving the latest NOVELTIES

From England, France and Germany, which for $\nabla$ abiety, Eleganoe and uniform Good Value, are unparalleled on this Continent.

邱 Visitors to Montreal are respectfully solicited to call and examine the Stock at this Establishment.

# JOIIN PAPE \& Co., 

## 

 $298 \frac{1}{2}$ Notre Dame Street, and 93 McGill Street,Beg to intimate to the public generally that their SPBING and SUMMER STOCK is very extonsive and well assorted,
Consisting of every Ncvelty of Design, together with all New Fabrics suitable for the coming season. THE SHAWL,

MANTLE
AMD
DRESS DEPARTMENTS
WILL REPAY A CAREFUL INSPECTION,
And cannot be surpassed by any house in the trade.
A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF
OITIE OITİ PIRIOM. ALL GOODS SOLD FOR CASH


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MONTREAL.FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

## MONTREAL.

The Island of Montreal, upon which the largest and most popalous city of Canada is built, lies at the mouth of the Ottawa River, at its junction with the St. Lawrence. The Ottawa comes down from the North-west, and aweeps round the Island, forcing the St. Lawrence to the South side. The waters of the two do not mingle together for a distance of 80 miles. The Island is rich and fertile, and was a favorite hunting ground of the Huron Indians, who had a fortified village at Hochelaga, near where the City of Montreal stands. The name of this village has given the title to a delightful volume on Canada, by the late MajorWarburton. The City stands at the base of Mount Royal, a magnificent hill wooded to the summit, on the slopes of which many of the merchants have erected splendid residences, and fro: which delightful views are obtained of the magnificent river and the surrounding campaign, which stretches away for miles till it is dimmed by distance, or lost in the horizon. The mountain is intersected by a steep road, leading to the pleasant little village of Cote-des-Neiges, and from the western side the eye scans the Lachine rapids, and Sto. Anne's, where Moore wrote the celebrated boat song The Oity is tolerably regularly built, and already possesses
wharves which are unsurpassed on the continent for solidity and strength, while they are so conveniently planned that vessels of very large size lay alongside and discharge or take in cargo. In approaching the City from Quebec, by the river, the traveller is delighted to observe a line of humble but cleanly looking dwelliggs painted in gay colours, which stretches along for several miles. These are the Quebec Suburbs, and Hochelaga, almost wholly peopled by French. On the left hand lies the small pretty islet of St. Helens, which belongs to the Government. The mantle of foliage with which it is covered in the summer, conceals the stern preparations of war it contains, for it is fortified very strongly, and guarded by a detachment of the troops in the barracks. Opposite to $\mathrm{it}_{2}$ a block of formal, dismal looking buildings denote that they are designed for the use of the military, and the sentry pacing here and tyere, with measured tread proclaims the fact. A little farther up he sees the City Hall, where the City Fathers meet, with its dome, covered with tin plates which glitter in the sun. A handsome cutstone building, stately and imposing in appearance, it stretches along the River side. Underneath it is fitted up as a market place, and here the habitants resort for the purpose of disposing of their produce. It is called Bonsecours Market, after the Church of Notre Dame de Bon Secours, which is near to it. Bonsecours presents a lively scene on market days, when the farmers congregate, and the stranger is amused by the quaintness of their costumes, and the abundance of gestures they exhibit, as they press their articles upon their customers. Thence, running beside the wharves, is a range of solid stone buildings, occupied as stores and places of business, making a fine sweep along the banks of the River to Custom House

 168 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL. Direct Importations-connexion with some of the First Houses in Europe-a long experience in the business, and the frequent arrival of Steamships to this Port, enable me to place before my customers the - LARGEST \& CHOICEST Assortment of

## NEW \& FASHIONABLE G00DS

 In this line to be found in Canada. Every description of LAOE and EMBROIDERY from the least expensive article of BRITISH MANUFACTURE to the -nore eostly and recherche of the CONTINENTAL FABRICS.The attention of MIL LINERS and MERCHANTS'generally, is invited to the advantages of a Choice Assortment at altseasons, supplied direct from the FIRST MARLETS, and offered at the

## lowest possible advance ror casi.

## WHOLESALEAND RETAL.

ESTABLISHED 1849.
Montreal, May, 1860.

## JAMES BAYIIS,

IMPORTER OF

## 

 HEARTH RUCS, de.,ANDFIOOROIECIOTHS
In every Width and Style.
Medallion, Tonrnay Velvet, Patent Velvet, Tapestry, Brassels, Kidderminster, Dutch and Stair Carpets; Druggets and Pelts, 1 onaic Screens, Carpet Bags, Hassocks, \&c., \&c.
Offers to his friends and the public advantages in the purchase of the above unsurpassed by any other house in the Province.

HONTRISAL,-NTo. 74 Great st. James street;
Two doors east of Ottawa Hotel, and opposite Gr. Trunk R. R. Office.
TORONTIO,-LTO. 2 Commercial Buildinga, Yonge Etreet.

## L. BENJAMIN \& CO., Cashionable Clotbing CEstablisbment,

## 166 NOTMR DAME STMREET.

Hyam's Agency, Montreal, 166 Notre Dame Street, has no comnection Fith any House in any yart of Great Britain and the Colonies, but thome named below.

CANADA-Montrean, 166, Notre Damè Struet.
GNGLAND-Bhistoi, 42, Wine Street.
TONDON, 86, Oxford Street.
4 38, Gracechurch Street. Manchester, 86, Market Street. Birmingham, 23, New Street. Liverpoos, gf, Lord Street. LFEDS, 42; Bripgate.
Hull, 26, Market Place.
IRELAND-DUBLIN, 30 Dame Street.
SCOTLAND-GLASGOw, 49. Argyle Street.
AUSTRALIA-STDMEX \& MELBOURNE.

1. Benjamin \& Co.'s System of Business, Trams Cast. an Gooule marked the lowest price in plain rigures. 'No abatement made.

Any Article, after the purchaser has inspected it at his residence, exchanged, or the money returned. It is to the carrying out of the above erstem, that the Proprietors attribute their success. It wam What the Public of Montreal had loug required and songht, before bes ing yrojeoted and developed hy
I. BEANAMIAT © O.

Square, fronting which is the wharf of the Quebec Steamers. In Customhonse Square is the Montreal Honse, an excellent Hotel, much used by Americans traveling in the Summer months. The Customhouse stands in the middle of the Square, and in front of it there is a small garden, with a iet d'eau. Still farther up the banks are the wharves intended for the use of the Ocean Steamers, at the foot of McGill Street. As yet, however, they are only in a state of preparation; bot when completed they will form spacious docks, facilitating the landing and loading of cargo, as the Steamers will be laid close alongside the wharf. Here the Lachine Canal commences, and the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, which crosses at Windmill Point, is to be placed at the bottom of McGill Street, having tracks along the wharves, thus affording abundant room for the immense stores of cargo from the west, which will be bronght down by the railroad. When all these operations have come to a close, Montreal will not be surpassed by any city in its traffic accommodations.

St. Anne's Market is a little way np McGill Street, on our right hand, and it forms one side of Commissioners Street. This Market is not so well fitted up as Bonsecoars, but it is next in size, and here the inhabitants can purchase all the necessaries for the table, and also country made straw hats and other articles. On the other side of the Market, and facing it, is the Grey Nunnery, a large building enclosed by a wall, and having a garden around it.

McGill Street is a wide and excellent street, running northwards in the direction of the mountain, which appears to be at its head. As we look up the street the outline of the mountain stands before us in bold relief against the sky: with its rounded bluff, abrupt and precipitous, covered with
foliage, while here and there the bare brown rock jutting out, forms a striking contrast to the verdant leaves of the trees and shrubs. McGill Street is the boundary of the city proper, on the west, and has on its other side Griffintown and the St. Antoine suburbs. St. Paul, Notre Dame, and Great St. James Streets, strike off from it on the east, the two latter lying upon the top of an elevation, which runs the whole length of the City. Commissioners Square and Haymarket Square are at its head; and on the other side of Haymarket Square is Beaver Hall Hill, adorned by several elegant Churches,-St. Andrew's Church (Presbyterian), Zion Church (Independent), and the Unitarian Church. Victoria Hall, the Parade Room of the Volunteer Rifles, is also at the head of the Square. The Gavazzi riots took place in front of Zion Church, several years ago, when some persons were shot by the military.

St. Paul Street is entirely occupied by Warehouses and Stores, and is the principal business street of the Oity. It runs parallel with Commissioners and Notre Dame Streets to Dalhousie Square, and is intersected by various smaller streets, such as St. Peter Street, St. Francis Xavier Street, \&c: The wholesale trade is carried on in these localities. In St. Sacrament Street, which crosses from St. Francis Xavier to St. Peter Street, stands the Merchants' Exchange, the Rialto of Montreal. It is a handsome building, very conveniently planned, and covers, with the space behind, about half an acre of ground. It is in the modern Italian style of architecture, and has a Reading Room, Committee Rooms, \&c., all well suited for the purposes for which they were intended. The building, however, is not seen to advantage, being in a narrow street, where its proportions are hidden from view. Opposite the Exchange is the Telegraph

## THE

## britisil american advertising and circular

## DELIVERY AGENCY,

22, ST. FRANĢOIS XAVIER STREET,

## MONTREAL.

The Proprietor of the Hand Book begs respectfully to call the attention of Merchants, Hotel-Keepers, Advertisers, and the Public in general, to the above Agency, which has been established to meet the growing demand of the business community.

He is prepared to forward Advertisements, in English or French, to the whole of the Canadian Newspapers, and to secure their publication with accuracy and dispatch.

The system for delivering Bills, Circulars, \&c., throughout the city and district, is practical and complete; and the principal hoardings and dead walls have been specially retained for the purpose of affling posters.

Arrangements have been made with the various Railway and Steamboat Companies for the exhibition of Show Cards on the Steamers, and in the Cars and Stations, so that the widest publicity will be effected.

Offering such manifest adrantages for the encouragement of business enterprise, the Proprietor commends the Agency to favorable notice.

ROBERT MOORE.

## 

Trade Mark. Trade Mark. (1) M N1 LI (

$\mathbf{T}^{0}$prevent misrepresentations regarding OLARK'S CA-BLE-LAID THREAD, we have to state that our Father is the oldest member of the Clark Family and Maker of that celebrated THREAD, and we are determined to maintain, as he has done, public confidence and support.

Our Thread is enclosed in the original Blue Wrapper, and labelled with the name of our Firm in full; and, by being careful to observe on each reel:-J. \& R. OLARK \& CO.'S Paislif Cable-Laid Thriad,-Ladies will be protected against imposture and Threads false in length and inferior in quality.

## GGENTT FOR COAJADDAI.

## fillezk WVanluerg,

 St. Peter street, NONTREAL

VICTORIA BRIDGE, MONTREAL.

Office, also a fine building, but having the same disadvantage in point of position.

Passing from McGill Street along Notre Dame Street, the first object which attracts the attention, is the Recollet Church, at the corner of St. Helen Street, with its front to Notre Dame Street. This is the oldest Church in the City, having been built in 1725. Bonsecours Church, the next oldest, was built in 1772. It has an ancient, quaint appearance, with its portico, and its high stone wall, closing it in from the busy world around. A few trees and shrubs flourish in front of it, and heighten the appearance of quietude which it has. In our onward progress we find that improvements are going on, the intention evidently being to attain greater width, for we observe blocks of elegant new buildings erected a short distance back from the line of the older houses, which stand out so much as to make the street inconveniently narrow. It is evident from these old houses that Notre Dame Street was planned at that ancient period when cleanliness and fresh air were not classified as luxuries. But that time has passed now, let us hope never more to return, and we see that the children of this generation are wiser than their fathers, for there is a strong desire to attain both these blessings. The great requisite for making Notre Dame Street one of the finest in the city, is greater breadth, and this could be got all along by pulling down the old houses and building others on a line with these handsome structures we see. But moving on we cross St. François Xavier Street and notice the Seminary of St. Sulpice built at the corner of it, having on the front wall one of the two public clocks the city can boast of. The Seminary is an unprepossessing building of rough stone, and washed with lime. The garden of the Seminary is large, extending almost to St. Paul Street.

A high wall is built around the parts facing Notre Dame and St. Francis Xavier Street, running a considerable length down the latter. Beside the Seminary, and contrasting strongly with it, is the Fr, ch Parish Church, one of the finest buildings in Montreal. It fronts on Place d'Armes, and has a spacious porch. It is flanked by two towers 240 feet high, and in them there is a fine peal of bells. The Church is about the same in length as the towers are in height. From the summit of the towers a fine view of the city and surrounding country is obtained. It was at first intended to make this church very much larger than it is at present, in fact to extend it almost to St. Paul Street, and to build it in the form of a Maltese Cross, so as to make it a cathedral for all Lower Canada; but the plan was given up and altered to the present structure. In front of the Church is Place d'Armes, commonly called French Square, with its plot of garden and its jet d'eau in the centre. On the opposite side of the square stand two elegant substantial buildings, the Bank of Montreal and the City Bank.

Proceeding on wards in Notre Dame Street we notice on the left band side handsome modern blocks of buildings such as the Crystal Block, side by side with, and forming a striking contrast to, the old French houses, with their small narrow windows, and quaint looking roofs, till we come to the large and stately Court House, which stands back from the street a considerable distance. Here the Courts of Law, civil and criminal, sit, and here also are the various offices attached to them, and the Police Mrigistrate's office and court. On the opposite side, stretching down to St. Paul Street is Jacques Cartier Square, named after the celebrated French navigator, at the head of which is the statue of Nelson standing on a pillar with his back to the River. The monument

## THOMAS WALKER \& CO,

26 ST. FRANÇOIS " XAVIER STREET, MONTREAL, WHOLESALE AND RETAIL
 MERCHANTS,

Have constantly on hand for sale, either by the Gallon, Dozen, or Single Bottle, a well selected Stock, consisting of the choicest brands of

Brandy.
Rum.
Holland Gin.
London Old Tom.
Scotch Whiskey.
Irish do.
$1 /$ Old Rye do.
Bourbon do.
Port Wines.
Sherries.
Madeira
Claret.
Champagne.
Mosselle.
Hock.'.

Bass \& Co.'s and Allsop \& Co.'s India Pale Ale.

Younger \& Co.'s Edinburgh Strong Ale, in qts. \& pints. Barclay \& Co.'s and Trueman \& Co.'s London Doyble Brown Stont.
Guinness \& Co.'s and Mander's Dublin Stout.
Lachine Ales and Porters.
Quebec do. do.
Montreal do. do.
Penner's \& American Cider.: Stoughton and Rob't Thiin's Aromatic Bitters.

## STIBLING \& WILLIAMSON,

## IMPORTERS OF

## fanaty 4 Staple Bry Gouss

 286 NOTRE DAME ST., WEST END,
## (Opposite the Recollet Church,)

Would respectfully invite the attention of Ladies and Gentlomen vis. iting the city, and the public generally, to their very Gentlemen visore of the flrm in the Eus, all of which has been carefully selected by lowest remunerating prices Europn markets, which will be sold at the eral patronage they have received for feel grateful for the very libcontinuance of no effort shall be wanting on two years, and assure

| Dremens, <br> Dolaines, | Merinees |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
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| Dolainen, | crapes, | Bonnets, | 8hawls |
| Cobourgs, | Llowery, | Straw Hate, | Printes. |
|  | Seathert, | Gloves, |  |

Cloths, Cassim Sleeves, Collars and Chemisettes; Silks, Satins, Damasks and cotton; Oper, Doeskins, Tweeds, Vestings ; Handkerchiefs, silk Scotch Hollands, Irish Ties, Veils, Merino Undershirts and Dra, silk Linen and Cotton Table Linen Holiands, Ginghams, Regs and Drawers, Smallwares, \&c. Table Covers, and an endless variety of Th, Sheeting,
CARPETS, DRUGGETS,

They would call particular attention to their Shawl, Dress, Mantle and Cape Departmente. The Trade liberally dealt with.

# stirling \& williamson, 286 Notre Dame St., Montreal; 

las on its pedestal, representations of three of the battles Which the hero fought, but is very much defaced by timeand the severe frost of the Canadian winter. Various efforts have been made to raise funds for the purpose of putting it in thorough repair, but without much success, as it stidt sterids in all its dilapidation, an unsightly object. The Governor's Garden is on the other side of the street, and the old Government House, where the French Governors held their levees and transacted business, still stands a little farther on, to the right hand side facing it. The old building is now converted into the Jacques Cartier normal school. Behind it, however, the Government offices remain. Still further on, we come to Dalhousie Square, where the Donegana Hotel opens its portals to receive strangers. Near here also are the head quarters of the military, and the officers' rooms, while the barracks lie to the right fronting the River. St. Mary's Street is a continuation of Notre Dame Street and leads into the Quebec Suburbs, where stands the jail, a substantial building, firm and solid, but too small for the necesssities of the district.

A little before we come to the Jail, on the opposite side of the street, is St. Thomas Church, Countess of Huntingdon's Conmection. This Church was built by Thomas Molson, Esq., who has also erected Melson's College in the rear of it. The Church is a neat building, and is the only Church in Montreal which has a clock in the tower. The College is a large, handsome quadrangular bnilding, and is devoted to teaching and training the youth of both sexes. The Rev. Alfred Stone, who is incumbent of the Church, is also Rector of the College, and under his superintendence are a number of teachers, male and female, by whom useful knowledge and accomplishments are imparted to the boys and girls committed to their charge.

Notre Dame Street would be a much firer promenade if it were all of one width, and that width considerably greates than it is at present. It is proposed, however ${ }_{r}$ to attain this object, and gradually properties on which the old houses were erected have been parchased, and the tenements pulled down to make room for much finer buildings, more adapted to modern taste. In this way the Cathedral Block and others have been built an the proposed new line of the width of the street.

Retracing our steps a short distanee, we turr down a cross wtreet ealled Gosford Street, and enter the Champ de Mars at the east end. This is' a spacious ground, and forms a fine military parade; and here aiso the hastings are erected for the nomination of members of the Provincial Parliament. The Champ de Mars is about 500 yards long and 100 broad, and is bardered on one side by a fine line of Popler trees, and on the other by trees of different species. .it is right at the back of the Courts of Fustice. A number of Russiam Cannon, trophies captured in the late Crimean war, lie on the south side, but they have never been mounted. At the south corner, fronting. St. Gabriel Street, one of the oldest Protegtant Orurches in the city stands-St. Gabriel Street Free Church. Passing in front of this Church, $\equiv$ ferw steps bring us to the east end of Little St. James Street, muet frequented by the Iegal fraternity, many of whom have their offices here. It is a narrow atreet, with little of interest to note in it excepting the Natural History Society, and the Young Men's Ohurch of EngIand Society. At the west end, Little St. James Street opens npon Place drArmes at its north cast corner, and brings as in front of the two Banks which grace the north, as the French Ohurch adorns the south side of the square. St the corner we hare passedi is the Plan-

# CARPET \& FLOOR CLOTH 

## WAREHOUSE.

H. BENJAMIN \& CO.<br>Have always on hand the largest and most complete assortment of

## 

To be found in the Province.

## BRUSSELS,

TAPESTRY,
VELVET,
And every other description of
CARPET, FLOOR CLOTH, MATTINGS, AND FURNISHING GOODS,

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL. CRYSTAL BLOCK, NOTRE DAME 8T. MONTREAL.
N. P.-The Trade supplied.

## KORTOSK BROTHERS,

309 ST. PAULSTREET, MONTREAL, TMPORTERS OF

## EVERY DESCRIPTION OP WOOLLLES,

 MANUPACTURED AND UNMANUPACTURED FURS, HAT AND CAP TRIMMINGS. A VARIETY OB TAILORS' TRIMMINGS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

## RUSSELL BROTHERS,

Importers and Jobbers in

215 ST. PAUL STREET,
NONTREAL.
CHAS. ATKINSON \& CO.
(Successors to Wm. Thompson \& Sons,)
DManufacturers of Furs
OF EVERY DISCRIPTION,
SILK HATS, CAPS, ETC.,
Wholesale and Retail.
NO. 297 NOTRE DAME STREET, WEST END, MONTREAL.
C. $\operatorname{CTEINSON}$. JOB C. TROMPSON.
tagenet water depot. This mineral water is brought from Plantagenet, a small place in the direction of Ottawa, and is sold for three coppers a glass. In the depota good supply of papers is kept, so that, in the words of an advertisement the visitor is at liberty " to strengthen the mind and body at the same time." Compain's Cosmopolitan Hotel stands also: on the same side. This Hotel has been recently fitted up; and is conducted on the European principle. It is large and well managed. Crossing the Square on the north side we enter Great ít: James Street, wide and excellent, running from Place d'Armes to McGill Street. The buildings here are almost all built with stone, and there is much uniformity in the structure of them. At the corner of St. Francis Xavier Street is the Post Office, having entrances from both these: streets. It is a large and substantial building, fitted up in: the interior with pigeon-holes numbered, so that a person: renting one of them obtains all his letters or newspapers, by merely mentioning the number of his box to a clerk in charge. At the other corners of St. Francis Xavier Street, is the Samvings Bank and the Banque du Peuple, while: beside the Post Office in Great St. James St. stands the Bank of British North: America. The St. Lawrence Hall, under the management of Messrs. Hogan \& Co. is directly opposite. This Hotel extends: as far as Craig Street, the communication between the front and rear parts being by a covered archway across Fortification Lane. The St. Lawrence Hall is much frequented Nearer to McGill Street, on the other side, is the Ottawa Hotel, which is also a first class house, largely patronized. Mr . Samuel Browning is proprietor of this Hotel. The other buildings in this street are the Wesleyan Methodist Church with its fine front of the Grecian order of architecture ; it is capable of holding 3000 persons with comfort. The:Me:
chanic's Institute and the Mercantile Library Association almost face each other. Both are literary institutions, having a good selection of newspapers and magazines, and also a Library. Strangers are allowed admission, on entering their names in a book kept for that purpose. The entrance fees are comparatively small. The American Presbyterian Church stands at the western extremity of the street. It is a plain and modest building. Behind the Mercantile Library is Nordheimer's Music Hall handsomely decorated with al fresco painting. It is a fine hall, well worthy inspection.

