

# MONTREAL,

ITS

## HISTORY AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER,

FOR 1880.

WITH

SKETCHES, GUIDE, &C.

PUBLISHED BY

O'LOUGHLIN & DOBSON,  
243 ST. JAMES STREET,  
MONTREAL.

---

**BRITISH AMERICAN DYEING COMPANY,**  
**FIRST PRIZE DYERS,**

PRINCIPAL OFFICE AND WORKS:

**519 and 521 ST. JOSEPH STREET.**

City Office—221 McGill Street, near Notre Dame. East End Office—693 St. Catherine St., cor. Christopher  
**MONTREAL.**

**TORONTO, 90 KING STREET, East. QUEBEC, 91 JOHN STREET. OTTAWA, 175 SPARK STREET.**

**MERCHANTS' AND JOBBING DYERS!**

Garments of all kinds Cleaned and Dyed like new. Silk and Silk Velvet Dresses and Jackets,  
&c., a Specialty. DRY GOODS RE-DYED, RE-FINISHED, IN THE PIECE, and made up as originally,  
in Silks, Wools, or mixed Goods. **SEE PRICE LIST** and any other information on application.

**JOSEPH ALLEN, General Manager.**

A  
971.428  
7

# Citizens Insurance Company of Canada.

FOUNDED 1858.

CAPITAL, FULLY SUBSCRIBED,.....\$1,188,000. | GOVERNMENT DEPOSIT, .....\$112,000.

HEAD OFFICE, 179 ST. JAMES Street.

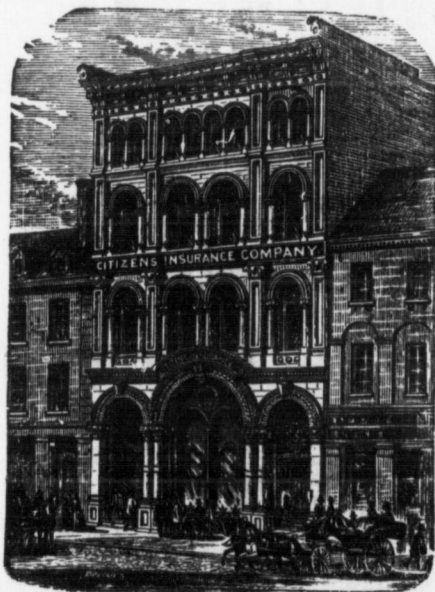
## DIRECTORS:

*President.*—SIR HUGH ALLAN. | *Vice-President.*—HENRY LYMAN, Esq.

ANDREW ALLAN, Esq., N. B. CORSE, Esq., ROBERT ANDERSON, Esq., J. B. ROLLAND, Esq., ARTHUR PREVOST, Esq.

## SPECIALTIES.

**FIRE INSURANCE** on all classes of property at very low rates.  
The Commercial Policies of this Company grant more latitude than those of any other Company.



**LIFE** Policy Holders secured by special deposit with the Dominion Government. And in addition this Company's large Capital is a further protection to them, making security absolutely unequalled by any other Canadian Life Company.

Every form of Life Policy issued, and at very low rates. Policies are all free from objectionable conditions, and are incontestible after three payments.

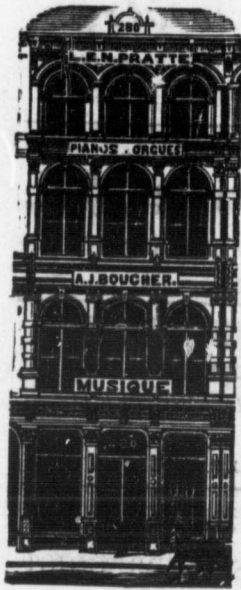
The **GUARANTEE BONDS** of this Company are accepted by the Dominion and Local Governments as well as all the leading Railways, Banks, &c., in the Country.

**ACCIDENT POLICIES** issued for one day and upwards—Premiums 25 cents to \$5.00 per annum. **SIXTH** year's Insurance **FREE** to all non-claimants.

Encourage this reliable Canadian Company.

Agents everywhere.