Descending the ridge on the north side, we enter another fine large street called Craig Street. It commences at St. Antoine Street on the west and extends to Colborne Avenue on the east, running parallel with Notre Dame Street. Formerly Craig Street was the bed of a rivulet, but the streama has been converted into a sewer to carry off the waste water. Branching off from the north side of Craig Street, are a great many other streets rising up on the slopes of the mountain. The houses are almost entirely used as dwellings. St. Lawrence Street is the principal business street in this part, and is filled on either side with shops and stores. In the middle of this street stands the St. Lawrence Market. Not so large as either Bonsecours or St. Ann's Markets, it is still a great accommodation for the inhabitants. By way of St. Lawrence Street we go to the Mount Royal Cemetery, and also around the Mountain.

St. Antoine Street runs west from Craig Street into the suburbs, and the farther it goes, the more is taste displayed in the buildings, it being inhabited by many of the wealthier classes. At the west end it comes very close to a precipitous rock which rises up between it and Sherbrooke Street. There are gardens laid out with terraced walks here, and orchards

## W. \& J. muli,

## Etlercthaut <br> Cuilots,

35 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET,
Would respectfally invite your attention to their Superior Selection of

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brought out in the ENGLISH and FRENCH markets.
No effort has been spared on our part to make our Establishment equa! to any in the Trade; and our experience has qualified us to comprehend and satisfy the widest diversity of tastec. Partieular attention is requested to our

## PRINCE OF WAEES SUITs.

Our Prices will be found, in consideration of the quality of our Goods, to be very moderate, and a liberal discount sllowed for Cash.

We would therefore solicit an early call.
$\left.\begin{array}{c}\text { a5, Great St. James Street, } \\ \text { Montrmal. }\end{array}\right\}$


FOR EALD BY TED SUBSORIBERE,
RODS-"English" and "Conroy's" Salmon, Trout and Trolling.
REELS-"Conroy's" and best English made. LINES-Water-Proof Hair and Silk, finely tapered. Salmon, Trout and Bass Nies; Casting Lines, Trolling Tackle, Artificial Ifinuows, Patent Spoon Trolling Batts, \&cc., \&c. BENNY, MACPHERSON \& CO., Montreai, 28th April, 1860. 208.St. Paul Street:GAIBRAITH \& BROWN,


Continue to oceupy their well known Old Stand, in the Mechanics' Institute Building,

## GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Their Stock of Goods is well selected, of the latest styles: and best quality for Gentlemen's wear.

Their long experience, and suecess in the business, is sufficient guarantee to their customers for the faithful execution of all orders entrusted to them.
[5] Orders in Minitary and other Onurorms, executed ian the best style.
of fine fruit trees, which bear excellent apples. The side walks of the street are shaded from the sun by rows of Ma? ple trees; which give a cool and refreshing shelter from the ${ }^{-1}$ heat of his rays. The buildings here are mostly elegant and ${ }^{\text {d }}$ there are one or two fine squares. Before the houses in many* places there are little plots of garden ground, each fenced in ${ }^{-r}$ with a railing, and filled with a variety of flowers to please the eye and delight the olfactory nerves with their agreeable odour. Running parallel with St. Antoine Street, but far- ${ }^{-3}$ ther up the mountain side are Dorchester, St. Catherine and ${ }^{x}$ Sherbrooke Streets, and several avenues and squares. This part of the city is the finest and of course the most aristocratic. The same praise may be given to these streets forbeauty and elegance which we have given to St. Antoine' Street. They are in the city and yet in the country, and combine all the pleasure of a rural residence with the comforts and conveniences of the town. Christ Church or the Episcopalian Cathedral stands in Union Square. It is a beautiful edifice in the mediœral Gothic, with its tall spire tapering upwards through the air. This Church is one of the finest among the many fine buildings in Montreal, and is excellently situated for the display of its fine proportions. It is indeed a model of ecclesiastical architecture, and when the grounds are all laid out and finished will command the attention as ${ }^{F}$ being a perfect gem. It is built in the cruciform style, and is handsomely decorated within, as well as comfortably* seated, and contains a magnificent organ, built in England.

Among the other Churches in Montreal worthy of inspection is St. Patrick's Roman Catholic Church, corner of Lai! gauchetière and Alexander Streets which has a noble front of imposing appearance, and which, with its handsome ap roaches by broad stairs is a splendid model of ecclesiastio
cal architecture. But one building which ought to be visited is the McGill College, situated at the side of Sherbrooke Street and University Avenue. This is a fine large institution, and besides lecture and other rooms, it contains residences for the Professors. It was built in accordance with the terms of a bequest made by the Hon. James McGill who left a large sum of money for that purpose, which was increased by subscription till it sufficed for the purpose of endowing the college, with the aid of a grant from Government.

As we descend the mountain, McGill College stands on our left hand. Farther up the side is the Reservoir of the Montreal Water Works, constructed for the supply of the city. The water is drawn from the river, above $t$ he village of Lachine, and is pumped up to the Reservoir by a powerful waterwheel, which is kept in motion by the water it draws. The Reservoir is cut out on one side from the rock, and is divided into two compartments, capable of containing fifteen millions of gallons of water. The elevation of the Reservoir above the city is so great, that the most of the fires are extinguished by the use of the Hose, without the force pumps being brought into requisition at all.

In Sherbrooke Street, at the head of Bleury Street, are the Botanic and Zoological Gardens, under the management of Mr. J. E. Guilbault. The gardens are laid out with great taste, and form a pleasant recreation ground for the inhabitants. These are well worth a visit.

All along the slopes of the Mountain are many fine edifices embowered among the trees; in truth, one cannot pass along in any direction, without being struck with the charming beauty of the scenery, while through the opening of the streets many views are gained of the magnificent St.

## THE <br> OTTAWA HOTEL,

## Great St. James Street, Montreal.

The Proprietor of this well known Hotel takes this opportunity of announcing to travellers, that extensive alterations and improvements having recently been made throughout the house, he is now prepared to accommodate, comfortably, as large a number of visitors as any other first class Hotel in the City.

Situated on the most fashionable street in the city, within a minute's walk of the French Parish Church, contiguous to the various Banks, in sight of the beautiful Mountain, a short distance from the Victoria Bridge, the Champ-de-Mars, and other prominent places of interest or business, this House is admitted, by all its patrons, to be the most desirable in Montreal.

Omnibuses and Porters are in attendance at Railroad Depots and Steamboat Landings.

樰 Particular attention is directed to the fact that the Proprietor of the Ottawa Hotel utterly discards the employment of RUNNERS, being satisfied to allow the success of his House to depend upon its own merits.

> MEAL HOURS:
> Breakfast from Seven to Nine o'clock. Dinner from One to Three o'clock. Tea from Six to Nine o'clock.

2T Rooms may be secured by Telegraph.
S. BROWNING,

Montratal, March, 1860.
Proprietor.


## CARD.

This Hotel contains upwards of One Hundred Apartments and the situation is most central, being in the immediate neighbourhood of the Banks, Express and Post Offices, and other Public Institutions; and for a healthy location is unsurpassed, having the beautiful French Square in $:$ :crt, and also a splendid Jet d'eau, where every weei aunirg the Summer season a splendid Brass Banid discourses sweet music.

## A RESTAURANT

is attached to the Establishment, where Meals can be had at any hour, according to the Daily Bill of Fare.
N. B.-Table d'Hote at one o'clock P. M.

Carriages in attendance at the Cars and Steamers, belonging to the Hotel.

Lawrence rolling along its tide in solemn dignity to the ocean.

And now, having feasted our eyes on this side let us propose a drive around the Mountain. No sooner said than done, and here we are in a caleche traversing the long line of St. Lawrence Street, till after we pass the tollgate we turn off to the left and ascend gradually the Mountain side, and the road takes us up to Mount Royal Cemetery; a large Necropolis tastefully laid out, having many fine tombs, and adorned with flowers and shrubs and winding walks. Returning at a little distance down, a road branches out again on the left hand, and now we traverse along, while that portion of the Island which extends up the Ottawa opens to the view, with the Isle Jesus in the distance, and St. Anns at the junction of the two rivers. The country round looks rich and fertile, varied with trees and dotted with farms. Winding down the western side we arrive at the pretty little village of Cote des Neiges, lying in the bosom of the Mountain, and sheltered by its branching arms from the north and east. From the village there are two roads into Montreal, one around the base of the little Mountain as it is called, and one over the defile which separates the mountain proper from the one just mentioned. As the latter road ascends the eminence it curves to avoid too steep a grade and gradually we reach the summit, at which a tollgate is placed. Here we are quite shut in on all sides, but watchl as our vehicle turns yonder corner ahead. There lies the city at our feet with its spires and houses and streets. There arise the two towers of the French Cathedral and yonder are the tall masts of many a gallant vessel which, after battling the breeze, now lies quietly at the wharf, and discharges the valuable cargo it has brought safely into
port. Beyond is St. Helen's Island, and, to the right, the Victoria bridge trails its length across the river for nearly two miles. It is a distant view we are taking of it, and not from the most favorable position, so we will resume our downward progress by which we reach the city in safety.

The Victoria Bridge is a wonderful triumph of human science and art over nature, and the obstacles it presents in the way of progress. To bridge a river nearly two miles wide and twenty five feet deep, with a current running in some places at the rate of eight miles an hour, it appears, at first sight, madness to think of it. But the madness was thought of, and planned, and built, and finished, and England's heir apparent is coming out to sanction it, by formally opening the way through that Iron Tunnel. The Bridge is built upon twenty four piers of solid cut stone, strongly bound together, with abutments to fend off the large mass of floating ice which is carried down every spring by the current. Upon these piers are built iron tubes with their plates strongly rivetted together and as strongly fixed to the piers. The roof is covered with tin plates to protect the iron from the weather, and both in the iron and tin, sufficient allowance is made for expansion and contraction. The Engineers, who came out to examine it, before it was handed over to the Grand Trunk Railway Company, expressed their firm opinion as to its strength and solidity. There is a single track for the cars running through the centre, and two spacious side walks for the use of foot passengers. Seen from the river this structure has a fine appearance and seems to bid defiance to all the force the ice can bring against it.

Now we shall bid adieu to the fine city of Montreal and start on our journey for Canada's ancient cnpital, Quebec, the strongest fortress on this continent.

## ALBION MOTEL,

## MONTREAL,

## DECKER, BAILEY \& CO., Proprietors,

Is pleasantly situated at the head of ST. PAUL STREET, amongst the largest wholesale houses in the city. It has (with business men generally, and especially with the best Merchants of both Provinces) become so great a favorite, that it is now acknowledged to be THE Business Hotel of Montreal.

To meet the extensive increase, during the last year, in the business of the house, the Proprietors have built a large addition. The Dining Room has been extended and made more commodious; there have been completed, in the new wing, a great number of well ventilated sleeping rooms, and the house throughout has been refitted, and now contains many improvements and conveniences hitherto unknown to its guests.

The whole of the beds have, at a great expense, been furnished with NEW

## STPTHME NEAMNTPTRTXRSTS.

The Proprietors expect that, by continuing their personal management of the concern, "The Albios," to say the least of it, will continue to be, as it now is, the best Dollar and a Haly Hotrl in Canada.

## COLEMAN'S MOMTREAL MOUSE.

 CORNER OF CUSTOM. HOUSE SQUARE. $T$ HIS spacious Hotel is conveniently and prominently situated, commanding a beautiful View of the St. Lawrence, and is unsurpassed by any house in the city for its style, finish, and arrangements for Travellers or Visitors to the City, on business or pleasure.The Proprietor, having made extensive arrangemeuts for the accomodation of his guests, and being determined that "that none shall go away dissatisfied," anticipates the continuance of that liberal share of public patronage which has hitherto been bestowed on him.
J. WARREN COLEMAN, Proprietor.

## G.D. DODDS, <br> SUCCESSOR TO

## Late S. CLIFFORD,

## NEREHANT TAMLOR, Wholesale and Retail Clother,

AND

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HAS constantly on hand a large supply of the latest styles in TWEEDS, DOESKINS, BROAD-CLUTHS, VESTINGS, \&c. Made to order on the Shortest Notice and latest style.

None but experienced Cutters employed. Also, a general assortment of Linen Shirts, Shirt Collars, Gloves Braces, Howiery and Under Clothing, Handkerchiets, Neck Tles, \&c.

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WINDOW SHADES, BERLII TIOOL AID DEWHLRI,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CHILDREN'S COTS AND CARRIAGES, BASKETS, AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

## WICKER WORK.

IIF A great variety always on hand.
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Solicit the inspection of strangers visiting Montreal to their large and extensive assortment of

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In every style and variety.
Fine Electro-Plated Dish Covers, Side Dishes and Covers, Castors, Candlesticks and Branches, Cake Baskets, and Salvers; Tea and Coffee Sets, Trays, Tea Urns and Kettles.

## WARBLL, MANTLE, AND WOOD HALL CLOCKS;

Papier Maché Ware, Tea Trays; Ladies' and Gentlemen's Wood and Leather Dressing Cases,
Also, Silver Tea and Coffee Sets, Castors, Salvers, Forks, Spoons, Ladles, \&c., of several different patterns, of their own manufacture.

Regulation Swords, Sashes, Belts, \&c., Field Glasses and Telescopes, Stereoscopes and Views of all kinds.

Fine Table Outlery, Scissors and Pocket Knives, with a large variety of

> Kixixata koxisi

Cathedral Block, Notre Dame Street, Centre.

QUEBEC

## Q U E B E C.

Having bid adieu to Montreal, here we are in the cars driving along behind the snorting, puffing Steam Engine "thorough bush, thorough briar," on our downward jounney. At the s.outh side of the Victoria Bridge, the railroad to Rouse's Point and the United States, effects a junction with the Grand Trunk at the village of St. Lambert.-The Rouse's Point road would take us south to the town of St. Johns, at the outlet of Lake Champlain, but as our will is, to descend the St. Lawrence, and not to cross the Line, we prefer sitting in the cars of the Grand Trunk. However, we may as well say, that on the Rouse's Point road, there is much interesting and varied scenery, of which the forest commands a large share. The same thing may be said of the most of the Eastern Townships, as the country undulates, and is varied by mountain scenery. The Richelieu, which takes its rise in Lake Champlain, and falls into the St. Lawrence at Sorel, is a very beautiful river, and the fine Lake Memphremagog, near which stands the town of Stanstead, is a magnificent sheet of water. Lake Memphremagog, although far surpassed in magnitude by those "inland seas" in Upper Canada, more than rivals them in the beauty of its sconery. The
bold blunt outlines of the mountains, the varied hues of the foliage which creeps up their sides, the long deep gorges, descending to the edge of the water, and the lake itself, lying in deep repose in its quiet bed, make up a picture, which is scarcely equalled by the scenery of any other locality.

But to return to our journey,-starting from St. Lambert, in a short time we arrive at Longueil and pass through a dead level country, excellently suited for farming, but with nothing to interest the eye of the Tourist in the uniformity of its tame surface, till we come to a fine iron bridge across the Richelieu. Immediately after crossing the bridge, the road takes a quick turn, and enables us to obtain a fine view of the stately proportions of the structure, as well as of the river it spans; while the stream turns and winds with many a curve, on its way to pay its tribute to the Father of Waters, irrigating the fine alluvial country through which it flowa, and imparting to it the joy of perpetual freshness and beauty. The scenery also changes, for there is the mountain of Belœil rearing its rocky and precipitous bulk upwards. The train passes close by its base and we can better estimate its vast proportions. There used to be a large gilt cross upon the top, but time and the seasons have done their work of destruction, and it is in a state of complete dilapidation. Leaving the mountain, the scenery changes again to the same dull uninteresting level, till we come to St. Hyacinthe, a peculiarly French town, containing a population of about 5000. On we dash into the wild bush of tamarac, brown ash, stunted fir, and wild birch, scaring the denizens of the forest with the coughing of our panting iron horse, and the thunder of the wheels of our cars, till by a gradual incline we reach the beautiful valley of the St .

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A choice selection of Letter, Note, and other papers, from the first English makers; Envelopes, Inks, Inkstauds, Account and Memorandum Books, Rogers' superior Cutlery, Portmonnaies, Walking Canes, \&c., \&c. Select Periodicals as soon as published.

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## Grashianalle \&rat and Ehore Etare, WHOLESALE AND RETAOL, No. 143 NOTRE DAME STREET, 

A LWAYS on hand, a general assortment of Ladies,' GenA. tlemen's, Misses' and Children's Boots and Shoes, of French and Home Manufacture.
Orders respectfully solicited $\mathcal{\& \&}$ executed with promptness.
 CUSTOMER


B
EG most respectfully to announce to the public that they have commenced business in that Store, No. 301, NOTRE DAME STREET (West End), and, from the experience they have had in the Trade, they will guarantee to give an article superior to any that is got up in the Province.

All orders punctually attended to on Reasonable Terms.
They have also on hand a Select Assortment of Ladies' and Gentlemen's

## THBOTE LE STMOES?

Made of the best material and by First Class Workmen.

Francis, a quiet and gentle stream, which flows noiselessly onwards; and shortly afterwards we arrive at Richmond Junction, where the branch line from Quebec connects with the main line to Portland. Still we travel through the woods, and have time to Jawn and stretch ourselves at the view of the dreary monotony of the country. But again we reach, and dash over, another iron bridge which spans the foaming rapid of the Chaudiére, whose waters boil and hiss, as they hurry to precipitate themselves over the Falls of the Chaudière a little below. Shortly after, the whistle of the engine gives forth its warning, and the train stops at Point Lévi or South Quebec, and on the other side we see the "grim feature" of the gigantic fortress.

But to change our route, and with our route our mode of progress. Let us go down the river. Taking our passage by the Steamer, we pass down to Custom-House Square and find our Bott lying alongside the wharf in front of it. Passing on board, we cast loose, and slowly at first, we move along, stean and the current taking us down; but soon full speed is set n , and quickly we leave behind us the city of Montreal, with its tinned roofs glittering in the beams of the evening sun, for the steamers start in the afternoon and sail all night eaching Quebec in the morning. This arrangement is not suited to the pleasure seeker, as the night and darkness leprive him of a view of the banks; but, after all, the loss isnot great, as there is a sameness in the dull, flat, level couniry through which the river flows, and in the villages and famhouses, which at intervals dot its banks, that when he his seen one part, he may take it for granted he has seen the whole of the route. It will not be necessary therefore to do much more, than merely mention a few of the places we piss, at which the Steamer stops. The first
of these is Sornl or William Henry, a pretty town with a population of about 3000. It is 45 miles below Montreal, and is situated at the junction of the River Richelieu with the St. Lawrence. The town contains several buildings of good style, the principal of which are the English and Roman Catholic churches. Below Sorel about five miles, is the commencement of Lake St. Peter, formed by the expansion of the river to the breadth of 9 miles, and extending to the length of 25 miles. The expansion is so great that the Lake is quite shallow, and till recently vessels of upwards of 600 tons could not come through. A new channel his however been discovered and deepened, and now vessels drawing 19 feet of water can safely pass. This work has been done, at the original expense of the city of Montreal, and is proving of vast benefit, for the Ocean Steamers now come up easily, and discharge and load a great part of their cargoes. It was oving to the energy of the Hon. John Young that this greatscheme was originated, and carried through to its present sate of progress.

Half-way between Montreal and Quebec, is the town of Thren Rivers, situated at the confinence of thi St. Maurice with the St. Lawrence. It is only here, that the waters of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence may be saic to have min-gled,-all the way down to this place, we cas easily notice the difference in the colour of the water on eich side of our ressel. Three Rivers is a well laid out tow, and has several fine buildings, as the Courthouse, the Jail, the Roman Catholic Church, the Ursuline Oonvent, andthe English and Wesleyan Churches. It is one of the oldest ettled towns in the Province, having been founded in the yor 1618. It has a population of about $\mathrm{b}_{2} 600$. The last plase at which the

## EDWARD WRIGHT \& C0.,

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Have always on hand ANEXCELLENT ASSORTMENT. 288 ST. PAULSTREET, MONTREAL.
 J. PATTRN \& CO. 62 McGILL ST., MONTREAL, IMPORTERS OF


AND EARTHENWARE,
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## AT THE NEW STAPFORDSHIRE CROCKERY STORE.

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All articles in the Trade at unusually low prices, The attention of Country Merchants respectfully solicited. All orders promptly attended to.
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# COUKLBAUKT"S BOTANIC \& ZOOLOGICAL GARDEN, 114-SHERBROOKE STREET,-114 

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## Open IVvery Day.

Admiasion 7冖̧d.
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The Menageric is one of the largest collections in America of Living Wild Animals, Rare Birds and freaks of Nature.

This Establishment contains a delightful Prow enade, Lawn and Grove of Forest Trees, a Gymnasium (a most complete one, 'Tight and Slack Rope, Bowling Saloon, Quoit Ground, and a variety of other amusements. A Muscum and a large collection of Curiosities is attached to it; a large Pavillion and Scenery for Concerts, \&e.

Also, a large assortment of Fruit and Forest Trees, Ornamental Plants, Dahlias, Roses, Poultry, Birds, \&e., always on hand for sale.
J. E. GUILBAULT, Manager.
N. B.-NURseries situated at St. Catherine.
steamers stop before reaching Quebec is Batiscan, a small town of no importance. Batiscan is about 117 miles below Montreal.

But yonder comes the powerful king of day, Rejoicing in the east.

THOMSON.
and we start from bed, and having performed the necessary matutinal exercises, we emerge from our cabin and pace the deck, for the scenery begins to open upon our view, and it is of a very different character from that we have been passing through for these last 100 miles. Here, the banks begin to rise up from the water, at first, in gentle undulations, and then more boldly, till they end in high cliffs, which ir upon the steamer as she hurries along beside them. $\because</$ bed of the river becomes narrower, and the water looks darker, by the shadow of the rocky promontories flung upon it. It does not need to be mentioned, for we have an instinctive conviction of the fact, that here commenced the series of movements which ended in the capture of Quebec, by the immortal Wolfe, on the memorable 20 September, 1759. It was here he landed, and those rocks he, with his gallant little force, scaled, to meet, and fight, and conquer, the chivalrous Montcalm, and alas! in the outbursting of his fame, and just as his glory was beginning to brighten, was he cut down in the prime of his years. Raise the stone on the spot where the hero breathed his last, and inscribe on it, the joy and the grief! "Here died Wolfe victorious." "Victorious," there is the joy! " Here died Wolfe,' there is the grief!

Now we arrive safely at the quaint looking city of Quebec, struggling up the rocky side of the height, on which sits the fortress, extending a protecting arm over the irregular and wayward town.
2) Truly, as we step ashore, our first impressions of Quebec are not those derived from the view of an object capable of imparting pleasure. The Lowor Town is built, apparently where the inhabitants thought they could secure a position, withont regard to appearance, or to the wishes of their neighbours. The streets are steep and tortnous, twisting about, here and there, in the attempt to secure a passage through the French-looking honses, which, on their part, seem to manifest a strong desire to throw every obstacle in the way, they posssibly can. From the strong declivities which descend on every side, one would think that there was not much necessity for regulations, in promoting cleanliness, as the first heary shower sends a flood from above which washes away all the filth that would otherwise accumulate, with the speed of a torrent. It does not require much rain to wash most of the streets of the Lower Town, but they soon get dirty again from the constant traffic which strives, and pushes, and winds its way along. The Lower Town is the mercantile part of Quebec, and extends along the shores, from the foot of the rocky height on which the fortress is built, to the River St. Charles, where it joins with the St. Lawrence. In the busy months of summer, the streets are crowded, and it requires some little manouvering, to pick our way along. Here are the stores, and offices, and ship building yards, and the wharves are all full of noise and bustle and "hurrying to and fro." But as we ascend the steep streets which lead to the Uppe: Town, our impressions undergo a change, till on arriving at the esplanade, we look around with wonder and delight. Still above us is the haughty keep, looking stern and grave, as a warrior ought, and below is the town we have left, in all its bustle, the stately ships lying alongside the wharves, or sleeping at

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their anchors, and, on the other side, the bold promontory of Point Levi, while down the broad and deep River, the fine island of Orleans divides the channel, and to our left the St. Charles discharges its volume of waters into the larger stream, and still further down on the same side, the road which leads across the Montmorenci, a short distance before it throws itse? i • the St. Lawrenc? over a precipice 250 feet high, while uae L... bluff banks, ain the mountains in the background, ably complete the picture: The Upper Town of Quebec is handsome and elegant, and forms a striking contrast to the Lower. The houses are generally tastefully built, and there are fine streets and gardens, elegantly laid out, extending to the foot of the glacis of the stronghold. By applying to the Town Major, we get a pass to allow us to see the fortifications, and slowly we wind our way up the steep ascent. Everything has regular and stiff military precision about it, and the strength of the works becomes more apparent the higher we ascend. The road we are travelling can be swept; by cannon placed for that purpose, and the guns show their iron mouths out of the embrasures of the battlements. The space occupied by the fortifications is about forty acres, and everything necessary for protection and safety has been done. There is abundance of military stores, and also of provisions, while water can be had from within the castle. Cape Diamond rises abore the precipitous rock, and its guns command the shipping, and also Point Levi; and from one of the guns stationed here, is the proclamation of morning and evening made. It is a fearful height to look down from, and the appearance of everything is much diminished. It must be a terrible trial for the sentries who have to watch on a cold winter's night, whon, lower down, the thermometor
ranges $30^{\circ}$ below zero. The whole of the spacious baildings must be seen to be duly appreciated, for description cannot give a proper idea of the strength of this towering stronghold. The view from Oape Diamond is a very fine one, being much more extended than the one from the e日planade, we have prevjously lescribed, but the features of the scenery are the same.

The fortress is of an irregular triangular shape, impregnable on two sides; while the third, facing the plains of Abraham, is strongly fortified in a line of well armed ramparts. Looking down from the battlements we gaze, with mingled feelings of gratitude and sorrow, on the field where the decisive battle was fought, one hundred years ago. Hear the lamented Warburton ${ }^{*}$ as he describes, in eloquent language, the scene of the battle and the death of Wolfe.
"For a few years, and for a great purpose, England was given one of those men whose names light up the page of history; he was humble and gentle as a child, graceful in person and manners; raised by transcendent merit in early manhood, he had done high service at Minden and Louisburg; the purpose was accomplished, and the gift resumed at Quebec, when he was about thirty two years old. This was Woles; to him was the expedition entrusted.
"He took possession of the Island of Orleans, and occupied Point Levi with a detachment His prospects were not encouraging: the great stronghold frowned down upon him, from an almost inaccessible position bristling with guns, defended by Montcalm, with a superior force of a gallant army, and inhabitod by a hostile population. Abore the city, steep banks rendered landing almost inapossible; below,

[^0]
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the country, for eight miles, was embarrassed by two rivers, many redoubts, and the watchful Indians. A part of the fleet lay above the town, the remainder in the North Channel, between the Islands of Orleans and Montmorenci; each ebb tide floated down fireships, but the sailors towed thom ashore, and they proved harmless.
"The plan which first suggested itself was, to attack by the side of Montmorenci, but this the brave Montcalm was prepared to meet. On the 31 July, a division of grenadiers landed below the falls; some of the boats grounded on a shoal and caused great confusion; so that arrangements, excellent in themselves, were in their result disastrous. The grenadiers, with an indiscreet ardor, advanced against the entrenchments, unformed and unsupported; a steady and valliant defence drove them back; a storm threatening, and the loss being already heary, the general reembarked the troops with quiet regularity. The soldiers drooped under their reverse, but there was always one cheerful face, that of their leader; nevertheless, inward care and labour wasted his weak frame; he wrote to England sadly and despondingly, for the future was very dark, but he acted on an inspiration. His generals were brave men, and suggested daring plans; he seized the boldest counsel, risked the great venture, and won.
"On the night of the 12 Septamber, the fleet approached the shore below the town, as if to force a landing. The troops embarked at one in the morning and ascended the river three leagues, when they got into boats, and floated noiselessly down the stream, passing the sentries unobserved. Where they landed a steep narrow path wound up the side of the cliff, forming the rivers bank; it was defended bravely against them, but in vain. When the sun rose, the army stood upon the plains of Abraham.

[^1] still left to him to fight as a soldier; his order of battle was promptly and skilfully made-the regular troops were his left, resting on the bank above the river, the gallant Canadian Seigneurs with their Provincials, supported by two regiments, formed his right; beyond these menacing the English left, were clouds of French and Indian skirimishers.
"General Townshend met these with four regiments; the Louisbourg Grenadiers formed the front of battle, to the right, resting on the cliff; and there also was Wolfe, exhorting them to be steady, and to reserve their discharge. The French attacked; at forty paces they staggered under the fire, but repaid it wrell; at length they slowly gave ground. As they fell back, the bayonet and claymore of the Highlanders broke their ranks, and drove them with great carnage into the town.
" At the first, Wolfe had been wounded in the wrist, another shot struck him in the body, but he dissembled his suffering, for his duty was not yet done. Again, a ball passed through his breast, and he sank. When they raised him from the ground, he tried with his faint hand to clear the death-mist from his eyes; he could not see how the battle went, but the voice which fell upon his dying ear told him he was immortal.
"There is a small monument on the place of his death, with the date, and this inscription: "Here died Wolfe victorious." He was too precious to be left, even on the field of his glory. England, jealous of his ashes, laid them with his father's, near the town where he was born. The chivalrous Montcalm was also slain. In a lofty situation on Cape Diamond a pillar is erected "To the memory of two illustrious men, Wolfe and Montcalm."

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"Five days after the battle, Quebec surrendered, on such terms as generous victors give to gallant foes. The news of these events reached home but forty-eight hours later than the first discouraging despatch, and spread universal joy for the great triumph, and sorrow for its price. Throughout broad England, were illuminations and songs of triumph, rexcept in one country village; for there Wolfe's widowed smother mourned her only child."

So tells the kind and gentle-hearted George Warburtom the story of Quebec a century ago.

Upon the heights of Abraham, Death claimed and got a noble prey;
Two heroes of great chivalry, Fought and died one glorious day. Wolfe, bravest in a nation brave; Montcalm, the chivalrous and true; In bold attack, death seized on one, In bold defence, the other too.

Taise high the stone, and let the scroll, "Wolfe died in victory's arms," now tell; But of defeated glory too, Speak it, how noblest Montcalm fell, One died victorious, o'er his grave Sach noble heart in sorrow weeps; Disaster seized Montcalm, but still, Sad tears are falling where he sileeps.

History lifts her voice aloud, And claims for each the silent tear: For victor, vanquished, whose blood Poured for the cause to honor dear.

Brave Wolfe, we mourn thy early loss;
We weep for thee, most brave Montcalm;
We raise on high one monument,
Your noble memories to embalm.

Let us turn away from the scene, and descend from the: grim and stern keep, which watches in gloomy dignity over the city. But it is not so easy to get out of the reach of military preparations, for at every step we take throughout the town, we find ourselves in presence of a wall, or cannon, or sentry, or a group of soldiers, while the proud Union Jack waves aloft on the rampart heights.

There are several fine walks and drives out from the city, and much interesting and varied scenery, which those who delight in the beauties of Nature cannot fail to find much enjoymeat in. And many pleasant country excursions can be made, to places remarkable either for loveliness or for water-falls. All around the country there are very fine water-falls. We have already incidentally mentioned two, the Montmorenci and the Chaudiére. The Falls of Montmorenci form a picturesque object, when seen from the middle of the St. Lawrence, the white foaming water pouring itself sheer down a precipice 250 feet high, in one unbroken stream. They are about ten miles below Quebec ; and are both during the summer and winter, a favorite picnic scene for the inhabitants. And pleasant it is to drive out, and descend to the foat, and look at and listen to the water as it falls in monotonous cadence down from the height, and seems in haste to meet and mingle its waters with the larger stream; and when the sunbeams glance upon the white foaming mass, and light it up with

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prismatic glory, wo feel all the sublime beauty of the scene absorbing our senses in one mingled feeling of wonder and delight. On the south side, a few miles up the river, and a short distance in the country, brings us to the beautiful Falls of the Chaudiére, which, although they cannot match those of Montmorenci in bulk of water or depth of fall, yet more than rival them in the romantic loveliness of their scenery. The height of the falls is about 100 feet, but the rocks overhang, so that the stream plunges in a zigzag course here and there, and half shrouded in spray, boils and whirls about in the strangest manner. It is this last peculiarity which has given the name to the Falls, the Chaudiére or Boiling Pot, and the resemblance is strong. The water continues this dance near the Falls for sometime, and then hurries away, as if ashamed of its madness, through a gorge between the hills, to the Saint Lawrence. Above, wherever there seemed to be room to grasp, mosses, lichens, and creeping plants have got hold, and hang over the cliffs in fantastic drapery, while firs, pines, and cedars, clustering down to the very edge of the stream, fill up the picture.

Quebec is now the seat of Government, it having been removed from Toronto last winter, and is a very busy city when the Parliament is assembled, as it is at present: Spencer Wood, the residence of the Governor General, was a very pretty spot but unfortunately it was recently burned down.

The Houses of Parliament, and indeed the most of the public buildings, are not characterized by much beauty or elegance. Plainness and substantiality have been more cultivated than taste. The Roman Catholic Cathedral is a large building, commodiously constructed, and capable of containing 4000 sitters. It is well fitted upinside, and has several fine old paintings, and a good organ. The English

Cathedral has more pretensions to elegance, and is also provided with a good organ. There are several other Churches such as the Scotch Presbyterian Church, the Free Church or St. Johns, the Wesleyan Methodist, the Congregational and the Baptist.

Quebec is well provided with Hotels, such as Russell's Hotel, in Palace Street, Upper Town, which is admirably conducted, both as regards accomodation, abundance, and comfort ; the Clarendon House, St. Lewis Street, Upper Town, and Dexter's, pre most excellent Hotels.

Point Levi or South Quebec, as it may be called, lies on the south side of the River on the top of a steep rocky ridge, forming the other side of the deep gorge through which the St. Lawrence pours its flood. It would almost seem as if some grand convulsion of nature had rent asunder the rocks, and cast them on either side, to allow the stream to pass through. Point Levi is a prettily situated village, and is rapidly growing up into a business town, its increase being facilitated by the branch of the Grand Trunk Railway having its station here, and communicating along the South shore to Rivière du Loup.

The Isle of Orleans lies in the middle of the river, and divides it into two, the north and south channels.-It is a pretty large island, being 19 miles long, by about five wide, and is very fertile. It has a population of about 6000 . About 24 miles below Quebec on the north side of the St . Lawrence, in the midst of exquisite scenery, to which they add grace, are the Falls of Ann's, on the river of the same name. And the Lake St. Charles to the north of Quebec abounds in fine trout, and is much visited by the bretbren of the gentle craft.

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And now we will leave Stadacone (what a pity the fine sounding Indian name was ever changed to Quebec!) and take a trip either by Steamer or Railroad to where the grand and majestic, but gloomy Saguenay pours, in sullen stateliness, his waters into the St. Lawrence. By the Railway we are hurried along the southern shore, through a country vastly different from that we traversed in coming from Montreal to Quebec. The dull level flats have changed into an undulating country, and to the southward and northward, and eastwards, magnificent mountain ranges extend as far as the eye can reach. Yonder are the hills from which the rivers of Maine take their source far away to the southward ; on the northern side are the Laurentine Mountains, a gigantic assemblage, fronted and overtopped by Cape Anne and Cape Tourment, which are well fitted to be the leaders of such a giant army, rising as they do nearly two thousand feet above the tide. Onward we rush spanning mountain streams, and passing farm houses till the Hotel at Rivière du Loup, 114 miles below Quebec receives us. Or, we walk on board the fine Steamer Magnet, and soon as we get under weigh, open up the Falls of Montmorenci in the distance, and then skirting the shores of the Isle of Orleans, we hasten down on the bosom of the mighty River, and find ourselves in a labyrinth of smaller islands, which, all around, raise, their green heads from the water, and bask in brightness and beauty in the sun. Threading our way through these spots of loveliness, we come abreast of the quarantine station, where all vessels are examined, to find out whether the passengers have brought any infectious disease across the deep. Here upwards of 6000 Irish immigrants were buried in one spot. The Island is very beautiful, with its village, and its neat little Church, which seem as if, by a
hard struggle, they had at last gained standing room upon the unruly rocks. We pass the Pillars, and now the stream is open, and with the exception of a distant Island standing alone, we see only the rocky shores of the St. Lawrence jutting out into headlands on either side, or retiring into bays, while, here and there, a brawling brook tumbles its puny tribute into the majestic stream, which receives it with uninterrupted composure. Now we pass River Ouelle, where there is a landing, on the south bank, and, on the opposite side, Malbaie, much frequented by the Stadaconians, for the invigorating effects of sea water bathing. All along our way downwards, the shores are studded with farm houses, which have a lively appearance, from being painted white. We reach Rivière du Loup, and the steamer lays alongside, to start again in the middle of the night, in order to reach the entrance of the Saguenay, at dawn the next morning. As the light breaks in the eastern sky we see Red Island rugged and bare, standing sentinel at the entrance of the River, while farther down, and nearer the shore we have left, is Green Island. Beyond Red Island rise two mountains whose summits recede from each other while their tawny sides seem striving to meet at the base, but never can, for between them the Saguenay, more than three hundred and fifty fathoms deep, rolls its dark waters, to stain with their sombre hue, the clear stream of the Saint Lawrence. The entrance to the River is comparatively narrow, but soon the banks, on either hand, retire and open up into a spacious basin. At the entrance, on the lower bank of the River, is the village of 'Tadoussac, a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a resident here. The village is adorned by a little antique looking Church, said to be one of the mostancient on the continent. It is a small


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Full information given, and forms of proposal furnished gratis, on application at any of the Offices or Agencies.

JAMES GRANT,

## THE CANADA

## Rifie <br> 2ssurance $\mathfrak{C}$ (1mpany.

Incorporated under Apecial Act of Parliament.
MONTREAL OFITCE, . . . MLYRCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

## ffinntreal Baary of Pitectars:

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By selecting this Company for the purpose of LIFE ASSURANCE, the following sub-advantages are secured :

Low Rates of Premiom as compared with those of British Offices, consequent on the investment of all the Company's funds in Canada: Annoal Divisions of Profit : not only are they preferable to divisions at intervals of five or seven years, but they necessitate annually the most searching investigation into the affairs of the Company.

The Annual Publioation of most ample Statements.
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Polioims of fiva years standing purchased at a valuation.
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Rates for Ages, cojics of Ammual Reports of the Company, and every information given oun application at Oiflce of the Compuny.
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Manager, Montreal Branch, 2 Merchants' Lixohauge, Montrcal.
building, suited to the size of the congregation who worship in it. There is also a salmon fishery at Tadoussac. The buildings of the Company comprise the Resident's house, and the stores, and are surrounded by a railing. There is a flagstaff in front, flanked by two pieces of artillery. The rocky sterile island L'Islet, separates Tadoussac from the Saguenay. Just within the entrance is the little village of L'Ance a l'Eau, built upon the rocks. Passing along, we see the remarkable mountain Tête de Boule. Standing apart from its fellow rocks, it seems as if it were a solitary hermit, voluntarily withdrawn from their society. Rising sheer up more than 1000 feet, a solid mass of primitive granite, with its round head sometimes, cloud-capped, and at others ehewing its bald and bleak scalp, with here and there a few stunted pines, which contrive to gain a meagre subsistence from it, it is an object of wonder.

And then, again, the rocks on either shore, tremendous masses, jut out their points or draw back their crevices, as if some giant hand had seized their tops and wrenching them asunder, had opened a deep gorge for the river to pass through, without caring to smooth down the marks of the rupture. Tall and gloomy, rising fifteen hundred to two thousand feet, rougb, bare and precipitous, they spread an air of gloomy grandeur over the black and sluggish waters, which lazily trail their course along at their base. And the rent does not stop at the surface of the water but goes down, deep, deep down, fifty, sixty, or one hundred fathoms, so that the largest man-of-war could graze the rocks with her side and yet find abundance of water to float her, were she ten times bigger than she is. The scene is magnificently. stern, and it only needs a thunder storm to make it terriblsublime. Then, the lurid clouds cap the summite
rocks, and half obscure the day, the stern cliffs grow grimmer and sterner still, and the water lecomes of an inky blackness. Suddenly, it is lit up by one grand gleam of lightning, and then the roar of the thunder awakens echoes, which like ten thousand bandoges startled from slumber, roar the thunder over again-one after the other, taking up the growling reverberation, till the whole scene becomes, as it were, one great body of sour 1 , and then the rush, rushing of the rain, darting downwards with an angry hiss, completes the gloomy picture. Flash after fiash, roar after roar, echoed and re-echoed as if the universal harmony of nature were rudely broken, and changed into one great mass of chaotic discord. Above, below, around, everywhere, the growling tumult is heard, till the stunned senses seem incapable of action, benumbed by the terrific clatter and clash which drive them into utter helplessness. And now, the storm has passed away, the angry clouds betake themselves to other regions, growling as they go, while back again, as if in defiance, the wrathful echoes reverberate the sound. The sun bursts forth and the rocks dry their wet flanks in his beams and all is peace again.