**GERALD E. HART,**  
*General Manager.*



**L. E. N. PRATTE,**  
**PIANOS & ORGANS,**

*(FIRST CLASS ONLY)*

AND GENERAL AGENT FOR THE

**Dominion Organ & Piano Co.,**

OF BOWMANVILLE, ONT.,

280 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**J. H. LEBLANC,**

IMPORTER AND MANUFACTURER OF

*Ostrich & Vulture Feathers,*

547 CRAIG STREET, 547

MONTREAL.

OLD FEATHERS DYED TO SAMPLES.

**SAINT - PIERRE & SCALLON.****AVOCATS, | BARRISTERS,**

6 ST. JACQUES. | 6 ST. JAMES.

H. C. SAINT-PIERRE, Esq., | WM. SCALLON, B. C. L.

*A. MASSY,*

INGENIEUR CIVIL ET ARCHITECTE

ET

SOLLICITEUR DE BREVETS D'INVENTION,

235 RUE ST. JACQUES, MONTREAL.

**M. ARATHILL & CO.**

GROCERS, WINE &amp; SPIRIT MERCHANTS,

135 Wellington Street.

This Agency is prepared to do all legitimate detective business entrusted to it by Express, Railroad or Insurance Companies and Banks or Individuals.

**DOMINION DETECTIVE AGENCY**AND  
MERCHANTS' POLICE.

OFFICES: No. 214 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

Business Strictly Confidential. JNO. FAHEY, } Managers.  
GEO. SKEFFINGTON, }**J. B. R. DUFRESNE.**

WATCHMAKER AND JEWELLER.

176 Notre Dame Street, Corner of St. Vincent,

Next door to Messrs. Chapleau &amp; Labelle.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery, &c., repaired.  
Rings made to order.**GEORGE A. HOLLAND,**

376 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL,

IMPORTER OF

PAPER HANGINGS, BEADS, BASKETS, SHELLS,

MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS AND FANCY GOODS.

**D. MARCOUX,**

Manufacturer of all Kinds of Wire Cloth and Wire Works,

Riddles, Sand & Coal Screens, Fire & Window Guards, Wire Window Shades, Wire  
Railings & Wire Signs, Wire Chairs & Wire Settees, Power Stands, Baskets.

No. 688 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

Orders promptly executed on the Shortest Notice.

Lovell's Gazetteer of British North America.

NEW AND REVISED EDITION.

TO BE PUBLISHED IN JANUARY, 1881.

PRICE IN FULL CLOTH, \$3.00.

JOHN LOVELL &amp; SON, PUBLISHERS.

Intending Subscribers would do well to order at once, as the Edition  
will be limited.**L. L. MAILLET,****AVOCAT, | ADVOCATE,**

No. 6 Rue St. Jacques, | No. 6 St. James Street,

MONTREAL. | MONTREAL.

**M. HUTCHINSON, B.C.L.,****Advocate, Barrister, &c.,**

112 ST. FRANCOIS XAVIER STREET,

MONTREAL.

**CADIEUX ET DEROME.**

LIBRAIRES-EDITEURS,

207 RUE NOTRE-DAME MONTREAL.

H. C. CADIEUX.

L. J. A. DEROME.

Ci-devant Employés de la Maison J. B. ROLLAND &amp; FILS.

**RICHARD BIRKS.**

DISPENSING CHEMIST &amp; DRUGGIST,

187 MCGILL STREET,

MONTREAL.

**THE LOUVRE.****H. A. STE. MARIE,**

IMPORTER OF

**FRENCH, ENGLISH AND AMERICAN  
Fancy Dry Goods,**  
264 & 266 ST. JAMES, Corner McGill Streets, MONTREAL.**ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS,**  
31 BLEURY STREET.Damask, Rep and Moreen Curtains, Table and Piano Covers, Cleaned  
and Dyed to look like new.

Ladies' Silk and Woollen Dresses Dyed in the newest colors.

Gents' Suits, Overcoats, &amp;c. Cleaned and Dyed.

N.B.—Lace Curtains, Kid Gloves and Feathers Cleaned and Dyed.

M. &amp; W. MACDONALD,

ST. LAWRENCE DYE WORKS, 31 BLEURY ST.