But let us proceed upwards, and now. we come to St. John's Bay on the south shore, where there is a village, mostly inhabited by lumberers. On our way up, we pass the Picture rocks or the Profiles, so callod from the resemblance they bear to the human face. After we pass St. John's, about six miles, we come upon two magnificent crags, called Eternity Point and Cape Trinity, names suggested, doubtless, from the solid firm appearance of duration and unchangeableness they bear. It is impossible to look upon the imposing grandeur of these peaks, standing stern and rigid, without deep emotions of reverential fear and wonder. These are fitting

## 

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Age admitted on Policies.
Policy Holders not liable for Claims against the Company.

The Company grant Assurances on the following plan :HALF of the Annual Premium will be receired for the first FIVE or SEVEN years, the remaining half, being chargeable as a debt on the Policy at interest, to be paid off when convenient, or, at the option of the assurad, to be deducted at settlement of the claim.

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JAMES G. DIOKSON,
Montreal, 1860.
Manager.

#   

Established 1825.
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On surrender of Policies, at uniform rate of Premium, and of three years' standing, forty per cent. of Premiums paid, returned to asstired.

Agencies in all the Provincial Towns in Canada. A. DAVIDSON PAREER, See'y.
cmblems of eternity, while we feeble mortals pass away and are forgotten. Statue Point next meets our eye, so called from a Gothic niche in its side, eight hundred feet above the water, in which there used to be a figure having some resemblance to the human form, but which has now crumbled away. Mysterious cavern, untrodden by buman foot, unscanned by human eje, it stands and will stand for ever. Then we pass a perpendicular rock rising to the height of nine hundred feet, called the Tableau.

Gloomy grandeur has kitherto been the characteristic of the scenery, but now, without losing much of its grandeur, it has more of the picturesque and beautiful, as we enter Ha-Ha Bay, a splendid harbour, nine miles long, and six miles wide. Openings of volleys are seen, with good arable land and abundance of trees, which give varied beauty to tho banks, and cause many exclamations of delighted wonder to escape involuntarily from our lips. About seventy miles from Tadoussae is Chicoutimi, where is another post of the Hudson's Bay Company, and where the Steamboat navigation ends. Fifty miles above is the Lake St. Johns, through which the Saguenay runs, not, as some works have it, from which it takes its source. The sources of the Saguenay are some smaller lakes a great distance inland. It is then called the Chomouchouan and ruas through Lake Miskouaskanc or Great Lake, and thence it flows in a winding stresm into and through the Lake St. Johns to its outlet in the St. Lawrence.

We bid farewell to the gloomy mysterious Saguenay, by ruoting Mrs. Leprohon's beautiful poem.

## 要斯期

Few poets yot in praise of thee， Have tared a passing lay， Yet thou ert rich in beauties stern， Thou incl－arowed Saguenay．

And those bright charms that surely form
For earth her rarest crown，
On thee with strangely lavish hand， Have all been showered down．

Thins own wild flood，so deep，so dark， That holds the gaze enthralled， As if by some weird spell，at once， Intranced yet aot appalled；

Seeking in vain to pierce those iapths， Where wave and rock have med， Those depths which by the band of man， Have ne＇er been fathomed yet．

And then，thy shores－thy rock－bound shores， Where giant cliffs arise，
Raising their untrod，unknown heights， Defiant to the akieg，

## TOM T OF LIVERPOOL AND LONDON. CAPITAL: TWO HILLIONS STERLING, and Large RESERVE FUNDS. <br> FIRE DEPARTMENT:

This Oompany continues to Insure Buildings and all other descriptions of Property against loss or damage by fire, on the most Favorable Terms.

All just losses promptly settled, without deduction or discount, and without reference to England.

The large Capital and judicious management of this Company insures the most perfect safety to the assured.

No charge for Policies or Transfers.

## LIFE DEPARTMENT:

The following advantages, amongst numerous others, are offered by this Company to parties intending to insure their lives:
Perfect security for the fulniment of its engagements to Policy-holders.
Unusual important facilities and privileges to the assured.
Favorable rates of Premium-payable yearly or half-yearly, at option of assured.
Half Credit System, when desired, on $\mathbf{A s s u r a n c e s}$ of $£ 500$ stg. and upwards.
A high reputation for Prudence and Judement, and the most liberal consideration of all questions connected with the interests of the assured.
Thirty days grace allowed for payment of renewal premiums, and no forfeiture of policy from unintentional mistake.
Policies lapsed by non-payment of premiums may be renewed within three months, by paying the premium, with a fine of ten shillings per cent. on the production of satisfactory evidence of the good state of health of the life assured.
Participation of Profits by the assured, amounting to two-thirds of its net amount.
Large Bonus declared 1855, amounting to $£ 2$ per cent. per annum on the sum assured, being on ages from twenty to forty, 80 per cent, on the premium. Next division of profits in 1860 .
All Medical Fees paid by the Company. Stamps and Policies not charged for.

Medical Referee-W. E, Scott, M. D.
Montreal, March, $\mathbf{1 8 6 0}$.
H. L. BOUTH, Agent.

## CAPITAL: $E 500,000$ STERLING,

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In case of the Assured being desirous, from any cause, to discontinue the Premiums on any ORDINARY LIFE POLICY, the Company will after the Policy has been in force Three Years, grant a PAID UP POLICY for the Total amount of Premiums paid in, and any Bouss that may have been added.
On Policies for the whole term of Life, One Half of the annual Premium may remain on Credit for the first Seven Years at Five per Cent Interest.
Three Fourths of the net Profits are returned to those Policy-holders who are assured on the Participating scale.

## FIRE DEPARTMENT.

Insurances upon every description of Property will be effected on the most favourable terms.
LOSSES liberally and promptly settled.
Losses by GAS EXPLOSION paid for.
Losses by Fire arising from LIGHINING made Good.
No charge made for Policies.
N.B.-Claims arising under insurances, in either Department, effected by this Company in Canada, will be promptly settled by the Directors, without reference to England.

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A. MACKENZLE FORBES, Resident Seoretary and General Agent. Dfice Union Buildinge, St. Frangois Xavier Street, $\mathbb{N O} O \mathbb{N} T$ REAL.

And casting from their steep, stern, brows, Shadows of deepest gloom, Athwart thy wave till it doth seem, A passage to a tomb.

Such art thou in thy solitude, Majestic Saguenay!
As, lonely, aye ! and sternly rude, As in time past away.

When the red man in his fragile bark, Sped o'er thy glassy wave,
And found amid thy forests wild, His cradle, home, and grave.

All, all is changed-reigns in his stead, Another race and name,
But in thy lonely grandeur still, Proud River, thou'rt the samel

Mrs. J. L. Lepheinon.

GRTEATP IBIRITMITN

## MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE

 SOCIETY OF LONDON． REDUOTION OF PREMIUM $32 \frac{1}{2}$ PER OENT． SURPLUS FUND 3143，000． PRIO日INIE
## FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY

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AGTEINTS，
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Capital, 22,500,000 Stg.
NUMBER OF SHARMHOLDER OTER FOUR THOUSAND.
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Life Income, ..... 187,500
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FIRE INSURANCES EFFLCTAD ON MOST MAVOBABLE TERMS.

If The last Reports presented to the Shareholders show that nearly THREE HUNDRED FIRE CLAIMS were settled during the preceding year.

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| Age. | With Bonus. | Without Bonus. | Age. | With Bonus. | Without Bonus. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| 15 | $\begin{array}{lll} \text { e. } & 6 & d \\ 1 & 14 & 3 \end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}2 & 8 . & d .\end{array}$ | 40 | 2 $s$ $d$ <br> 8 3  | $\begin{array}{lll} 2 & 8 & d \\ 2 & 17 & 4 \end{array}$ |
| 20 | $\begin{array}{lll}1 & 18 & 4\end{array}$ | $1 \begin{array}{lll}13 & 11\end{array}$ | 45 | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 15 & 7\end{array}$ | $\begin{array}{lll}3 & 8 & 2\end{array}$ |
| 25 | $\begin{array}{llll}2 & 2 & 8\end{array}$ | $1 \quad 1710$ | 50 | 4111 | $4-26$ |
| 30 | 28 | 2211 | 55 | 5115 | 51 |
| 35 | 215 | 293 | 60 | 618 | $6 \quad 67$ |

Prospectuses to be obtained, and all information respecting the Company's business will receive prompt attention on application to the Manager, or any of the recognized Agents of the Company.

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## OTTAWA.

Leaving the romantic scenery of Quebec and the River Saguenay, we retrace our route, and reach Montreal again in safety. But not to rest, for the Ottawa river, and city, invite us to view the beautiful scenery of the first, and the picturesque position of the latter. And here, again, we have a choice of routes. There is first, the Grand Trunk Railway, by which we can either catch a steamer at Ste. Anne's, and then ascend the rives; or go on to Prescotr, and speed across the country direct to the city, by the Ottawa and Prescott Railway. But the best route, though we have mentioned it last, is to take the train to Lachine, and there stepping on board the steamer, sail up the river. By this last route we have a better opportunity of seeing the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa rivers, as they first meet. It is bright morning, and the sun glances slantingly along the majestic waters, tinging with golden light the tips of the wavelets as they rise, one after the other, to greet his rays. A faint mist, like a delicate veil, spreads over the bosom of the river, on which one or two islets repose, as childhood sleeps on its mother's bosom, yet it does not conceal the enclanting beauty of the scene, but adds grace and loveliness to the charms, which it vainly strives to hide.

It is soon dissolved, and the light breeze which has sprung up, carries it all away.

Away we go, stemming the current, until in due time, we reach Ste. Anne's, where are a succession of rapids, which we aroid by going through e lock, 45 feet wide and 180 feet long. More islets are here, round which the Ottawa bubbles and struggles in its course, while the pretty village of Ste. Annes reposes in quiet bearty upon the bank. This village is considered the starting point for the Ottawa River, by all orthodox voyageurs, as the last church on the island of Montreal is situated here, and is, moreover, dedicated to their tatelary saint, from whom also the village takes its name. Emerging from the canal, again we enter the Ottawa, having left the St. Lawrence far astern, and after sailing about two miles, we find the shores recede on either hand, to about eight miles wide, and this recession continues for a distance of ten miles, for we are in the Lake of the Two Mountains, so called from two mountains on the north side rising four to five hundred feet from the water. The river divides here into two branches, that which we have just come up, another which diverges towards the northeast, and forms the western boundary of the Island of Montreal. There is the Isle Jesus and beside it Pigeons Island, on which are the ruins of an Indian village. For the purpose of garding against the incursions of the Indians, the French built a fort on the Island of Montreal, opposite to the village, but both village and fort have now fallen into decay, and large irees are growIng inside the ruined walls of the latter. Here is also situated the Indian Village of the Two Mountains, inhabited by the remnants of two tribes, the Mohawks and the Algonquins, as the village of Oaughnawaga, opposite to Lachine, in by esemnant of the Iroquois. A Roman Oatholic Ohuroh

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Instablishert in 1838.

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$\mathbf{F}$ROM a Recent Examination of the Books and Policies of this Society, by two of the most experienced Actuaries in London, the large sum of $\mathbf{\$ 4 6 0 , 0 0 0}$, appears as a surplus fund at the credlit of the Society, after makiug ample allowance for re-insuring lhelr risks, Proprietors Capitals, \&c., do. This result is arrived at from estimating the Societios investments at 5 per cent, which thay are fully warranted in assuming as a basis for their calculations.
Since these valuatious were made in Fngland, they have been verified in Aınarica, by Protessor Pierce of Harvard College, Massachusetts, and there is cood reason to anticipate a still more favourable statement from the success of the past year's business.

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divides the settlements, as the people are all baptized into that Church. Three or four chapels stand on the mountain side. The highest peak of the mountain is called OaIvary and on certain religious fetes of the Church it is frequented by both white and Indian. At the head of the Lake of the Two Mountains the banks contract, so that the river is not more than half a mile in width, and it continues thus narrow, for about a mile, when there is again an expansion, for the length of nine miles, forming the Upper Lake of the Two Mountains. On the southern bank is the mountain of Rigaud, where there is also a settlement of the same name. The river again contracts to the breadth of half a mile, and continues, sometimes broader sometimes as narrow, until at the end of eight miles we reach Carillon, and here again the navigation is impeded by rapids. However, human ingenuity has succeeded here as well as elsewhere in overcoming this difficulty, and a lock and canal carry us along for the distance of twelve miles, when we again seek the stream. A railroad has also been formed between the two stretches of navigable water, and by it, as well as by the canal, we arrive at Grenville, whence we proceed by steamer to Ottawa which we reach before daylight has faded into darkness.

Yonder is a raft of wood coming floating down, manned by hardy voyageurs whe have built their wooden hut upon the timber ialand they have made. Far, far, back, in the thick and dark woods, have they toiled through the inclemency of winter, gathering together the huge monarchs of the forest; far, far back; where the bears prowl, and the gaunt and hungry wolves "make night hideous" with their howlings; while the hardened snow has covered the ground many feet deep, and the frost spirit has
"Bound the waters in icy chains By a spell unseen yet strong"
and the cold is keen, cutting, and piercing, such a cold as can only be felt when the thermometer ranges $30^{\circ}$ or $40^{\circ}$ below zero ; in this wild scene, in this severe season, they have toiled, felling the huge trees and fitting them for the market. And now, one by one they bave launched the logs, and fastening them strongly together have committed them to the river to bear them down. They have sent them rushing crib after crib adown the slides, which have borne them along and plunged them again safely into the dark deep water. Refastened, and their hut rebuilt and their low masts with broad square sails all arranged, there they go night and day, watching the floating treasure which serves them for a habitation, until they reach a market, where it is broken up and sold. Hardy; daring fellows are the voythgeure, simple and kind withal. Though their manners are homely their hearts are warm. Heaven speed them down the rapids to a safe arrival and a profitable sale of their hard earned produce.
Both from Grenville and Carillon and halfway between them are roads leading back into the mountains, for the great range commencing at Labrador and uniting with the Rocky Mountains, runs through this country. The interior of this region is dotted every where with small lakes, which here and there form variety to the scenery. In the Township of Wentworth alone, there are upwards of sixty, plentifully stocked with red and grey trout, inviting the disciple of Isaac Walton to pursue his favourite amusement. Lake Louisa, or Abbott's Lake, is perhaps most worthy of notice among them all, especially as it is more accessible than any. It is a beautiful sheet of water, clear as crystal, so that at the depth of twenty feet, the pebbles which shew the bottom may be counted. It is surrounded by rocks and

# montreal, quebeo, and ottawa. 85 

## QTIB]

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## PALACE STREET,



HOURS OF MEALS.
Breakyabi,......... 7 to 11 o'clock. Dinner, .............. 8 to $60^{\circ}$ 'clock, LUNCHEN, 12 to 1 " TEA, .... 8 to 9 "

If 2 Dinner in the afternoon for Ladies and Gentlemen who. depart by the Steamboats or evening Trains.

PLACES OF ITTEREST IN AND ABOUT QUEBEC.

Citadel,
Governor's Garden;
Durham Terrace, Grand Battery, French Cathedral, English Cathedral, Seminary Chapel, (fine paintings,)
Where Montgomery fell, Plains of Abraham and Monument where Wolfe fell at the taking of Quebec, in 1759.

Drive out the St. Louis and in through the St. Foy's Road.
Falls of St. Anne's.
Falls of Montmorenci, and Natural Steps.
Indian Village of Lorette and Falls.
Chaudière Falls.
Lake St. Charles and Beau port abound with Trout, and are within two hours' drive of the City.

T
THE Proprietor of the above establishment is authorized to state, that the Regimental Colours are Trooped on the Esplanade every Wednesday at 10 A.M. And the 17th Regiment will Parade on the Plains of Abraham every Thursday, at the same hour. The Military Band will also play in the Governor's Garden every Monday and Wednesday afternoons from 4 to $6 \frac{1}{2}$ P.M.
mountains, which here jut out far into the water, and there recede in indentations somotimes as leep as half a mile; forming pleasant sittle bays. The Iake is about four mile: Iong, 时 three in breadth, and is ailtogether the very facsimile of the largest of the lakes of the North of Eigland. It is abundently stocked with fish, primelpally the grey tront or Zunge. The Red Trout is slso found in it, but not se plentifully. To reach it, we start from Carillon in the train for Grenville, after engaging abuggy to meet us about four mile ©ff. Thén we proceed at right angles with the Railway, al the way through the Township of Chatham, and a mile and a half into that of Wentworth. And now we get cor twicklo in order, and our hooks ready to Beguile the hungry troutt; in order to appease our own hunger. There, the cast is made, and we wait in calm yet eager erpectation. Sudden; a twitch is felt, a nibble, and a glorious nibble too. Softly, softly, or . you lose the captive after all. Play him with a firm jet gentle hand till he is tired out, then wind up your reel sshort, and with a light heave, there he wriggles on the bank, Awisting and turning his glossy sides. Give him a knock on the head, and place him in your basket; a noble fellowtwo pounds weight at the very least.

But leaving our piscatorial amusements, let us resume our route. Opposite Carillon, on the south bank of the river, is Point Fortune, where a stage awaits passengers going to Caledonia Springs, L'Orignal, a distance of some is miles, through a wery interesting country, giving some very picturesque views. The springs are much frequented by invalids during the summer months, for the sake of the mineral waters; and perhaps as much for the sake of the cumerous exchanting scenes around the village. There is sn excellent Hotel here, where much comfort can be enjoyed.

Caledonia Springs is quite a gay place during the season from the many persons who erowd to it to repair the fatigues of a winter's dissipation, and to regain the bloom of health.

Here we are at Grenville on board the steamer, and traversing the waters of the Grand River; as the Ottawa is called, and we ascend it for a distance of 63 miles. As we hurry on with the restless speed of steam, we have abundant opportunities of examining the picturesque banks of the river on both sides, until we come close up to the city. See yonder, that whits eurtain hanging over the steep bank on the south side. As we near it, it changes and we can see it is not a curtain, but a waterfall, being none other than the Rideau Falls. There it falls, gracefully as flowing drapery falls from the shoulders of a Queen, a most beautiful sight. The body of water is not so large, and the beight of the fall, 30 feet, is not so great as to warrant the appellation grand, but what it wants in grandeur is amply made up in beauty. Gently, gracefully the water pours over, and mingles with that of the Ottawa beneath, with just as much noise as is necessary to add to the effect. We obtain a frne view of it as the Steamer passes close by. And now we reach Ottawa City, picturesquely built upon three separate bluffs or ledges. forming the river bank on the south side. Right before as is an imposing scene, second only to Niagara in grandeur and magnificence. The Chaudiere Falls are immediately above the City, and there with thundering cadence the waters precipitate themselves down the precipice of forty feet in height and gathering into a basin, boil, and seethe, and hiss, and whirl around in mad excitement, while the spray arises and the sunbeams gleaming upon it form an almost perpetual rainbow. A fine bridge spans the river just below the Falls, from which a magnificent view of them

## CLLARENDON <br> ST. LEWIS STREET,

## 

THIS spacious Hotel is prominently situated, commanding a beautiful and extensive view of the St. Lawrence; is unsurpassed by any House in the City for its locality, size style, finish and arrangements for Travellers or Visitors to the City on business or pleasure.

For the accommodation of his Guests, the Proprietor has prepared a short list of the places of interest in and about the City, all of which are in the immediate vicinity of this Hotel :-

Citadel,
Governor's Garden, Durham Terrace, Grand Battery, French Cathedral, Seminary Chapel, with its fine Paintings,
Where Montgomery fell;
Plains of Abraham, and Monument where Wolfe fell, at the taking of Quebec, in 1759.

Drive out the St. Louis and in through St. Foy's Road, Falls of St. Ann.
Falls of Montmorency, and Natural Steps,
Indian Village of Lorette, and Falls.
Chaudiere Falls,
Lakes St. Charles and Beauport abound in Trout, and are within two hours' urive of this city.

Good Carriages, with careful and intelligent Drivers, can be had at all Times, by application at the 0ffioe.

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Trusty Portern, always in attendance, at the Cars and Boatm H. O'NEILL, Proprietor.


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## QUEBEC.

This old estalished and well known Hotel, situated in the pleasantest part of Upper Town, is extensively patronized by the Commercial and English Traveller.

This Hotel is generally recommended for its moderate terms and excellent accommodation.

MRS. M. DEXTER, Proprietor.


For business or pleasure, this Hotel is second to none. Being in close proximity to the Railroad and Steamboat Landing, makes it the most desirable locality for the travelling community.