**B. J. PETTENER,**

Manufacturer and Importer of

**BOOT & SHOE MACHINERY.**Sole Agent for { UNION EDGE SETTER CO.  
BUSELL EDGE TRIMMER CO.  
L. COTE'S TRIMMER & SETTER.

112 QUEEN STREET, MONTREAL.

**R. C. COWAN, B.C.L.,****BARRISTER, &C.,****No. 235 St. JAMES STREET,**

MONTREAL.

**CANADA BRUSH WORKS,**  
**A. J. ULLEY,**  
 NOS. 15 AND 17 ST. ANTOINE STREET,  
 MONTREAL.  
 N.B.—First Prize at Sydney Exhibition, Australia, 1877, Paris,  
 1878, and Dominion Exhibition, Ottawa, 1879,  
 for Factory and Machine Brushes.

Highest Price Paid  
 FOR  
**Second Hand Books, Old Coins, Curiosities, &c.,**  
 AT  
**799 CRAIG STREET.**  
 N.B.—20,000 Volumes of Second-Hand Books to select from.

**JOHN M. O'LOUGHLIN,**  
*Importer, Bookseller, Stationer & Bookbinder,*  
 Agent for British, American and Foreign Newspapers and Magazines.  
 WHOLESALE AGENT IN CANADA FOR "THE LONDON GRAPHIC."  
 Standard Works, Medical Works, School and College Text Books.  
 Staple and Fancy Stationery.  
 243 St. James Street, opposite Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.

**Z. CHAPELEAU & LABELLE,**  
**Booksellers and Stationers,**  
 AND  
 BOOKBINDERS,  
 174 NOTRE DAME, MONTREAL.

**SENECAL, FRECHON & CO.,**  
 MANUFACTURERS & IMPORTERS OF  
 Statuary, Bronzes and Church Ornaments,  
 252 Notre Dame Street,  
 MONTREAL (CANADA.)

**J. R. COLE,**  
*Watchmaker and Jeweller,*  
 617 CRAIG STREET,  
 (OPPOSITE ST. LAWRENCE HALL,)  
 MONTREAL.

**R. RANSOM & CO.,**  
 299 ST. JOSEPH STREET,  
 MONTREAL,  
 PRODUCE MERCHANTS,  
 FLOUR, BUTTER, CHEESE, EGGS, &c.  
 Advances made on Consignments.

**MICHAEL McSHANE,**  
 WHOLESALE AND RETAIL  
*Shipping Butcher, Packer and Provision Merchant.*  
 STALLS: Nos. 11 and 12 St. Ann's Market, Montreal.  
 Fresh Vegetables, Potatoes, and Greens of all kinds.  
 Beef, Pork, Hams, Tongues of all Brands, in barrels and barrels; Fresh and Corned Beef,  
 Mutton and Veal. Particular attention given to the supply of Steamers and Shipping.

**A. BELANGER,**  
**FIRST-CLASS**  
**Cabinet Furniture,**  
 276 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**Hughes & Stephenson,**  
 [Successors to R. PATTON]  
 Plumbers & Practical Sanitarians,  
 745 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

**FOR THE SEASON.**  
 FIRST CLASS CLOTHING  
 Retailing at Wholesale Prices equal in every respect to  
 Custom-Work.  
**J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,**  
 CLOTHIERS,  
 Nos. 81 and 83 ST. LAWRENCE STREET,  
 MONTREAL.

**John Lewis & Co.,**  
 DISPENSING CHEMISTS,  
**Victoria Square,**  
 Montreal.

**F. LEDOUX,**  
 MANUFACTURER OF  
 Carriages, Waggon, Sleighs, &c., &c.,  
 264 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.  
 THE BEST OF WORKMANSHIP AT THE LOWEST PRICE.  
 Repairs promptly executed.

**VULCAN BOILER WORKS.**  
**W. C. WHITE,**  
 BUILDER OF  
 STEAM BOILERS, BOATS, BRIDGES, TANKS, &c.,  
 CORNER NAZARETH & BRENNAN STREETS,  
 MONTREAL.  
 All kinds of Repairs promptly attended to at moderate prices.