The Bill of Fare is equal to the best house in Canada, and every possible attention is paid to strangers, at reasonable charges.
is obtained. Beside :he Grand Ferl there is also Little Chaudiere on the northern side, and here a curious pheno ${ }^{-}$ menon presents itself. The great portion of the waters which precipitate down the latter, find their way underground where none can trace their course. The following description quoted from Bouchette will give us some idea of the singular scene. He says, "The Little Chaudiere may without much difficulty be approached from the Lower Canada shore, and the spectator, standing on a level with the top of the fall, and on the brink of the yawning gap into which the floods are headlong plunged, surveys the whole length of chutc, and the depths of the cavern. A considerable portion of the waters of the falls necessarily escapes subterraneously, after their precipitation, as a much greater volume is impelled over the rock than finds a visible issue. Indeed this fact is not peculiar to the Little Chaudiere, but is one of those curious characters of this part of the Ottawa of which other singular instances are observed; the waters in various places being swallowed by deep but narrow rents and fissures, leaving their natural bed almost dry, to dash on through some subterraneous passage that defies the search of the explorer. There are in the Falls of the Chaudiere materials for much geological speculation; and the mere admirer of nature's scenic wonders and magnificence will derive $r$ : ich gratifcation and de'ight by the survey and contemplation of their manifold weauties." On the northern bank, a slide has been made so that the timber can be sent from above to below the foaming waters without endangering either it being broken by abrupt and rude collision with kindred logs beluw, or shattered upon the rock. These slides are frequent in the Upper Ottawa, the rocky state of the river necessitating their construction; and they are
admirably adapted, carrying down the logs of timber safely, and without any damage to prevent a sale in the market. But to return to the city.

Ottawa is situated on the bold bluff which form the south bank of the river. Like Quebec it is divided into Upper and Lower Towns; although some make three divisions adding the Middle, and perhaps this last division has the advantage of being more correct. The Upper Town, as its name implies, occupies the highest part of the rocky banks, and the Middle and Lower Towns are contented with a less elevated position. The Rideau Canal joins the Ottawa River, through a gorge between the towns, by a succession of Locks. This Canal, connects the Ottawa. with Kingston and Lake Ontario, through a series of Lakes and streams. It is 135 miles long and forms a triangle with the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers. The Upper terminus is about 180 miles from Montreal while the lower is 120 miles. A handsome bridge spans the gorge and forms a connection between the towns. As a City, Ottawa has perhaps the most beautiful and picturesque situation of any in the Province. Built beside the magnificent Chaudiere, upon a rocky elevation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country, as far as the eye can reach, it is almost equal to Quebec itself. The fine far-stretching campaign, opened up to a great extent by bardy settlers, who have cleared for themselves a home, and farm ; the villages nestling among the trees, the deep dark forests extending on either hand, as yet apparently untouched by the woodman's axe, and the magnificent river, all command by turns the delighted attention, and call forth unmingied exclamations of pleasure. The City itself is well built, and the elevations of the ground have been taken advan-
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## CANTADA



AND

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The undersigned begs to call the attention of the Canadian Public to the facilities offered to parties desirous of Selling, Purchasing, Leasing, or Investing in Real Estate, through this Agency.

## A GENERAL REGISTER

Is kept of all Properties entrusted to him, for either of the ahove purposes, and Circulars are also issued periodically from his Office, containing a description of such Properties, free of charge-a commission being exacted only on effecting a sale.

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Are also registered, from $£ 50$ and upwards.
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> WM. H. MANBY, Manufactory and Warerooms, No. 15 St. Denis St., Montreal.

March, 1860.
tage of, to heighten the effect. The Honses of Parliament are building now, the foundation stone having been laid a few weeks ago. When the Government removes to Ottaws, it will add greatly to its attractions, as the magnificent range of buildings will fitly adorn the romantic site npon which they stand. The County Buildings, one or two Banks, several good hotels, and Churches of various denominations are situated here.

What the Rideau Canal does for Kingston, the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad does for Prescott-forms a connecting link with Ottawa city. This line is fifty-four miles in length, and connects at Prescott with the Grand Trunk Railway, and also, by means of a ferry with Ogdensbargh on the United States shore, whence a railroad extends as far as New-York.

From Otlawa, many very pleasant excursions can be made into the country, both by Stages and Steamboats, running to different parts, so that every facility is afforded for enjoying to the utmost extent the romantic scenes which abound on every side. The only difficulty one has, is created by the want of time to go over the country thoroughly.

About 7 miles from the City on the lower side is the village of Plantagenet, celebrated for its mineral springs. It is a pretty little place, and like its neighbour the Caledonia Springs is much frequented during the summer months. There is an Hotel here where good accommodation is afforded.

The Gatineau River, springing from Lake Gatinean, near the sources of the St . Maurice (which latter river falls into the St. Lawrence at Three Rivers), a fine stream, flowing through a thickly wooded country, joins the Ottawa at Hull a little below the city. On the banks of the Gatinean River are situated the Mills of the same name. These Mills
are very complete with all the necessary apparatus for sawing the timber and preparing it for the market, taking it in its rough state from the river, squaring it off, and then discharging it back again to be made up into cribs and float. ed down to the Ottawa, and thence to Montreal or Quebec.

There is a good macadamised rcad from the City to Aylmer, where the navigation of the Upper Ottawa commences. Aylmer is situated at the outlet of Lake Chaudiere, about nine miles from Ottawa. It is a prettily situated little town of about 1000 inhabitants. From Aylmer there is water conveyance by means of steamers to Joachin about 150 miles above the city of Ottawa. In consequence, however, of the rapids, three steamers are employed, viz, one from Aylmer to Chats, one from Arnprior to Portage du Fort, and one from Portage du Fort to Joachin. These vessels are a great accommodation, but they are not sufficient for the traffic; for the extensive lumbering establishments on the Upper Ottawa have increased the trade so much that they are not capable of meeting its full requirements.

Pembroke, about 100 miles from Ottawa City, is a rising place, forming as it does the terminus of the Brockville and Ottawa Railroad. This village is chosen as their residence, by some of the principal lumber merchants of the Ottawa River, and is excellently situated for that purpose, being as it is in the heart of the lumber country. It contains a population of about 800 inhabitants.

Looking at the Ottawa altogether, it is perhaps one of the finest and most picturesque of all the rivers of Canada; And when we consider that it drains a country of about 80,000 superficial miles, we cannot but think that many more years will not pass over, without a vast change for the better in the land. Olearances effected, and comfortable farms
for aking 1 then float. uebec. ity to com-Chau-situaAylmer oachin quence, riz, one age du These fficient cents on ch that a rising ille and sidence, Ottawa being as a popue of the Canada; bout 80,ny more the betple farms

## F. W. HENSHAW,

 GENERAL COIIIISSSION AGENT, No. 7 ST. SACRAMENT STREET,
## MOMNEDO。

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which will be exccuted with neatness and despatch, and at low rates.

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and dwellings erected, on a soil abundantly fertile, with still a background of unlimited forest for the successful prosecution of the lumber trade, when we look at all these. facts, the conclusion to which we must inevitably come, is; that Prosprrity is written in legible characters upon the broad expanse of country stretching around us. Hard toil; there will, there must be, sufferings and privations, scanty and homely fare, loss of the comforts of cultivated life ; but the future stands out bright and true, displaying the scroll with the simple legend written thereon, Prosperity. Already the project has been mooted, of a railroad or canal to connect Georgian Bay on Lake Huron, by way of the French River and Lake Nipissing with the Ottawa, and thus shorten the route to the Great West by several hundred miles. It may not be so soon, as some would wish, but it will be broached and talked of, and begun and completed; and then it will be the shortest and most complete route that has ever been planned. The establishment of the seat of Government at Ottawa, will also, when it is carried into effect, tend to open up the country, and the increase will be great.

But we will now take a glance at the Grand River, commencing with its sources 100 miles above Lake Temiscaming. And as we find it better done, than we can do, by Bouchette, who travelled up the River in 1832, and has given us a graphic description of its scenery, we will avail ourselves of his labours in the following quotation.
" Issuing from Lake Temiscaming upwards of 350 miles northwest of its junction with the St. Lawrence, and having its remotest sources nearly 100 miles beyond that lake, the Ottawa river flows majestically through a fine and fair country as yet in a state of nature, although, generally speaking, remarkably well adapted to the purposes of agriculture and
settlement. From the Falls and Portage des Allumettes distant about 110 miles above Hull, the River becomes better known, as it is usually frequented thus far, by timber contractors, who derive their valuable supplies of timber from those remote districts of the Ottawa. The fur traders extend their explorations considerably beyond this point, and a trading post, for that object, is established on the shores of Lake Temiscaming.
"At the Allumettes the Ottawa is divided into two channels; the one to the northwest, the other to the southwest of a large island, in length about 15 miles by an average breadth of four. The southerly channel expands below the falls and rapids of the Grand Allumettes to the width of three or four miles, and forms the Lake des Allumettes, at the head of which an arm of the river opens an entrance to the Mud and Muskrat Lakes ; the latter, by far the largest of the two, has a solitary settlement on its southern shores, the proprietor of which is an individual of the name of John Persons, whose thriving farm offers a fair exemplification of the fertility of the soil in that part of the Ottawa. Eight miles below the junction of these channels is situated the Hudson's Bay Company's Post of Fort Coulange, where one of the agents of the Company resides.
"Four or five miles above Fort Coulange. the river again forms two channels, the extensive island by which they are separated extends in extreme length about 20 miles, and its average breadth is about seven. Neither channel is free from impediment to its navigation; but though rapids and falls are frequent in both, that lying to the north is the broadest and most praticable, and the route invariably pursued by voyageurs. The first and longest carrying place, descending from the fort, is the Grand Calumet, twonty-one
 HIRNU IRIR MITRCHIITS,

WIETOLESALEE WIARTE RODMIS,
No. 15 St. Francois Xavier St., -0RETAIL DEPARTMENT, No. 298 Notre Dame Street, West. MONTRTE ALEX. BRYSON \& Co., AUCTIONEERS

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miles below it ; here the river penetrates a ridge of higin and broken mountains, and forms a succession of cascades, varying from six to ten feet in height, at the Soot of which the current resumes its gentleness to the Portage d'Argis, one mile above the Portage de la Montagne.
"From the latter to the Portage du Sable, on the north bank of the river, at the eastern extremity of the Island, is four miles. This portage is nearly twenty claains in length, and passes over a rising ground 25 or 30 ft . above the water's level. The cascades, which it avoids, do not exceed eight feet perpendicular height, but they are much broken and divided by roeky islets, and are extremely wild and comantic.
"From these Cascades to the foot of the Chenauz, a distance of 10 miles, the river is singularly diversified by numerous beautiful islands richly clad wi h trees of luzuriant foliage. Clustered in various parts of the river these islande divide it into as many channels, through which the waters are impelled with different degrees of violence, according to the narrowness to which their bed is contracted, and the obstructions they meet with in their rapid course.
"The banks of this part of the river are composed of white marble which ean be traced two or three miles along the margin of the stream, and which appear to extend considerably in depth on either shore. The specimens taken from different parts of the quarry on the banks of the river were of a soft and coarse texture; but there is reason to believe that upon further penetration a superior description of marble would be found, infinitely more durable and susceptible of a higher polish. Four or five hundred yarda above the line of Clarendon, and in the Township of LitchGeld, js Bissets Chantier, consisting of a loghouse, a small
clearing, and an area of one or two acres in culture This romantic and interesting little spot is situated at the foot of the Rapids du Fort, and agreeably relieves the eye from the monotony of sarage nature, whose characters, however beautiful or grand, are often gloomy. This small settlement is already very much frequented in winter by traders and royageurs, as a welcome asylum from the inclemency of the weather.


#### Abstract

"At the foot of the Chenaux, opens to view the magnificent lake which derives its name from the Rapides des Chats situated at its eastern extremity. In extreme length it is fifteen miles, and in mean breadth about one ; but its northern shore is deeply indented hy several sweeping bays, by which extensive points are formed, sometimes contracting the lake to a width of scarcely one mile; whilst at others it $i_{s}$ nearly three. The surface of the water is prettily studded with occasional islands, richly wooded, and so situated as to diversify most agreeably the natural beauties of the soft and sweet scenery of the lake. The calms of the Ottawa are peculiarly glassy and beautiful, and its waters are much esteemed for their softness.


"In descending the Ottawa, it is interesting to bear in mind that upon our right we have Upper, and on our left Lower Canada; hence comparisons may be instituted between the settlements of one Province upon the banks of that magnificent river, with those of the other. The shores of Lake Des Chats are woody, and generally flat to the northward with a pebbly or rocky bench; to the southward they are higher and in some parts even bold, attaining an elevation of 80 to 100 Peet. Thejfirst settlement presenting itself, in passing down this lake, is a comfortable frame dweiling house and rural appendages on the south shore; and

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which they have on hand, and are getting up under their own superintendence, by the very best workmen, and of the best materials. They sell on the most liberal terms that can be offered. Wholesale only.

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ARNPRIOR, C.W.
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four miles lower down, on the same side, is the house and farm of one Andrews, settled in the Township of Horton, at the mouth of the River Bonne Chere. The lake is here one mile in width, and opposite is the Clarendon Landing. No settlement on the Clarendon shore can be discovered from the Lake, as the colony of emigrants located there in 1829-30 are in the third, fourth, fifth and remoter concessions; but in the front of Bristol, one or two wretched hovels are discernible on the margin of the lake. Kinnel Lodge, the residence of the Highland Chieftain Macnab, is beautifully situated on the southern bank of the lake, about four or five miles above the head of the Chats Rapids. A short distance east of Kinnel Lodge is the mouth of the Madawaska river ; and nearly opposite, apparently a speck on the margin, is the miserable habitation of a bois brule, one of that class of people known under the denomination of squatters. This is the broadest part of the lake; but about a mile lower down it contracts abruptly from the southward; by the intervention of Government Island, between which and the north shore, dash in swift and violent eddies the Rapides des Chats. These rapids are three miles long, and pass amidst a labyrinth of varied islands, until the $w$ aters are suddenly precipitated over the Falls of the Chats, which are from sixteen to twenty feet in beight. There are fifteen or sixteen falls on a curved line across the river, regularly divided by woody islands, over one of which is effected the portage in passing from the top to the bottom of the Falls. Thence to Mondion's point in Onslow is but a short distance; and here is seen one of the original northwest-posts, established on the Ottawa, at the most flourishing period of the Hudson Bay Company's existence. The dwelling house and store bear evidence of their antiquity, from the dilapidated state they are in, and
the soil is too poor about the point to invite the resident agent to the culture of the farms.
"From the foot of the Chats to the head of Lake Chaudière is computed to be six miles. Here a presqu'ile from the northward of an island, called the Six Mile Island, contracts the channel, which is very shoal : and half a mile below the island are the settlements of Bolus and Vignola, in the Township of Onslow.
"Lake Chaudière that now opens before, has the advantage of the Lac des Chats in magnitude: but its views are less diversified by jutting points and picturesque islands. Both contain a sufficient depth of channel to float boats drawing from four to eight feet of water; and it is to be hoped that ere long the benefits of steam navigation will be extended to this interesting portion, as successfally, as il has been below Hull. Lake Chaudière is 18 miles long by an extreme breadth of five miles. The shores to the north increase in boldness and elevation in approaching Hull ; to the southward they are, generally speaking, more bold and elevated, and much better settled. At the southeast end of the lake rapids again impede the navigation and continue successively from the head of Rapides des Chenes to the Chaudière Falls."

The description of Bouchette's in the year 1832, is the best we have seen, of the fine scenery of the Ottawa river. Of course there have been many alterations and improvements since then, hamlets, and villages, and towns rising up in all directions, and Bytowu itself, formerly only a collection of huts has grown to be a city of so much importance as to be selected for the Seat of Government of the two Provinces under the designation of Ottawa City. May improvement go on steadily, and yet more rapidly than

## PORTRAITURE.

 $W, ~ \mathbb{N} \bigcirc \top \mathbb{N} \mathbb{A}$ 。PHOTOGRAPKHKC ARTIST,
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OWING tu the continued increase to his business. Mr. NOTMAN has been induced to enlarge his Studio, and the entrance will now be by No. 9 instead of, as formerly, No.11, Bleury Street.

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红 3 Pupils are received during any part of the term, and are required to attend only those pla es of Worship which their Parents prefer.
before, till those 80,000 miles shall be the support of a hardy and vigorous population.

And now having accompanied us so long in our tours through Montreal, Quebec, the Saguenay and Ottawa, and listened with so much patience, gentle reader, we draw to a close. Trusting we have not wearied you too much, with a hearty God speed ycu, we bid you adien for the present, in the hope, that you may have experienced so much gratification in our company, as will induce you on a future occasion, to traverse with us the upper St. Lawrence, Lase Ontario and Niagara Falls. Gentle Reader, adieu!



## JOHN MATHEWSON \& SON

Have constantly on hand an extensive Stock of Suris cinlik, iil oils

Of their own manufacture, consisting of
COMMON SOAP.
STEAM-REFINED PALE SOAP, (unrivalled for Family use.
LIVERPOOL SOAP, (warranted superior to any o? the imported brands.)

## TALLOW, WAX, WICK, \& ADAMANTINE CANDLES.

Special attention is invited to their
回
Now so extensively used by Railroad and Steamboat Companies. Also,
W. P. ELEPHANT OIL. No. 1 LARD " W.P.WHALE "

SOLAR SPERM OIL. MACHINERY " W.P.SPERM "

STEAM SOAP, CANDLE, \& OIL WORKS, INSPECTOR \& COLLTGE ETS., MONTREAL.

## TO BUSINESS MEN.

It is a fact which cannot bo denied, that the advertisement has become a necessity to the successful conduct of business. Formerly, the customer sought out his tradesman, but in the present dey, the tradesman not only manufactures his goods, but introduces them to the notice of the public. He moy furnish goods of the best description, and yet utterly fail of his purpose, unless he bring them conspicuously before the notice of others. Next to furnishing good articles at a moderate price, the secret of success is in their being judiciously and thoroughly advertised. The mere signboard is insuffecient for the purpose; it suffices only to attract the resident in the neighbourhood, or the casual passer-by. The tradesman must widen his sphece of influence by carrying the knowledge of his business far and near; and thus procure a market, where, without the aid of advertisement, his wares would never have been known.

## THE WISE MAN OT BUSINESS WILL NOT ALLOW hIS PRINTER TO REMAIN IDLA.

By making a judicious use of the handbill, the circular, the prospectus, the pamphlet catalogue, and the Newspaper he will succeed, at all times, in koeping his basiness before
the public. While be is attending to the wants of the customer, through such agency, he is solieiting the custom of $\#$ thousand others. One of the most successful busiaess men of the day states, that he owes a large fortune to the unlimited use of "printers' ink." The tradesman, the inventor, the manufacturer, and others, will fiad it not only valuable but indispensable; such men would be as likely to suceed without energy and industry, as without a liberal and judicious employment of the means to make their productions or profession known. Demosthenes is said to have asserted that three things were essential to the success of the public orator, viz: "Action! Action! Aetion!" and it certainly may, with equal if not greater truth , be said of business success, that the three things most essential to its attainment are "to advertise ! to advertise ! to advertise !"

## ADVERTISING LAFS THE FOUNDATION OF COMMERCIAL SECOESS.

Advertising lays the foundation of commercial suecessProvided the article is in request, and a reasonable profit can be made on the prices advertised, the advertisement cannot fail of its object. The suecessful tradesmen are evor found to be the largest adrertisers. The showcard and the posting bill, as well as the newspaper, will invariably tell who are doing the most extensive business, While many large houses owe their very existence to the publicity secured by this means, all tradesmen require mare or less of such publicity, if they wish to extend, or even to sustain their musiness in this time of universal competition.

## ADVERTISING SHOULD RE THOROUGHEY DONH.

Nothing should leave the house of the tradesman or the warehouse of the merchant, without containing an adrer-

## RICHARD BIRKS,

 PAMMY DRUGGIST, 77 McGILL STREETMONTRERAL。<br>PITSCLIASS PRESCRIPTIO:S AIID FAMILY RECEIPTS<br>CAREFULLY PREPARED.

Genuine Drugs, English Chemicals, Perfumery, Soaps, Brushes, Combs, \&c., \&c.

## 

No. 125 NOTRE DAMT STREET,
 Hair, Tooth, Nall, shaving, Cloth \&t Hat Brushes, ${ }^{\text {s }}$ Combs, Dressing Cases, Cologne Extracts, Pomatums, HONEY SOAPS, RODGTEIRSIRAROIRE, And every article for the Toilet of the best description at the CHEAPEST PRICES, TO BE HAD AT PALMER'S No. 125, Notre Dame Street.
PALMER'S NEW \& IMPROVED HAIR DYE, For male privately, apply at No. 125 Notre Dame Street.

# d. D. HENDERSON, 

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in

## FOREIGN \& DOMESTIC



BONAVENTURE BUILDING, MONTREAL.
N. B.-NEWSPAPERS and PERIODICALS constantly on hand.

## R. H. HAMILTON,

## CUSTOM HOUSS, FORIWARDING \& GEXERAL COIIIISSIOY AGENT

And Customs and Forwarding Agent to Gr. TrunkR'y Co. GILLESIPR'S HUILDINGS,
7 COMMON STREET, (FACING THE RIVER,)区 © $\mathbb{N}$ PREAL。
First Class Storage for Goods in boud or free.
Marine Insurance Adjuster. Referce-Board of Trade, Montreal.

## I. C. MACROW'S HOTEL,

And

CENTRE TOWN,
OTTAWA CITY, CANADA WEST.
tisement of some sort or other. Advertising like all things else, in order to be well done, should be thoroughly done. The Billefad, the Note Heading, the Label, the Card and the Circular, should all be made to contribute to the publicity of the business.