**F. WARREN,**  
 IMPORTER OF  
 CUTLERY, SHELF HARDWARE,  
 CARPENTERS' and other TOOLS.  
 N. B. CHOICE AND WARRANTED RAZORS AND STROPS, PENKNIVES, POCKET  
 KNIVES, SCISSORS AND TABLE CUTLERY IN VARIETY. NICKEL AND  
 SILVER SPOONS, FORKS, &c., &c.  
 396 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

**St. LAWRENCE MARBLE WORKS,**  
**Cunningham Bros., Proprietors.**  
 Monuments, Tombs, Tablets and Grave Stones, Baptismal Fonts, Altars, Marble Man-  
 tiles and Grates, Furniture Tops, Plumbers' Marble and Church Work, &c.  
 91 Bleury Street, - - - - - Montreal.  
 Monuments in Cemeteries lettered, cleaned & repaired at lowest prices.

FLOWERS, FEATHERS,  
HOSIERY & GLOVES.

VELVETS, MANTLES,  
LACES, SATINS, &c.

T. J. DAWSON

— IMPORTER OF —

**LADIES' FANCY DRY GOODS,**  
MANTLES & MILLINERY.

239 ST. JAMES STREET,

OPPOSITE OTTAWA HOTEL,

**MONTREAL.**

JERSEYS.  
CORSETS.

KNITTED WOOLLEN GOODS.

FANS.  
JEWELLERY.

**HENRY BIRKS & CO.,**

222 ST. JAMES STREET,

**JEWELLERS, & CO., & CO.**

**WATCHES A SPECIALTY.**

Sole Agents for the celebrated WATCHES of ULYSSE NARDIN. WALTHAM  
WATCHES of all kinds.

FINE JEWELLERY. DIAMONDS. SOLID SILVER WARE.

FINE ELECTRO PLATE.

**222 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.**

A  
971.428  
4

MONTREAL,

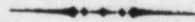
ITS

HISTORY AND COMMERCIAL REGISTER,

FOR 1880.

WITH

SKETCHES, GUIDE, &C.



PUBLISHED BY

O'LOUGHLIN & DOBSON,

243 ST. JAMES STREET,

MONTREAL.

---

**C. S. RODIER,**

*Manufacturer of*

**PATENT**

**THRASHING**

**MACHINES,**

**No. 62**

*St. Martin Street,*

**MONTREAL.**



---

**CHINA HALL,**  
**425 Notre Dame Street;**  
**MONTREAL.**

---

**Wholesale and Retail**

**CHINA, GLASS, EARTHENWARE, LAMPS, &c.**

---

**- SPECIALTY IN -**

**BRONZE CHANDELIERS,**  
**AND BRACKETS.**

---

*Illustrated Catalogues of the latter mailed  
free on application.*

**A. T. WILEY & CO.**

---

---

**WILLIAM ELLIOT,**

*Importer and Dealer in*

**CHOICE GROCERIES.**

---



---

**COMB AND EXTRACTED HONEY**  
**A SPECIALITY.**

---



---

*Agent for the Celebrated*

**“Vigonia” Illuminating Oil,**

*Manufactured by the*

**PORTLAND KEROSENE OIL COMPANY.**

---

*Orders by Mail or Telegraph Carefully Executed.*

---

**Cor. St. Lawrence & St. Catherine Sts.**

**MONTREAL.**

**P. O. BOX 563.**

THE s  
Kings  
confir  
exclud  
the ar  
from p  
velle  
colony  
service  
and 61  
Belleis  
named  
fleurs-  
where  
Cartier  
which

# HISTORY OF MONTREAL.

—:0:—

## MONTE REGIO.

O city sun-caressed, of peerless site,  
Though weakness held thee in thine early days,  
Sublime encouraged now with lofty praise  
Thou standest, and shalt stand, begirt with light,  
While o'er thee float the grey-lipped nameless years,  
And to oblivion wing their flight.

Thy throne allures me singing from afar  
When cursed and long belabored by my fears  
I loved all idle thoughts, and what things are  
Unwelcome to a soul that seeks a star  
For guidance, till thou taught'st me not to mar  
My future, waiting till the light appears.

Light from on high, love shed from those pure eyes  
The marvels of the future of the world  
Sadness that rules in heaven, and sorrow's prize  
And anger with his scornful lip lids curled,  
But on a sudden thou with fame unfurled  
Queen crowned of all Canadian dignities.

Liftest thine honored, youth respected head,  
And glowing, kissed by fire of holiness,  
A thing of power like thee from the dead  
Re-risen, gifted to believe and bless,  
Together are we woven in strength and fate  
Till dying ages, smitten, leave us late,  
And 'fore the Throne we likewise judgment wait.

CHARLES RITCHIE.

---

THE success which attended the French in their discoveries in the Western World excited the jealousy of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, to whom the Pope, according to the ecclesiastical maxims of those days, had confirmed the possession of the New World. Francis the King of France, not acknowledging this right to exclude him from a share of the possessions of America, and facetiously remarking that he "would fain see the article in Father Adam's will which bequeaths that vast inheritance to them," resolved not to be deterred from prosecuting his discoveries. The navigator Verazzani had given to the countries the name of *La Nouvelle France*. Chabot, Admiral of France, represented to the King the great advantage of establishing a colony in his new dominions, and introduced him to Jacques Cartier, as a person eminently qualified for this service. He sailed from St. Malo on the 20th of April, 1534, "with two ships of 60 tons apiece burthen, and 61 men in each." He reached the Island of Newfoundland in 20 days, passed through the Straits of Belleisle, traversed the Gulf of St. Lawrence, approached the Continent at the *Baie des Chaleurs*—which he named on account of the great heat of the summer—proceeded to Gaspé, where he erected a cross with the fleurs-de-lys to secure possession to his King; and persuaded two of the natives to accompany him to France, where he arrived in September of the same year. Through the influence of the Vice-admiral of France, Cartier obtained a new commission, more extensive than the former, and again sailed with three vessels, which were named the *Great Hermina*, the *Little Hermina* and the *Hermerillon*, on the 19th May, 1535.

The ships having been separated in a great storm re-united on the 26th of July off the coast of Newfoundland. Proceeding to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and coasting along the north shore, they came on the 10th August to "a goodly great gulf, full of islands, passages and entrances towards what wind soever you please to bend." This day will be ever remembered as being ST. LAWRENCE DAY, on which Cartier entered the River, which he called the St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the whole gulf as well as the river. On the 15th he discovered an island to the south which he named Assumption. The island is now called Anticosti. Continuing his course he scanned the shores on both sides of the river, and held communication with the natives,—the two Indians who had accompanied him to France, and who were then with him on the ship, rendering great service as interpreters. He soon entered the River Saguenay, and a few days after made the *Isle aux Coudres*, which he called from the excellent filberts found there. Feeling an increased interest in the voyage he pursued it with unabated vigor, and soon reached an island which, from the number of wild vines growing there, he named the Isle of Bacchus—now called the Island of Orleans. He was visited here by Donnacona, "the Lord of Canada." Having afterwards found a safe harbour for his vessels he moored them in the Port de St. Croix in the River St. Charles, and was again visited by Donnacona with 500 of his attendants, to welcome him on his arrival in the country. The residence of this chief was at Stadacona, which occupied a portion of the space on which Quebec now stands.

The discoveries hitherto made by Cartier, numerous as they were, so far from satisfying his ambition, served only to excite his desire for still greater achievements. Having learned that there existed a place of much greater importance at a considerable distance up the river, he determined to advance in search of it. Neither the lateness of the season, nor the representations of those about him, could divert him from his object, and he commenced his voyage in the *Hermerillon* with two long boats, provisions and ammunition. The scenery on both banks of the river delighted him with its beauty, and the natives cheerfully supplied him with what they could procure to supply his necessities. The chief of the district of the Hochelai—now called the Richelieu—paid him a visit, and presented him with his son, a fine boy about seven years of age. At Lake St. Peter the party was obliged, by the shallowness of the water and their ignorance of the deeper channel, to leave the pinnace and betake themselves to their boats. On the second of October, 1535, they effected a landing below the site of the present city of Montreal—at Hochelaga, where he erected a cross and took possession of the land, for his master, the King of France. To this day the village is styled the Cross. Here he was met by more than a thousand of the natives, who received him with every demonstration of joy and hospitality. Cartier returned their hospitality by distributing amongst them such small presents as the taste and fancy of these simple children of nature taught them to value. The next day, having obtained the services of three of the natives as guides, Cartier, with a number of his own men, entered for the first time an Indian village—Hochelaga—the germ or nucleus of the present City of Montreal. After a short stay among the people, Cartier returned to his boats and proceeded down the river to winter at St. Croix.