## ADVERTISING SHOULD ALSO BE CONTINOOUS.

Another matter to which the attention of advertisers should be directed, is the necessity of continuous effort to keep their names and their wares before the public. Advertising to be successful, must be continuous. Spasmodic effort is worse than useless, and it is likely to disgust and dishearten by its unproductiveness and inefficiency. Nicholl's of London, England, is an example of continuous advertising and every eye in that city of nearly $3,000,000$ inhabitants is familiar with his " 6 for 40 s," meaning that he sells six shirts for that sum. His success has been proportionate to his advertising. One of the most notable of advertising magnates is said to have tried the experiment of "total abstinence"; but his coffers at the end of the year of trial, instead of showing an increase as the result of the experiment were deficient some $£ 500$, though a similar amount had been withheld from the usual advertising channels. This circumstance may be sufficient warning against a like error on the part of others who may be less favourably situated, and to whom such an experiment might prove more seriously disastrous.

## ADVERTISEMENTS SHOULD BE FREQUENTLY CHANGED.

Of almost equal importance is the necessity of new attractions for readers. Novelty in advertisements, as in all else under the sun is essential to success; though novelty must
not be made a substitute for originality. The oft told tale of "wondrous cures," and "matchless opportunity" will fall unheeded upon the careless ear; old forms of appeal will be passed, and the accustomed resorts will be neglected for others of greater novelty and interest. Old claims to support may indeed be urged; but it must be shown that success in the past has not produced indifference to the ever varying requirements of a changeful public. It may be evident that it is an old friend who solicits notice, but it should be an old friend with a new face-or younger aspirants for favor will undoubtedly secure the largest share of patronage. New inventions, or at least fresh and novel recitals of the claims of the old, should ever be sought for by him who would be a successful aspirant for the support of the public. Hence the necessity for judicious changes and continuous variety ; and hence, also, the value of a practised and intelligent printer and advertising agent, who can suggest as well as execute, and to whom a hint will be sufficient to ensure a fulfilment, of the wishes of his customers.

## MODES OT ADVERTISING.

One of the best modes of advertising is by the pamphlet. Its portability insures its preservation, and it enables the advertiser to give a detailed list of the articles he has on sale, and their various qualities asd different prices. The handbill is frequently thrown aside without effecting the purpose intended, while the book claims consideration and gains permanent notice. By judicious typographical arrangement, and by the introduction of illustrations either of the articles for sale, or of the premises in which they are sold,-the pamphlet is made both attractive and readable,

## 

Mo. 34 DORCHESTER ST., MONTREAL, C.E.

## MRS. R. W. COWAN,

(FORmefly madeeoiselile suganne hifas,)
Whose native tongue is French, proposes to open on the 1st of May next, ar Establishment for the study of that Language, in which it is to be spoken exclusively. Having had successful experience as a teacher for some years, and feeling convinced that an Institution such as this, under Protestant supervision, is greatly needed, she is encouraged to attempt its establishment, by the urgent solicitations of many friends. Mrs. Cowan has received from the Rev. Samuel C. Jackson, D. D., Assistant Secretary Massachusetts Board of Education, the following kind Testimonial :-
"You haxe my ready and cordial assent to use my name in your proposed circular, in commendation of yourself and of your enterprise, in any such way as you may deem proper, Having entire confidence in your personal qualifications from my acquaintance with you as a teacher in our Seminary, and believing that your undertaking may be useful and suecessful, I am happy to give you any benefit you may derive from my encouragement."

Terrs, ineluding Board, Regular Lessons in French, and the use of a Piano. Eighteen Dollars per month, payable in advance.

Montreal, 1st March, 1800.
REFERENCES:
Rev. S. C. Jackoan, D. D., Andover. Prof. A. Hurd, Galesburg, Ill. John Dougrall Esq., Montreal. Jamen Court, Esy.

Rev. E. J. Rogers, Chapiain to $\mathbf{H}$ M. Forces, Montreal. Rev. P. Woire, Montreal. Rev. Henry Wilkes, D. D."

Rev. J. E. 'Tanner, Yastor Reformed French Church, Montreal.

# IH H H $\boldsymbol{I}^{9} \mathrm{~S}$ <br> CENUINE <br> Havilia Cigar , TOBACCO AND SNUPR比AREHOUSEA 

 149 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL, andFABRIQUE STREET, QUEBEC.

## (Established 1842)

A very choice assortment of CIGARS of the most favorit brands; very fine TOBACCOS of every description; a very large assortment of

PLAIN AND SILVER-MOUNTED
 SNNUFF BOXES, CIGAR CASES, CIGAR TUBES, Tobacco Pouches, Jars, and an extensive collection of every description of

## TOBACCONIST GOODS

are always kept on hand at the above favourite Establishment.
and readily answers its purpose of thoroughly introducing its contents to general notice.

Where bold, striking and conspicuous announcements are required, nothing answers so well as the Poster; and to display well, by large and attractive type, and by variety of colours, is one of the most essential qualities of good printing.

Where quantity and cheapness are essential, in order to introduce into every quarter a knowledge of the advertised commodity, nothing is more useful than the Handbill. It is the cheapest of all modes; and by it the million is readily reached. It is the Handbill which constitutes the printer's "marvel of cheapness" as it can be produced with so much facility.

In conclusion the British American Advertising Ageney cannot too strongly urge upon the attention of their readers the value and importance of the various hints already given It is not too much to say, that if the suggestions here submitted, were attended to, by the intelligent man of business, conscientious in the fulfilment of his engagements to his great patron The Public, they would unfailingly lead to present success and ultimate competence.

## WHITES PATENTED INSUITRD METHILIC SOLES

Being an improvement in the manufacture of BOOTS and SHOES, which will prevent damp or heat from peuetrating to the feet, or the electricity of the body to the earth. These Boots and Shoes preserve their original form, prevent corns, chilblains, and otherwise sore feet, and are much easier to the wearer, and much more durable, than any others.

PATENTED 14th MARCH, 1860, BY

## GEORCE WYKKCIAM WWHKTE;

MONTREAL.
Among the giant strides that have been made in Arts and Manufactures during the past century, no branch has, strange to say, been perhaps more neglected or overlooked than that of the manufacture of this article, yet in no manner can the public comfort, health and economy, be more surely obtained than by due attention to a proper covering for the feet. The question arises, Is leather more impenetrable to damp, or are Boots and Shoes more durable than they were a century past? Facts are stubborn things, and one elicited will in answer to this enquiry reply, No. No improvement has been made except in obtaining a fine exterior, and this leads to the conclusion that leather cannot be made impervious to damp, or more durable than it has been, and is not as a whole good for the manufacture of Boots and Shoes. Again, as is admitted, the human body contains a surplus of positive electricity which the geueral negative state of the Earth tends unduly to diminish, hence the propriety of wearing some insulating substance between the feet and the ground, there by further avoiding the disagreeable, and in this country, most dangerous and unhealthy effects of damp feet.

GEORGE WILLIAM WHITE,
Montreal.

## THE ROYAL FAMILY.

Her Most Excellent Majesty Alexandrina Victoria. By the Grace of God, of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, Queen, Defender of the Faith. Her Majesty, the only daughter and heir of the late Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, fourth son of George III. and of Victoria Maria Louisa (Princess Dowager of Leiningen) Duchess of Kent, and sister of the King of the Belgians. Her Majesty was born at Kensington Palace, on the 24th of May, 1819 ; baptized on the 24th June, 1819 ; ascended the Throne on the demise of her uncle, King William IV. 20th June, 1837 ; and was crowned at Westminster, on the 28th June, 1838. Her Majesty was married at St. James' Palace, on the 10th February, 1840, to Francis Albert Augustus Charles Emanuel, Duke of Saxe, Prince of Coburg and Gotha, who was born August 26, 1819.

Issue.-Victoria Adelaide Mary Louisa, Princess Royal, born 21st November, 1840 ; married 25th January, 1858, at the Chapel Royal, to His Royal Highness Prince Frederick William Nicholas Charles of Prussia.

Albert-Edward, Prince of Wales, born 9th November, 1841.

Alice-Mpud-Mary, born 25th April, 1843.
Alfred-Ernest-Albert, born 6th August, 1844.
Helena-Augusta-Victoria, born 25th May, 1846.
Louisa-Caroline-Alberta, born 18th March, 1848.
Arthur-William-Patrick-Albert, born 1st May, 1850.
Leopold-George-Duncan-Albert, born 7th April, 1853.
Beatrice-Mary-Victoria-Feodore, born 14th April, 1857.

## PROVINCE OF CANADA.

SEAT OF GOVERNMENT, QUEBEC.
Govarnor General.-His Excellency Sir Edmund WalkerHead, Bart., Governor General of British North America, andCaptain General and $G$ vernor in Chief of the Provinces ofCanada, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, and the Island ofPrince Edward, \&c., \&c., \&c.
R. T. Pennefather, Governor General's Secretary.
Capt. Retallack, 63rd Regiment, A.D.C., Military Secretary, and principal Aide-de-Camp.
Colonel Irvine, Provincial Aide-de-Camp.
Lieut. Col. Duchesnay, Extra Provincial Aide-de-Camp.
Civil Segretary's Office.-R.T. Pennefather, Secretary; Henry Cotton, Chief Clerk, John Kidd, 2nd Clerk ; Pbillip Hill, Office-keeper ; George Boxall, Messenger.

## EXECUTIVE COUNCIL.

President of the Council and Minister of Agriculture. Hon. John Ross.
Attorney General East ............ Hon. George E. Cartier.
Attorney General West. . ......... Hon. John A. Macdonald.
Commissioner of Crown Lands. . . . Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet.
Commissioner of Public Works...Hon. John Rose.
Speaker of Legislative Council...Hon. N. F. Belleau.
Provincial Secretary Hon. Charles Alleyn.
Postmaster General ............... . Hon. Sidney Smith.
Minister of Finance . . . . . . . . . . . . Hon. A. T. Galt.
Receiver General. . . . . . . . . . . . . . . Hon. George Sherwood.
Solicitor General East, . . . . . . . . . . Hon. L. S. Morin.
Solicitor General West,...........

MONTREAL

## Carpet Cillatlyonse <br> 31 \& 33 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER ESTREET,

2 \& 4 ST. SACRAMENT STREET.

## R. CAMMPBELCL \& CO. <br> TIIE OLDEST C:BPRT ASD OIL CLOTH PIRIH LI CASADI,

Would invite to an examination of the beautiful designs they exhibit, both in

## CARPETINGS AND OIL CLOTHS,

which they will cut to suit the dimensions of any apartments. The principal Manufacturers in England, Scotland, and the United States, are represented in their Stock. Every. article connected with this particular business may be procured at their Warerooms on liberal terms.

## 

The subscribers woald invite the attention of merchants to their Stock of Fancy and Staple Dry Goods.

British, French, German, American and Canadian Manufactures in Woollens, Silks, Liuens and Cottons, constantly on hand. Terms liberaic.
R. CAMPBELL \& CO.,

31 \& 33 St. François Xavier St

Religious and National Societies, Militia and Fire Companies, \&c., requiring Banners, will be supplied on reasonable terms, and their orders executed promptly.

Montreal, May, 1860.

Officers.-William H. Lee, Clerk of Executive Council ; William A. Himsworth, Confidential Clerk; Moore A. Higgins, F. Valleraud, Olivier Cote, Thomas Burn and Frederick H. Himsworth, Clerks ; Michael Naughten, Door-keeper, James Ryan, Messenger.

Provincial Secretary's Opfice.-Hon. Charles Alleyn, Provincial Secretary; Etienne Parent, Assistant Secretary, East ; Edmund A. Meredith, Assistant Secretary, West; Thomas Ross, Accountant of the Contingencies and Receiver of Marriage Licence Fees ; S. Tetu, W. H. Jones, and G. S. Bertrand, First Class Clerks, (East) ; and H. R. Glackmeyer, Second Class Clerk, (East); G. Powell, H. E. Steele, and C. J. Birch, First Class Clerks, (West) ; J. Gow, Officekeeper ; J. Dow and J. N. Fradet, Messengers.

Provincial Registrar's Office.-Provincial Registrar, the Provincial Secretary for the time being; William Kent, Esq., Deputy Registrar; G. H. Lane, Clerk, first class; Amable Belanger, 2nd class; J. A. Belanger, 3rd class ; William Goodeve, Extra Clerk; Maxime Valiquette, Messenger.

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AND
PICTURE FRAME MANUFACTORYY.

## Athlantle and fice 解lirrors,

 console glasses and tables, Window Cornices, Portrait and Picture Frames, \&c.
## A. J. PELLC \& CO.

IMPORTERS OF BRITISH PLATE GLASS,
No. 14 BONAVENTURE STREET,

Manufacture everything in the above line in the bent atyle, and at the lowest rates.

POLISIILD ROSEWOOD, WALNUT \& GILT MOULDINGS,
at new york pricus.?
Country orders punctually attended to. Terse, invariably Cash on Delivery

## BOYS' CLOTHING!

THE want of such an Establishment in Montreal, where parents could procure Clothing suitable for the younger members of the family, has induced the undersigned, in addition to his Merchant Tailoring business, to give his attention to produce, both Ready Made or to measure, BOYS' CLO'SHING in New and Original Designs, in the same style as are to be met with in the large houses in London and New York. Ladies and Geritlemen will be able to select from a large Stock of PLAN and FANCY JACKETS, PANTS, \&c., suitable for Boys from 5 to 15 years of age, at Moderate Priees, with the advantage of Now Style, New Materials, and First Class Workmanship.
-ALSO,-

Just received, a large assortment of NEW GOODS for gentlemen's wear, consisting of WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, TWEEDS, \&c.。 in all the New Styles, which he will make to Order in the same superior manner which has gained him so large an amount of patronage.

All Orders executed with Punctuality and Despatch, and a Perfect Fit Guaranteed.

MASONIC REGALIAS always on hand or to Order.

## EDWARD HIMES,

## MERCHANT TAILOR \& JUVENILE CLOTHIER,

## 160 Notre Dame Street, Corner St. Jean Baptiste St., MIOINTPRIEAT.

 MRS. HIMES, MILLINER, DRESS, \& MANTLE MAKER,CORNER ST. JEAN BAPTISTE STREET,
Entrance, First Door St. Jfan-Baptistr Strifet, Montreal.

RESPECTFULLY informs her numerous friends and the ladies of the city generally that she is in receipt of all the New Styles for DRESSES, MANTLES, \&c., for the present season.
A DRESS or MANTLE mado in a few hours if required.
FASHIONS from Paris Weekly.

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Crown Lands Department.-Commissioner Hon. P. M. Vankoughnet ; Assistant do. Andrew Russell ; Deputy Surveyor General, Joseph Bouchette; Accountant, W. Ford ; Surveyors and Draughtsmen, E. T. Fletcher, Thomas Devine, C. C. Dunlevie, J. W. Bridgland ; Draughtsmen, J. F. Bouchette, S. P. Bauset. Land Sales Branch.-Superintendent, W. Spragge. Woods and Forests Branch.-Superintendent, P. M. Partridge ; First Class Clerks, Thomas Hector, H. J. Jones, J. C. Tarbutt, W. F. Collins, F. T. Judah, E. A. Genereux, F. T. Roche, J. Ally, John Murphy, O. T. Walcott, J. Tolmie, T. Hammond, F. A. Hall; Second Class Clerks, W. F. Whitcher, V. E. Tessier, T. Cherrier, A. Kirkwood, A. J. Taylor, F. D. Dugal, L. R. Forstier, F. Chasse, L. A. Robitaille, D. A. Grant, J. V: Gale, J. J. Prendergast, F. Bannister, A. A. Vanfelson ; Third Class Clerks, L. de Lemoine, J. Innes; Messengers, J. Bradshaw, G. Fisher, P. Poitrin.

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No. 4, ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET,
MONTNRELA

## BARLEY \& GILBERT,

## ENGINEERS AND SHIIP-BIILDERS,

ST. LAWRENCE<br> MONTREAL, CANADA,<br>ARE PREPARED TO FURNISH


With Warranties of Speed and Consumption of Fuel;

# STEAM ENGINES AND BOILERS. WATER AND GAS PIPES, 

## MILL IRONS.

 \&Castings and Forgings of all Descriptions, dec., decoy dec.

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## POST OFFICE DEPARTMENT.

## LETTER RATES.

Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Province, pass if prepaid, for 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$., but if posted unpaid, such letters are charged 7 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.

On Letters to Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, and Prince Edwards Island, the rate is 5 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$. with optional prepayment.

#   DEPOT, 

Corner of Anderson and Lagaucheticre Sts., West End, (Four donw East of Bleury Street,) Mt NTREAL.


These Machines have taken the First Prize for three successive years, and are now admitted, by parties who have been testing them for the last four or five years, to be the best and cheapest ever offered to the public, whether for Light or Heavy Sewing, such as Shirt. Work, Dress Making, Tailoring, Shoe Binding and Foxing, Hemming and Felling, Harness Work, private families, or manufacturers.
The Machines sold by the Subscriber are all of his own Manufacture.
His sole reliance being placed in their superiority, he most respectfully disclaims any connection with any other manufactory, house or agency, forelgn or domestic.
The particular points in which the Machines of the subscriber excel, are their simplicity, durability, speed, and economy of needles and thread. Numbers have been working one and two seasons without breaking a single needle. These Machincs work without noise.
0. $\boldsymbol{F}^{3}$ They are not for sale at any other place than at his Office and Machine Shop, as above.
Numerous and highly respectahle references kindly permitted, to private families as well as to manufacturers in the different branches above mentioned, in this City and Province, can be given.

Purchasers thoroughly instructed gratis. Every Machine warranted.
Sill Thread and Needles constantly on hand.

#  

Corner of Notre Dame and McGill Streets,

 AND

## General Ontifiting Warehonse.

THE subscriber keeps constantly on hand a select Stock of Cloths, 1 Cassimeres and Vestings, which are made to order on short notice, and in the latest styles. Also, Beady-Made Clothing and Furnishing Goods.
F. X. LOİSELLE.
F. $\mathrm{X} . \mathrm{L}_{\mathrm{o}}$ is Agent for the MONTHLY REPORT OF FASHIONS.


SENIOR PARTNER OF SCOTT \& Co.,

## NTO. E®,



The rate on Letters to the United Kingdom is
By Canadian Packet. . ........ 121 cents per $\frac{1}{2}$ oz.
By Cunard Packet............ 17 " 17
Letters for the United Kingdom must be prepaid, or they will be charged a fine of 6d. Storling, on arrival in England.

Letters for British Colonies beyond sea, and Foreign countries, via England, must be prepaid.

The rate on Letters for the United States (except California and Oregon) is 10 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.

The rate of Letters for California and Oregon is 15 cents per $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{oz}$.

> registration ohargis.

For the registration of a Letter addressed to any place in
British North America, the charge is........ 2 cents. For the registration of a Letter to the United Kingdom, . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents. For the registration of a Letter to the United States .............................................. 5 cents. misomllanious ohargrs.
The charge on Parcels by Parcel Post to any place in Canada is 25 cents per lb. (with 5 cents additional if registered.)

One cent per oz. payablèin advance by Postage Stamp, is the rate on Printed Circulars, Prices Current, Hand Bills, and other printed matter of a like character, and on Books, bound or unbound, when posted at a Canadian Post Office, addressed to any place in Canada, British North America generally, or the United States.

The charge on Books, \&c., by Book ?ost to England, is 7 cents on packets not exceeding 4 oz . in weight, 121 cents on 1 lb. packets, and $12 \frac{1}{1}$ cents additional for every additional $\frac{1}{1} \mathrm{lb}$. These charges must be prepeid.

BOOK POST WITH FRANCE.
For a packet of printed matter, or single Newspaper, Book, $\& c$. , not over 2 oz .4 cents.

| " | " | exceeding 2 oz . and | " | 4 oz .8 | ". |  |  |
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| " | " | " | " | 4 oz. | " | " | 8 |
| 8 oz .17 | " |  |  |  |  |  |  |
| " | " | " | " | 8 oz. | " | " | 1 lb .34 |
|  | " |  |  |  |  |  |  | And so on increasing 17 conts for each additional $\frac{1}{2} \mathrm{lb}$.

The Book Post regulations between Canada and England apply to matter between Canada and France.

NEWSPAPERS AND PERIODICALS.
Newspapers published in Canada may be sent by post from the office of publication, addressed to any place in Canada, at the following rates, if paid quarterly in advance, by either the Publisher at the Post Office, where the papers are posted, or by the Subscriber at the delivering Post Office.
For a paper published 6 times a week, 40 cents per quarter.

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| 66 | 6 | 2 | ${ }^{6}$ | 6 | 13 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 | 6 | 1 | ${ }^{6}$ | ${ }^{6}$ | $6 \frac{1}{2}$ | 6 | ${ }^{6}$ |

When the above rates are not paid in advance by either publisher or subscriber, such papers are charged one cent each on delivery.

TRANSIENT NEWSPAPERS.
Transient Newspapers.-That is to say, Canadian Newspapers posted otherwise than from the office of publication, and American or British Papers posted or reposted in Canada must be prepaid one cent each, by postage stamp, of they cannot be forwarded, except only British Newspapers distributed to regular subscribers by Canadian Book-sellers or News-Agents-such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails.


## W. H. WESTON,

 22 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL, importer and manufacturer of
## CTGARS, TOBACCOS BMNTMP思

 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL.Also, on hand an excellent and well assorted stock of Meersciaum and Fancy Clay Pipes. Inspection invited.