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

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

---

L. ROBINSON,  
 LATE OF LONDON, ENGLAND,  
 PRACTICAL TAILOR,  
 19 BEAVER HALL TERRACE,  
 MONTREAL.

---

CLOTHES CUT AND MADE TO ORDER  
 IN THE  
 FINEST AND LATEST STYLE.

---

*A Fine Assortment of Scotch & English Tweeds*  
 ON HAND.

---

McGALE'S  
**COMPOUND BUTTERNUT PILLS!**  
 [SUGAR COATED.]

SPECIALLY ADAPTED FOR FAMILY USE.  
 THEY ARE PROMPT, SAFE AND RELIABLE, AND CONTAIN NO MERCURY.

---

COMPOUND BUTTERNUT PILLS are a safe and efficient remedy for the cure of Biliousness, Sluggish Liver, Sick Headache, Indigestion, Giddiness, and all derangements arising from a foul and disordered Stomach.

These Pills are strongly recommended as one of the safest and best Medicines for the above-mentioned derangements. They are free from MERCURY and its PREPARATIONS, and contain no violent or deleterious substances that could in any way injure a child or an aged person, nevertheless they are an active, safe and effectual purgative, and well calculated for general use.

McGALE'S COMPOUND BUTTERNUT PILLS are carefully prepared with a CONCENTRATED EXTRACT made from the BUTTERNUT and scientifically combined with other VEGETABLE principles that render them without doubt one of the best LIVER and STOMACH PILLS now before the public.

BUTTERNUT has long been used as a CATHARTIC, and the nuts in an unripe condition were formerly very largely used in HABITUAL costiveness by our French Canadian people in the form of a PRESERVE or CONFECTION, but the great difficulty with this preparation was the necessity of preparing it from the fresh green nuts, which could be only done in small quantities, as the CONFECTION became comparatively inert by keeping. The EXTRACT prepared for these PILLS is perfectly stable and inalterable in any climate.

**B. E. McGALE, Chemist,**  
*Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer,*  
 MONTREAL,

---

# HALL & SCOTT,

## CATERERS,

### Confectioners and Fancy Cake Bakers,

Corner Victoria & St. Catherine Streets.

---

**Parties, Weddings, Receptions, Collations, &c.,**

SUPPLIED ON SHORT NOTICE AND REASONABLE TERMS.

---

**ORDERS BY MAIL, TELEGRAM OR TELEPHONE,**

*Promptly Executed.*

---

**MADE TO ORDER ON SHORT NOTICE.**

*Brides' Cakes, handsomely decorated.*

*Wedding Cakes in Boxes, with Satin Ribbon.*

*Ice Cream and Ices, in handsome forms.*

*Salads of Chicken, Lobster, &c., &c.*

*All Cold Dishes known in Artistic Cookery.*

*The choicest American and European Cakes and Pastry.*

*Hall & Scott's Celebrated Neopolitains and Frozen Punches.*

*Game Pies, Boned Turkeys, Soups, &c.*

*Charlotte Russe, Wine Jellies, Bavaoise.*

*Pyramids of Spun Sugar and Nugats.*

---

We are constantly adding new Dishes and Specialties.

Competent Waiters, Flowers and Music furnished.

---

TO LOAN: CHINA, SILVER, CUTLERY, TABLE LINEN, &c.

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

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

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

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

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

On the evening of this memorable day, Maisonneuve visited the Mountain. Two old Indians who accompanied him, having conducted him to the summit, told him that they belonged to the nation which had formerly occupied the country he beheld. "We were," said they, "a numerous people, and all the hills which you see to the East and to the South were peopled by us. The Hurons drove from thence our ancestors, some of whom took refuge with the Abenakis, some with the Iroquois, and some remained with their conquerors." The Governor urged the old men to invite their brethren to return to their hunting-grounds, assuring them that they should want for nothing, and that he would protect them from every attack of their enemies. This incident awakened feelings of no ordinary interest in the bosom of the Governor. The unbounded tract that opened itself to his view discovered to him dark, thick, and deep forests, whose height alone was a proof of their antiquity. Large rivers came down from a considerable distance to water these immense regions. Everything appeared grand. Nature here displayed such luxuriance.

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

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

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

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

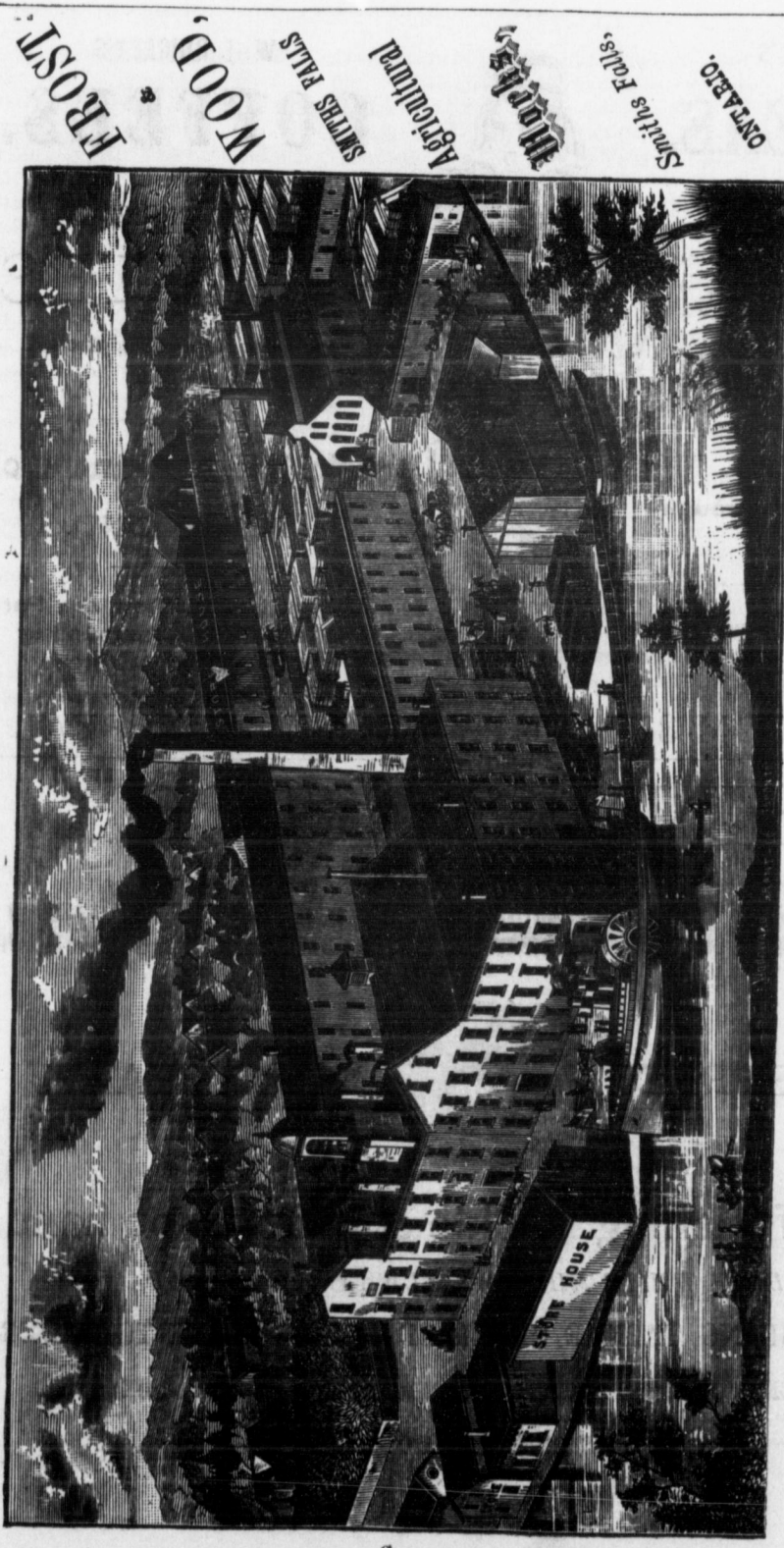
The year 1759 is, and ever will be, memorable in the annals of Canada. The French, perceiving that the English were in earnest in their designs upon it, sent strong reinforcements to their garrisons. The campaign opened with great vigour. Canada was to be invaded at three different points under Generals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

“That CHATHAM's language was his mother tongue,

And WOLFE's great name compatriot with his own.”