# WITTER \& LIVINGSTON, (1)ommission detcryants, <br> AND IMPORTERS OF <br> WINES, SPRRITS, TOBACCOS, LICHT GROCERIES, \&C. No. 19 ST. NICHOLAS STREET, <br>  



NEWGPAPERS BX MAIL FROM RNGLAND OR UNITED STATES.
Newspapers received from England by the Canadian Packet Mails are delivered free.

Newspapers from England by the Cnnard Packet Mails are charged 2 cents each on delivery. (This is the American Transit charge.)

United States Newspapers, brought by Mail into Canada, are charged one cent each on delivery.

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on Periodieal Publications is, if not exceeding 3 oz. in weight, 1 cent, over 3 oz .4 cents. If prepaid by postage stamps faom the Office of Publication Periodicais published in Canada may pass for 2 cents each.

Periodicals printed in this Province, other than Newspapers, when specially devoted to Education (both religious and general) to Agriculture, to Temperance. or to any branch of science, and addressed directly from the office of publication to be transmitted to any Post Office in this Province, are exempt from charge.

Transient Periodicals-including Canadian Periodicals not prepaid the commuted rate from the office of pablication, nor exempted by the preceding clause, and all other periodical publications posted in this Province, must be prepaid by stamp the full rate at the time of posting.

Periodicals received in the Mails from the United States are charged with the rates named in the first clanse of this section.

## POSTAGE STAMPg.

Postage Stamps of the respective values of 1 cent for Newspapers; 5 cents for ordinary Provincial Letters; 10 cents for United States Letters; $12 \frac{1}{2}$ cents for Canadian Packet, and 17 cents for Cunard Packet, are provided for sale to the public.

## penal olauses.

The Act contains the following penal clauses:
To enclose a letter or letters, or any writing intended to serve the purpose of a letter, in a parcel, posted for the Parcel Post, shall be a misdemeanour.

To enclose a letter or any writing, or to make any written marks to serve the purpose of a Letter, or to enclose any other thing in a Newspaper, posted to pass as a Newspaper, at the rate of postage applicable to Newspapers (except in the case of accounts and receipts of Newspaper Publishers, which are permitted to pass folded within the Newspapers sent by them to their subscribers) shall be a misdemeanour.

## MONEY ORDERS.

Money Orders payable in the Province may be obtained at the Money Order Offices, at the following rates: Commission chargeable upon Money Orders.

N.B.-No half cents to be introduced into the orders.

No single order can be issued for more than $\$ 100$.
Money Orders, payable at any Money Order Office in Great Britain and Ireland can be obtained at any Canadian Money Order Office.-The orders are drawn in Sterling, the Commission chargeable being for $\boldsymbol{£ 2} 2$ and under, one shilling sterling; from $\boldsymbol{£} \mathbf{2}$ to $\boldsymbol{£} 5$, two shillings. No order can be drawn for more than $£ 5$, but any number of orders of $£ 5$ each may be procured,

## JOHN LANGFORD,

 98 MOGILL BT.,㶾OTTREAL, Next door to Henry Morgan \& Co. A variety of School Books and Periodicals always on hand. Libraries and small parcels of Books, bought, sold and exchanged. Map Mounting, Paper Hanging and Picture Framing cheaply and expeditiously executed. Second hand Novels sold at half-price.

WHERE TO DINE!

 EI. AIEXIS STREET,
(Off Notre Dame Strect.)
MONTREAL.
Opposite Alexander's, Confectioner.

## A工HX. MOGIBBON, DEALER IN

 (oroceries, oflimes, Piquors, gles. PROVIEIOINE, NO., Comer of FOTRE DAMEE and ST. GABRIEL ET8., TOOLTRREAL. Sole Agent in Montreal for the sale of McEwran's Oelebrated Finnan Haddies, and "Parson's" Superior Hams and Bacon, Stilton Cheese, dc. McKINNON'S Assorted BISOUIMS, $\}$ Supplied Wholesale at ManR. \& W. SHIEL's CONFECTIONERY, $\}$ ufacturers Prices.
## JOHN RENSHAW,

Healer in ditre GClood and IPumber.
OBATG SIREET, REAR OF WENEETAN OEUBOE.
Housk, No. 4 George Et., Griffintown.
Always on hand, Maple, Black Birch, Beech, Tamarac, Hemlock, Sawed Lumber, \&c.

## JOHN LOVELL,

## primed Prillatili, bookbindin,

 AND
## BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,

$\mathscr{H}$. ANicholas Sfreet, Elloontreal,
Reapectfully direêts attention to his Listablishment as abore.
HAVIFG A VERY ThBGM



## BOOK AND JOB PRINTING

and
BOOTETMADING,
 The itrictat attentiongiven to all orders, and all work dome in his Establishment at the Vhist Loviest chaticila.

## BOOK AND JOB PRINTXNG

 exievted onSTEAM POWER PRESSES, And with strict regard to Economy in the Charges. Moitizand, May, heoo.


ARRIVALS AND DEPABTURES OF MAILS AT MONTBEAK.

GREAT BRITAIN-Letters and Newspapers by OANADIAN OCEAN STEAMSHIP Co., must be posted every FRIDAY afternoon.

By CUNARD LINE of Steamers, via New York and Bogton, Letters must be posted every MONDAF afternoon.

TARIFF OF COAOHES, OABS, AND OALEOHES. - PER HOUR.

OOACHES or Four Wheeled Cabs or corresponding winter vehicles drawn by two horses.-For the first hour 5s. $=\$ 1$. For each subsequent hour $3 \mathrm{~s} .9 \mathrm{~d} .=75 \mathrm{c}$., and pro rata for intermediate quarters of an hour.

CABS, two or four wheeled or corresponding winter vehicles drawn by one horse.-For one or two persons, for the first hour $2 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .=50 \mathrm{c}$., and for each subsequent hour $2 \mathrm{~s} .=40 \mathrm{c}$. For three or four persons, for the first hour 3s. 9d. $=75 \mathrm{c}$., and for each subsequent hour $2 \mathrm{~s} .6 \mathrm{~d} .=50 \mathrm{c}$., and pro rala for intermediate quarters of an hour.

CALEOHES.-For one or two persons, for the first hour 1s. $10 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{~d}$. or $37 \frac{1}{2} \mathrm{c}$., and for each subsequent hour 1s. 6d. or 30c. For each person over that number 5d. or $7 \frac{1}{3} \mathrm{c}$. extra, pro rata for intermediate quarters of an hour.
W. A. LITTLE,

## alithographer,

 255 NOTRE DAME STREETS, MONTBEABO

MAPS, PLANS,

## ORNARENTAL BNSTRANGE CARDS,

 CIRCULARS, INVOICE HEADINGS, CARDS, CHEQUES, NOTES, DRAFTS, Grills of ®xchange, Labels, AND
EVERY DESCRIPTION OF The Above.
The Trade supplied with HITMELES


# NOTICE. 



THE

## CANADIAN



Beg to notify the Trade that their Works at

## EDWARDSBURGH, C. W.,

For the Manufacture of


## FROM INDIAN CORN,

Are now nearly completed, and they expect next month to be prepared to offer the different qualities

## AT LOWER PRICES

than they can be imported.

## SOLE AGENT,

## ALEX. WALKER,

8T. PHARR SLEMEET, MOXTLBEAL. 30th April.

TABIFF OF CARTAGE.



##  <br> 217 NOTRE DAME STREET,

IMPORTERS AND DEALERS IN

## ENGLISH, FRENCH, \& GERMAN,



EVERY DEsCRIPTION OF

## Stamped ©raced (boods for Cembroidery,

 RECEIVED MONTHLY FROM PARIS.Ladies' own Laterial Stamped or Printed if desired.
YPTRANSITETRIRINGG。

Berlin Wools,
" Patterns,
" Bead Work,
French Stamped Patterns,
" Embroidery,
" Applica,
Flosses, Silks,
Chenilles, Cottons, Threads, Flower Materials, Potichomani Vases and Ma- Work Boxes, terials, Jewellery, Cutlery, Perfumery, Stationery, Beads, Toys, Homoopathic Medicines,

Combs, Brushes, Buttons, Baskets and Basket Work, Desks, Portfolios, Artists' Materials, Glass Shades,
" and Flowers,
" and Ornaments,
French and German Leather Goods,

Portmonaies,
Travelling Bags,
Wallets,
Accordeons,
Games.

# MONTREAL AND NEW YORK 

# stami 7nuing aud stouring celoris. JOSEPA BOESE, <br> FROM BERLIN, 

17 ST. JOHN STREET, MONTREAL,

Corner of Hospital sit., near the Transcript Office, Has made such improveineuts in his Establishment as will fully meet the wants of his customers. His place is fitted up with Steam on the best American plan, and as he has had much experience in tho first establishments of Philadelphia and New York, he is enabled to guarantee the most perfect satisfaction to all who employ him.

All kinds of Silks, Cotton and Woollen Goods Dyed in the most satisfactory manner.

Gentlemen's Clothing Dyed and Cleaned in the first style.

## WILLIAM GEMMILL, <br> ybrciant tallor aid hasuractubre or clotilisg, BOSICN CLOTMINTG SIORTL. <br> 

W.B.G. has to inform his customers and the puhlic in general that he has now received his Stock of Spring and Summer Goods, consisting of WEST OF ENGLAND CLOTHS, DOESIKINS, FA: CX IWWEEDS, COATINGS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, tc.

Having most accomplished Chitters and faithful and expeditious Manufacturers, he is enabled to furnish to order at the shortest notice. Geit'emen's, Youth's and Boy's Garments of every description \& style.

As his Stock of Ready Made Clothing, which is manufactured with great care and nothing inferior to Custom Made, is daily increasing, he is now prepared to offer the same to Customers and Strangers visiting the C'ty, at Prices as moderate as any other house in the Trade.

Remember the Boston Clothing Store, No. 99 YoGill Street, (OPPO81T區 COBONJAL HOQSE)

## Divisions referred to in the above Tables.

First Division.-That portion between Prince Street, St. Ann Suburb, thence by a direct line to St. Antoine Bridge, thence along Craig Street and St. Lewis Street to Lacroix Street, and thence to the River.

Second Division.-That portion of the City bounded by the boundary of the above described first division and McCord Street, Mountain Street to St. Catherine Street, thence in a straight line along St. Catherine Street, to its junction with Papineau Road, and thence down Papineau Road to the River.

Third Division.-That portion of the City beyond the last described division, and within the City limits.

## TARIFF OF PILOTAGE.

Between the Harbours of Quebec and Montreal 12 Vic., e.. 117, section 28.

From the Harbour of Quebec or below Portneuf, and above the Harbour of Quebec on either side of River St. Lawrence.

For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, upwards..................... £4 $0 \quad 0 \quad \$ 1600$
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, downwards.................. 2100 10. If above 200 tons, and not exceeding 250 tons register, upwards........ $6 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 2000$ If above 200 tons, and not exceeding 250 tons register, downwards..... $310 \quad 0 \quad 1400$ And if above 250 tons register, upwards $\begin{array}{lllll}6 & 0 & 0 & 24 & 00\end{array}$ And if above 250 tons register, down-
wards, .............................. 00.1600

> From the Harbour of Quebec to Three Rivers or any place above Portneuf, and below Three Rivers.
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons re- gister, upwards.................... 600000For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons re-gister, downwards.................. 40001600
And if above 200 tons, and not exceed- ing 250 tons register, upwards.... $7 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 2800$.And if above 200 tons, and not exceed-ing 250 tons register, downwards. . $410 \quad 0 \quad 1800$And if above 250 tons register, up-wards.............................. 800000
And if above 250 tons register, down- wards............................. $510 \quad 0 \quad 2200$

From the Harbour of Quebec to the Harbour of Montreal, or to any place above Three Rivers and below the Harbour of Montreal.

For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, upwards.................... 1100 , 4400
For a vessel not exceeding 200 tons register, downwards................. $710 \quad 0 \quad 3000$ And if above 200 tons, and not exceeding 250 tons register, upwards.... $13 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 5200$ And if above 200 tons, and not exceeding 250 tons register, downwards.. $815 \quad 0 \quad 3500$ And if above 250 tons register, upwards $16 \quad 0 \quad 0 \quad 6400$ And if above 250 tons register, downwards............................... 10 15 $0 \quad 4300$

If in tow of any Steamer one half of the above rates.

## 64,

GREAT ST. JAMESS ST., MONTREAL.

## T. SUTTON

RESPECTFULLY announces to the inhabitants of Montreal, that he has fitted up the above Rooms with every convenience for carrying on his business, where he hopes by attention to his patrons to merit a continuance of those favours so liberally bestowed upon him since he commenced business in this city.

## FRENCR AND ENGLISF PERFUMERY.

HAIR BRUSHES of the best English Manufacture; Walking CANES. WIGS, BANDS, and PLAITS, 25 per cent. cheaper than elsewhere, and warranted a good fit.
MORROW \& PERRY
W OULD call the attention of Country Merchants and others to their new and carefully selected assortment of choicest


To be Sold at Prices that will surprise those who may favour them with a call.

No. 35 ST. LAWRENCE MAIN STREET, 

Opposite the Bonaventure Building, BONAVENTURE STREET, MONTREAL.
Monumenti, Tombs, Grave istones, and Cometery Work in general. Also, Chimney Pieces, Wainitani and Table Tops, Marble Door Plates, Paper Prewees, \&c.

THOMSON \& KINCH, Proprietors.


GENERAL STATISTICS OF THE CITY.

## Condensed from the published Oensus Returns of 1852:-

Number of Houses . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 7,424
" Families
9,990
Males . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 27,586
4 Females . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 30,129
6. French Canadians.............. 26,020

4 British Canadians................ 19,494
" English, Irish, and Scotch. . . . . . 17,744
" Other countries.................... 1,457
" Roman Catholics................ 41,466
" Protestants . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . 16,196
Total population of the Clty..... 57,715
HOORTAN HANDEBOOK 0


Is the best medium for Advertisers, as it has the HABEESA Crizoutatron of any Periodical in Canada.
All communications or Adrertisements for the next Edition are respectfully requested to be sent in as soon as possible.

## 28 ST. MRANCOIS ZAVLBR STROMI, NONTREAL.



HARDMAN，Auditor \＆Gen．Ticket Agent，Montreal． T．Corske，Supt．Portland District，Portland，Maine． S．MARTIN，Supt．Mont．\＆Isl．Pond Dis．，Richmond． T．WEBSTER，Supt．Montreal to Toronto，Montreal， R．Christie；Supt．Toronto \＆London Division． ecretary，Montreal． TORONTO TO MONTREAL．

## 日 4 4 4

 Proto W．SHanly，General Manager， H．BAILEI，Assistant Manager，Manager＂＂ Pexinington，Gen．Freight Manager，N

The following Trains，going East，running by Montreal Time，the Toronto Trak of Departure will be：－ MIXED TRATR．
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|  | Cornwall,........ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arrive } \\ & \text { Vepart }\end{aligned}$ |  |  | \% $\begin{aligned} & \text { Q } 30 \\ & 9.45 \\ & \end{aligned}$ |
| ${ }_{72}^{75}$ | Moulinette <br> Vickensın's Lauding, | $12.45 \times$ |  |  |
| 84 | Al ${ }^{1+\text { cseille, }}$ |  | ${ }_{12} 12.28$ " | 110.55 |
| 8 |  | ${ }_{1.36}^{1.21}{ }^{\text {a }}$ "......... |  | ${ }_{12.198}^{11.85}$ |
| 104 | Edwardihurg, |  | 1.15 " | 18, 35 |
| 113 | Prose | $2.10{ }^{1}$.... | 1.38 "....... | 1,100" |
| 125 | Hailana, | 240 | 2.115 |  |
| 125 | Brockville, ....... $\{$ Depart | 2.45 | 2.10 | ${ }_{3.15}{ }^{\text {a }}$ " |
| 258 | Mallorytown. |  | 8.35 " | 4.15 \% |



ix

The above Trains running by Montreal Time, the Toronto T:ME of their Arrival will be:-Express. 57 A.Y. Mail- 10.52 P.M. Mixed-8.37 P.M

The Express Train runs through on Saturday nights. For the convenience of Local Passengers, a Car will be attached to the Through Freight Train on Monday Mornings, arriving in Montreal at 7.30 4.M.


|  | 年: \% = = \% |
| :---: | :---: |
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\text { H. }
\end{array}
\end{aligned}
$$



TDIRONIC ICD DIMIROIT.

| Miles. | STATIONS. | Day Express. | Night Express. | \% Mail | Mixed. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Tononto, | 10.45 A.M. | 11.00 P.M. | 425 P.M. | 7.20 |
| 1 | Grand Junction, | 10.51 " | 11.06 - | 4.31 | 7.26 |
| 53 | Carlton,. |  |  | 4.47 | 7.45 |
| 9 | Weston, | 11.13 |  | 5.00 | 8.03 |
| 16 | Malton, |  |  | 5.23 | 8.32 |
| 22 | Brampton | 11.45 | $11.50{ }^{6}$ | 5.40 " | 8.58 |
| 27 | Norval,.... |  |  | 5.54 " | 9.18 |
| 30 | Georgetown, | 12.05 P.M. | 12.67 A.M. | 6.05 | 9.31 |
| 32 | Limehouse. |  |  | 6.19" | 9:45 |
| 36 | Acton West, | 12:23 |  | 6.34 " ${ }^{\text {c }}$ | 10.02 |
| 42 | Ruckwood |  |  | 6.50 | 10.28 |
| 50 | Guelph, | 12.55 | 12.55 | 7.12 | 11.10 |
| 57 | Shantz, |  |  | 7.31 " | 11.40 |
| 59 | Breslau |  |  | 7.36 " | 11.48 |
| 64 | Berlin | 1.25 " |  | 7.51 " | 12.08 P.M. |
| 73 | Ba | 1.48..... | $1.38{ }^{\prime}$ | 8. 814 | 12.33 |
| 76 | Hamburgh | 1.55 " | 1.45 " | 8.22 | 12.57 |
| 83 | Shakespear | 2.14 |  | 8.39 " | 1.25 |
| 89 | stratiord, ............... | 2.29 | 2.14 " | 8.53 | 1.50 |
| 99 | St. Mary's, $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Arrive. } \\ \text { Depart }\end{array}\right.$ | 2.52 3.04 | $\begin{array}{ll} 2.38 & \text { " } \\ 2.43 \end{array}$ | 9.16 " | $2.40$ $3.14$ |
| 110 | Thorndale | 3.40 |  | $8.35$ |  |
| 120 | London, ........ | 4.10 |  | $9.15$ | - |
| 114 | Lucan, |  |  |  | 4.15 |
| 121 | Craigs, |  |  |  | 4.42 |
| 129 | Westwood |  |  |  | 5.12 " |
| 137 | Widder, | 4.32 | 4.12 |  | 5.47 " |
| 146 | Forrest, | 4.50 |  |  | 6.22 |
| 159 |  |  |  |  | 7.10 " |
| 169 | Sarnia ${ }_{\text {, ...... }}$ \{ $\begin{aligned} & \text { Arrive. } \\ & \text { Depart }\end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 5.36 \\ & 5.50 \end{aligned}$ | $\begin{aligned} & 3.16 \\ & 5.30 \end{aligned}$ |  | 7.45 |
| 170 | Port Huron $\left\{\begin{array}{l}\text { Arrive. } \\ \text { Depart }\end{array}\right.$ Smith's Creek. | 5.30 5.40 6.05 | 5.10 5.15 |  | $\begin{aligned} & 7.15: A y] \\ & 7.50 \quad \text { " } \end{aligned}$ |
| 191 | Ridurway... ............. | ${ }^{\text {6. } 313}$ " |  |  | 8.27 |
|  | Vew Raltimore, | 6.44 " |  |  | 8.46 |
| 207 | Mount Clemerss | 7.09 " | 6.45 " |  | 9.28 |
| 212 | Utica Plank, | 7.23 " |  |  | 9.48 " |
|  | Milwaukie Junction. | 7.51 " |  |  | $\left\lvert\, \begin{array}{ll} 10.30 & " \\ 10 & 47 \end{array}\right.$ |
| 229 | Detroit Jun \{ Arrive: | 8.05 8.16 | 7.37 |  | $\left[\begin{array}{ll} 10.47 \\ 10.65 & " \end{array}\right.$ |
| 232 | Detroit,.... ... Arrive. | 8.16 P.M. | 8.00 P.M. |  | $\begin{array}{ll} 10.65 \\ 11.10 \end{array}$ |

## MONTAEAK, qUEBEO, AND OMPAWA.

## DEWIOET TO TORONTO.

| Miles. | SEATIONS. | Day Express. | Night Express. | Mail. | Mired. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Detroit,... | 7.05 A.M. | 6.15 F.M. |  | 3. 50 P.M. |
| 3 | Detroit Jun §Arrive | 7.20 | 6.26 "* |  | 4.110 |
|  | Milwaikee Junct..... |  |  |  | $\begin{aligned} & 4.10 \\ & 4.27 \end{aligned}$ |
| 20 | Utica Plank............ |  | 7.16 \% |  | E. 08 " |
| 25 | Mount Clemers | 8.28 " | 7.40 " |  | 5.28 |
|  | New Baltimore, | 8.51 |  |  | 6. 15 |
| 41 | Ridgeway, | 9.04 " |  |  | 6.80 |
|  | Smith's Creek | 9.29 |  |  | 7.10 |
| 62 | Port Huron \{ , Depart | 9.55 10.00 | 9.10 9.15 |  | 7.45 |
| 63 | Sarnia, Port Ed. $\{$ A. | 10.38 | 9.56 |  | . 15 |
|  | Perch,............... | 11.50 |  |  | 48 |
|  | Forrest |  |  |  | 7.48 8.49 |
| 94 | Widder, | 11.55 | 11.18 |  | 9.13 |
|  | Wéstwood |  |  |  | 9.45 |
| 111 | Craigs, |  |  |  | 10. 18 |
| 118 | Lucan, |  |  |  | 10.50 |
| 154 | London | 12.15 P M. |  | 6.00 P.M. |  |
| 141 | thorndale, | 12.45 |  | 6.33 " |  |
| 133 | St. Mary's., \{ Arrive. | 1.20 | 1245 A.MS | 5.30 " | 11.55 |
| 143 | Stratford,............. | 1.35 2.00 | 12.50 1.15 | 5.55 |  |
| 149 | Shakespeare, | 2.14 |  | 6.10 | 1.23 |
| 156 | Hamburg,...... |  | 1.45 c | 6. 23 * | 1.55 |
| 159 | Baden... | 2.35 " | 1.54 | 6.36 " | 2. 15 |
| 162 | Petersburgh, |  |  | $6.44{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 2. 57 |
| 168 | Berlin,.. | 2.57 |  | 7.00 " | 3. 25 |
| 173 | Bresla |  |  | 7.14 | 3.45 c |
|  | Shantz, |  | 2.25. ${ }^{\circ}$ | 7.20 " | $3.53 *$ |
| 182 | Guelph, | 328 | 2.40 " | 7.40 " | 4.25 " |
| 190 | Rockwood |  |  | 8.00 | 4.55 |
| 196 | Acton, |  |  | 8.16 | 5. 20 |
|  | Limehouse, |  |  | 8.26 | 5.335 |
| 202 | Creorgetown | 4.15 " | 3.27 6 | 8.35 | 5. 50 |
| 205 | Norvat, |  |  | 8.43 | 6. 16 |
| 210 | Brampiton, | 4.35 - | 3.48 \% | 8.58 | 6.37 |
| 216 | Maltoin, |  |  | 9.14 | 7.00 |
| 223 | Weston, | 5.03 - |  | 9.35 | 7.30 |
| 2362 |  |  |  | $9.16$ |  |
| -232 | Graud Junction, ..... | 5.24 5 30 Pix. | 4.34 4.40 A.M. | 10.04 11.10 |  |

## GREAT WESTERN RAILWAY:

Trains run by Hamilton Time.
TORONTO TO HAMILTON.

| Miles. | Stations. | TORONTO TO HAMILTON. |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Accomm. | Express. | Accomm. | Accomm. |
|  | Toronto, | 7.00 A.M. | 10.45 A.M. |  | 10.00 P.M. |
| 7 | Mimico, | 7.21 ": | 10. 4 А. | 5. 06 | 10.00 P.M. |
| 13 | Port Credit, ............... | 7.36 | 11.16 | 5.21 " | 10.39 |
| 21 | Oakville.................. | 7.55 " | 11.36 " | 5. 40 " | 10.54 - ${ }^{6}$ |
| 25 | Brante, .................. | 8.04 " | 11.45 " | 5.49 " | 11.08 " |
| 32 | Wellington Square, . | 8.19 " | 12.00 " | 6.03 | 11.31 " |
| 45 | Waterdown, ........... | 8.29 " |  | 6.12 " |  |
| 37 | Burlington Junction, | 8.37 " | 12.13 P.M, | 6.20" |  |
| 39 | Hamilton, .............. | 8.45 | 12.20 " | 6.30 " | 12.00 |

HAMILION TO TORONTO.

|  | statrons. | . HAMILTON TO TORONTO. : hme |  |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  |  | Accomm. | Accomm. | Express. | Accomm. |
|  |  |  |  |  |  |
|  | Hamilton, ............. | 9.00 A.M. | 12.30 P.M. | 3. 00 P.M | 6. 40 P.M. |
| 1 | Wurlington Junction, | 9.06 | 12.1....... | 3.07 " | 6.48 ' |
| 7 | Wellington Squareg. | 9.15 9.22 | 12.44 " | 3.22\% | 7.37 |
| 18 | Bronte, ......... ........ | 9.36 | 1.08 " | 3.36" | 8.00 |
| 17. | Oakville, ................ | 9.45 | 1.19 " | 3.44 | 8.11 |
| 25 | Port Credit,............ | 10.04 | 1.89 " | 4. 02 | 8.21 |
| 38 | Mimico,.................. | 10.19 | 1.54 " |  | 8.27 |
| 39 | Toronto, ................. | 10.40 | 2.15 * | $4.25{ }^{\circ}$ | 8.35 |

## RIVHERE DU LOUP BRANOH.

J. S. Martin, Superintendent, Montreal.

| Quebec to St. Paschal. |  | sTATIONS. | St. Paschal to Quebea. |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mixed. | Miles. | [.Crtrains | Miles. | Mixed. |
| ${ }^{*} 1.30$ P.M. |  | Leave] [Arrive | 101 | 11.30 A.M. |
|  | 8 | -..........Chaudier ${ }^{\text {St }}$ tion | 93 |  |
| 2.57 " | 17 25 | …................. St. St. Sharles..................... | 84 | 10.32 |
| 4.30 "̈ | 49 | ….................s.st. Thomas..................... | 53 | 8.30 |
| 5.14 "\% | ${ }^{63}$ | -..................... L'Islet.... | 39 | 7.46 |
| 6.04] ${ }^{6}$ | 79 | …..............St. Rochs... | 23 | 6.56 |
| 6.45 7.15 | 92 101 | ..................River Ouelle. | 10 | 6.13 +5.45 |

OTYRAWA AND PRESCOTT RAILWAY.
Robert Bell, President, Ottawa, C. W.
Robert Kernahan, Vice-President, Join R. White, Secretary and Treasurer. Bens, French, jr., Superintendent, Prescott, C. W.

| Prescott to Ottawa. |  |  | STATIONS. | Ottawa to Prescott. |  |  |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
| Mail. | Fares. | Miles. | TRAINS | Miles. | Fares. | Mail. |
| P. M. | \$ c. |  | Leave] [Arrive |  | \$ c. | A. M. |
| 1.45 | ...... |  |  | 54 | 2.75 | 10.15 |
| 1. 50 |  | 2 | ......Prescott Junction...... | 52 |  | 10. 10 |
| 2. 13 | 0.25 | 9 | ......... Spencervil | 45 | 1.50 | 9.47 |
| 2.32 | 0.50 | 17 | $\ldots$ Oxford | 37 | 1.25 | 9.27 |
| 2.49 | 0.75 | 23 | ......... Kemptvill | 31 | 1.00 | 9.10 |
| 3.19 | 1.12 | 31 | .......... ..Osgoode | 22 | 0.75 | 8.40 |
| 3.29 | 1.25 | 35 | ...............Kelly's | 19 |  | 8.30 |
| 3.39 | 1.37 | 38 | ....... North Osgood | 16 | 0.50 | 8.20 |
| 3.52 | 1.50 | 43 | ....... ...Gloucester. | 13 | 40.37 | 8.07 |
| 4.31) | 1.75 | 54 | ..... Ottawa |  |  | 7.30 |

* Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Saturdays.
$\dagger$ Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.



## IMAGE EVALUATION <br> TEST TARGET (MT-3)




MONTREAL AND OBEAMPLAIN RALLWAY.
John Ostell, President, Montreal.
W. A. Merry, Secretary,

ROUSE'S POINT DIVISION.
GOING SOUTH.

| Miles. | Leave | Express. | Express. | Freight. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Montreal | $6.45 \mathrm{~A} . \mathrm{M}$. | 3. 45 P.M. | 8.30 A.M. |
| 1 | St. Lambert,............................ | 7.00 '4 | 4.05 "c | 9.20 " |
| 6 | Rrosseaus, .......................... |  | 4.20 " | 9.45 |
| $14 \frac{1}{2}$ | Lacadie, |  | 4.35 " | 10.15 " |
| 21 | St. John's | 7.35 | 4.50 " | $\begin{aligned} & 10.25 \\ & 10.40 \end{aligned}$ |
| $27 \frac{1}{4}$ | Grand Ligne |  | 5.05 " | 11.05 " |
| $33{ }^{3}$ | Stntts,...... | 8.00 | 5. $20 \times$ | $11.30 \%$ |
| 37 44 4 | Lacolle, ${ }_{\text {Rouse's }}$ Point....................... | 8.25 ". | 5.30 ${ }_{\text {B. }} \mathbf{4 5}$ | ${ }_{12.45} 12.10$ P.i. |

GOING NORTH.

| Miles. | - C LEAVE. | Express. | Express. | Freight and Accomm. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Rouse's Point, ....... .............. | 7.30 A. х. | 8. 30 P.M. | 1.30 P.M. |
| 61 | Lacolle, .............................. | 7.40 " | 8.45 | 1. 80 " |
| 10 | Stotts,................................. | 7.55 " | 8.55 " | 2.15 " |
| 168 | Grand ligne, | 8.12 | 9.10 | 2.40 " |
| 23 | St. John's, . ......................... | 8.25 " | 0.25 | 3.15 " 10 |
| 291 | Lacalie, | 8.45 | 9.40 " | 3.20 3.45 |
| 38 | Brosserus, | 9.05 " | 10.05 " | 4.15 " |
| 43 | St. Jambert,........................ | 9.20 " | 10. 20 | 4.40 " |
| 44 | Montreal, ...................Arrive | $9.30{ }^{\prime \prime}$ | 10:30 | 5.15 |

## MONTREAL AND CHAMELAIN RAHLWAT. <br> CAUGHNAWAGA DIVISION.

MOVING SOUTH.

| Miles. | LEAVE | Mail Accom. |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Montreal,... | 3. 30 P.M. |
| 8 | Lachine............... | 4.00 |
| 10 | Cauyhnawaga....: | 4.30 |
| 15 | St. Isidore, ......... | 4.50 |
| 21 | St. Kemi........... | 5.15 |
| 25 | Lapigeoniere,....... | 5.30 |
| 38 | Johnsons, .......... | 6. 00 |
| 36 40 | Hemmingford, . ${ }^{\text {He }}$ | 6.15 6.30 |

MOVING NORTH.

| Miles. | LEAVE | Mail Accomm |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
|  | Province Line,... | 8.00 4,35. |
| 3 | Hemmingford... | 8.15 |
| 7 | Johnsons,......... | $8.30 "$ |
| 14 | Lapigeoniere, ... | 8.00 " |
| 18 | St, Remi,.......... | 9.16 |
| 24 | Nit. Isidore, ....... | 9.40 |
| 29 | Caukhnawaga, .. | 10.00 |
| 31 | Lachine, ......... | 10.30 |
| 40 | Montreal, Arrive | 11.00 |

## LAOHINE DIVISION.

FROM MONGREAL.
7.00 A.M.

$$
9.30 \text { " }
$$

12,00 Noon.
3.3U P.M.
5.00 "
$6.30^{\circ}$

FRQM LACHINE.
8.15 A.M.
10.30 " Or on arrival of Ferry Steamer.

1. 00 P.M.
4.00 "
5.30 " Or on arrival of Lady
$7.30{ }^{\circ}$
simpson.

# GRIRAT WENIERII RAILWII OF CANADA, <br> <br> From Niagara Falls to Detroit, <br> <br> From Niagara Falls to Detroit, WITH BRANCHES FROM <br> IIAMILTON TO TORONTO, FROII LONDON TO SARNIA, AND FROI HARRISRURG TO GUELPH. 

The Great Western Railway Main Line from Niagara Falls to Detroit, in connection Eastward with the New York Central, Hudson River, and Boston and Worcester Railroads, and Westward with the Michigan Central, and Detroit and Milwaukee Railroads, is the quickest and most direct route from Boston, New Jork, Albany, Buffalo, and the States of Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont and Massachusetts, to Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Louis, and all parts of the Western States of Michigan, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Indiana, Illinois, Iowa, Missouri, Nebraska and Kansas.

Trains on the Toronto Branch connect at the Union Station, Toronto, with trains of the Grand Trunk Railway for Kingston, Montreal, Oltawa, and Quebec, and all parts of Eastern Canadr and Portland, U. S.

Through Tickets can be purchased and gage checked between all principal places on this route, . . . for all points East and West.

Freight from New York, Boston and Portland, has quicker dispatch for the West by this route, being all rail, than by any other line.

The United States Mails are carried by this Railway. C. J. BRYDGES,

Hamilton, O. W., \}
Managing Director.

## ONLY DIRECT AND MAIL ROUTE

 FROM MONTREAL
# TO <br>  troy, saratoca, lake george, de. via HONTRELL AND CHIHPLIN R, R. TOROUSE'S POINT, 

Connecting twice each day with The Splendid Lake Champlain Steamers

AND THE Vermont Central, and Ratland and Burlington Beilroads.

This Route is a delightful one for the Pleasure Tourist, or Business Traveller, combining comfort with ease, elegance, safety and despatch; afiording the quickest Iine to the Cities of NEW YORK and BOSION, and the only Route to

HAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, de., \&C.
TIME.
Montreal to Boston, . . . . . 13 hours.


Office of the Montreal and Champlain Railroad Company, No. 64 Commissioners' Street,
Opposite the Quebeo Itcamboat Basill.
W. A. MERRY, Secretary.

## OTTAWA \& PRESCOTT <br>  <br> RAILWAY.

SUNMNER ARRANEEMENT, Commenciug MONDAY, 7th May;

## 1860.

- 



THE MAIL AND EXPRESS TRAIN
Will leave OTTAWA at 11 A.M., arriving in PRESCOTT at $\mathbf{1 . 3 0}$ P.M., connecting with the Grand Trunk Mail Trains Fast and West.

Passengers will arrive in Montreal at • P. M., and Toronto at 10 P. M.

Returning will leave Prescott at 2.30 P.M., bringing Passengers from Montreal and Toronto, and Arriving in Ottawe at 5 P.M.

##  RAITIVATK.

$0^{1}$$N$ and after MONDAY, March. 14, 1860, Trains will leave West Farnham at 7.15 A.m. and 12.15 p.m., connecting at St. John's with the Trains of the Montreal and Champlain Road for Montreal and Rouse's Point. Returning will leave St. John's at 9.45 A.m. and 6.15 P.m., or on arrival of the Trains from Muntreal.

The Trains will stop to take on and let off passengers at St. Brigide and the Soixante.

A daily Line of Stages leaves West Farnham Depot at 10.30 A M., or on arrival of Morning Train, passing Cowansville, Knowlton in Brome, to Georgeville in Stanstead, and from Cowansville to Richford, Vermont, from Sweetsbu:g to West Shefford, Waterloo to Frost Village. Returning, reaches West Farnham at 12 Noon, in time for the Train to Montreal.

Stage leaves West Farnham after arrival of Cars from Moitreal, at 10.30 A.m,, on TUESDA YS, THURSDA IS ${ }_{1}$ and SATURDAYS, passing Hurlbert's Corner, East Farnham, West Shefford, Waterloo, Frost Village, Stukely; to the Outlet of Lake Magog, connecting with the Stages for Sherbrooke and Stanstead. Returning, leaves the Outlet of Lake Magog, passing the above places to West Farnham MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS, and FRIDAYS, arriving at West Farnham at 12 o'clock Noon, in time for the Cars for Montreal.

Stages leave, after the arrival of the Erening Train at West Farnham, for St. Cesaire, and arrive, returning in time for the Morning Train, at 7.15 P.M. daily.

Passengers for the Townships will find this a cheap and expeditious route.

A; B. FOSTER, Manager:

## MONTREAL



$$
C O M P A N Y \text {. }
$$

## SUMMER ARRANGEMENT, 1860.



This Company's Line is composed of the following First Olass Powerful Screw Steamers, viz. :

Bohemian,<br>Canadian, [New,]<br>North Briton, Anglo Saxon, Nova Scotian, North American.

Carrying the Canadian and United States Mails.
SAILING

FROM LIVERPOOL EVERY WEDNESDAY, AND

## FROM QUEBEC EVERY SATURDAY,

In connection with the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.
(For Rates of Passage, \&c. see next page.)

## fetoutreal Ocrain stamstie Company． RATES OF SEA PASSAGE． <br> FROM LIVERPOOL TO QUEBEC．

Cabin from $£ 1515 \mathrm{~s}$ ．to 218 18s．Stg．according to accommodation． （Children under 12 years of age 303．per year in After Cabin，and 25s．per year in Forward Berths．）
Third Class，$t 77 \mathrm{~s}$ ．Stg．Children 7 years and under 12，e4 10 s ．Stg． 1 year and under 7 ；£s 10s．Stg．Under 1 year，free．

## FROM QUEBEC TO LIVERPOOL．

CABIN，from $\$ 68$ to $\$ 80$ according to accommodation．Children under 12 years of age $\$ 6$ per year in After Cabin，and $\$ 0$ per year in For－ ward Berths．Under 1 year，free．
Third Class，\＄30．Children over 1 year and under 12，$\$ 2.50$ per year Under 1 year，free．

A duly qualified SURGEON accompanies each vessel．The forego－ ing Fares include PROVISIONS，but not Wines or Liquors．
Steerage Passengers are provided with Berths，but must provide themselves with Bedding，and Eating and Drinking Utensils．

Twenty cubic feet of Luggage allowed to each First Class full passenger－Fifteen feet to each before the Gangway－ and Ten feet to each in the Third Class ；all above that will be charged One Shilling and Sixpence per foot，payable be－ fore being shipped．

All Heavy Linggage must be on board the dar previous to sailing，and passengers are requested to look êer its being properly shipped，as the Company do not holu themselves responsible for the same．近 Baggage not wanted during the voyage should be marked＂Below，＂in order that it may be stowed away．All Baggage at the risk of the owners thereof．No sick persons will be allowed to embark in these Steamers．话 No passage secured until paid for．

近 3 For the accommodation of Passengers，the undersign－ ed will grant Drafts at Sight，on the Liverpool Agents，for any sum they may wish to take with them．
［色 All Paronls for these Steamers should be forwarded through the British and American Express Company． Retura Tickets issued at reduced rates．

©utg Intorf Tim of Stam Yaxat SbivsIS IKTRNDRD TO SAIE RKGULARLI BRTWEEN
MONTREAL, QUEBEC AMD GLASGOW,
48 wxom:
FROM QUEBEC:
UNIYED EDTGDOM, Tuesday. 16th May.
JOTR BIKL. Tuesday, 12th June.
URINED GLigaOM, Tuesday, 100 h July.
JOET BETHLS. Tubsday, \%th August.
UATHED TRTGDON, Tuesday, 4th Sept:
JOHE BELL Tuesday, 2d October.
UZITR SHEGDOM, Tueaday; soth Oct.
Then:in swatues, Tuesdiy, 136 h Hov.
FBOM GLASGOW:
USTKLD GYGDOX ..... Saturday, 14th April.
JOFAX BRHL. Saturday, 12th May.
UTITMD KNGDOYSaturday, g/h June.
JOgar Buni, Saturday, 7th July.
THILED KHYGDOT, Batarday, sth August.IOFA BMLKSaturdiay, 1st sept.
UKITED KINGDOK, Saturday, 29th Sept.UEITNED STATMS,Saturday, 18th Oct.
TARMS:-Saloon Cabin 860; Intormediate 880; 8toarage 828.Apply toHANDYSIDIS \& HENDERSON, Clangow.ROBT. SHAW \& Ca, Quebec,
Or to
G. \& D. SHAW,
7 Oommon Street, Montreal.

# 1860 ONEOUAWHED 1860 STEAMBOAT ARRANGEMENT. ROYAL MALL THROUGH LINE, 

AND
Laze ontario exaniss stamitas,
Forming a Direot Line between
Quebec, Montreal, Kingston, Toranto, Niagara, and Lewiston.
This magnificent Line, composed of the following First Class Steamers :

| KINGSTON, | [Iron] | Capar mater |
| :---: | :---: | :---: |
| PASSPORT, | [Iron] | Harbottle. |
| BANSHEE, |  | Sinclair |
| CHAMPION, |  | Smyth, |
| NEW ERA, |  | Chrysler, |

GOING WEST, leave the Canal Basin, MONTREAL, at 9 o'clock EVERY MORNING, (Sundays excepted, and LACHINE on the arrival of the Train leaving the Bonaventure Street Station, at NOON,

## FOR KINGSTON AND INTERMEDIATE PORTS,

Connecting at $O$ gdensburgh with the large and magnificents furnished Liake Ontario Expages Stecimbs: Tifu

| NEW YORK, - • Capto Van Oleve, NQRTHERRNKR, c. Killyy, |
| :---: |
|  |  |

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## ALEX. MILLOY, Agent.

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10
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[^1]:    " Montcalm found he was worsted as a general, but it was