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





**FROST,**

**WOOD,**

**SMITHS FALLS**

**Agricultural**

**Iron Works**

**Smiths Falls,**

**ONTARIO.**

**MONTREAL,**  
33 College Street,

**LARMONTE & SONS,**  
OTTAWA, ONT.

**FROST & WOOD,**  
BRANCH HOUSES:

**PREPARED,**  
MANUFACTURERS OF  
**HORSE HAY-RAKES,**  
**STEEL PLOWS,**  
&c., &c.

W. J. BINGLEY'S  
**PURE TEAS.**

W. J. BINGLEY'S  
**PURE TEA**

Is now becoming a Household  
Word in every part of the  
Country.

Supplied by Agents through-  
out Canada.

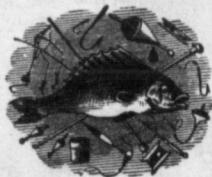
1lb., 2lb., 5lb., 10lb., and 20lb.

**CADDIES.**  
SAMPLE ROOM, 37 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.

**D. SINNETT & CO.,**

**Gunsmiths & Fishing Tackle Makers.**

641 CRAIG STREET



MONTREAL.

**All kinds of Fishing Tackle constantly on hand.**

*THE BEST WHITE MINNOWS ALWAYS TO BE HAD.*

GUNS AND FISHING TACKLE REPAIRED. RODS MADE TO ORDER.

A FINE ASSORTMENT OF SKATES ADWAYS ON HAND & REPAIRS PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

**YOUR PATRONAGE SOLICITED.**

W. J. BINGLEY'S  
**COFFEES.**

W. J. BINGLEY'S  
**COFFEES**

Are Fresh, Roasted and Ground  
every Day.

**25c., 30c., 35c., and 40c.**

PER POUND.

Orders by Post from any Part  
of the Country, amounting  
to \$5.00, sent Express  
paid C. O. D.

the m  
shoul  
durin  
return  
city b  
that o  
Chev  
and p  
and n  
towns  
shoul  
their  
munit  
all ot  
estate  
the en  
and o  
the co  
insult

troops  
of the  
Light  
eral A  
able p  
the ne  
public  
to be

The G  
Maj  
of I  
sub  
occ  
and  
troo  
that  
or b  
subj

O  
Britain  
life wh  
The h  
lustre  
with re

A  
wall fl  
and of  
streets  
of the  
ticular  
fortific  
the up

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

The form of taking possession was as follows: The capitulation having been signed at break of day, the troops marched into the town in the following order:—1st. A twelve pounder, with a flag, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Colonel Haldiman; 2. Grenadiers of the line, by Colonel Massey; 3. Light Infantry, by Colonel Amherst; each party preceded by a band of music. The eldest Ensign in General Amherst's army attended to receive the colours of the French regiments. Having thus obtained peaceable possession of this important city, and brought the war in Canada to a happy termination, the General on the next day, the 9th of September, issued the following General Orders, which, as they formed the first public document promulgated in the name of Great Britain over her newly-acquired territories, cannot fail to be perused with interest, and are worthy of being preserved in a sketch of Canadian history:—

“ Camp before MONTREAL, September 9, 1760.

*Parole*,—KING GEORGE,—and CANADA.

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

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

At the time of its surrender, Montreal was well peopled: it was on an oblong form, surrounded by a wall flanked with eleven redoubts which served instead of bastions. The ditch was about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry; it had also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which commanded the streets of the town from one end to the other. The plan of the city, as it existed in 1758, while in possession of the French, and which has been copied and reduced from one published at the time, will shew these particulars very distinctly. It should be recollected, however, that Vaudreuil made some additions to the fortification in the prospect of an attack by the British forces. The town itself was divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. In the lower the merchants and men of business generally resided; and here also

were the place of arms, the royal magazines and the Nunnery Hospital. The principal buildings, however, were in the Upper Town, such as the palace of the Governor, the houses of the chief officers, the Convent of the Recollets, the Jesuits' Church and Seminary, the Free School, and the Parish Church. The Recollets were numerous and their building spacious. The house of the Jesuits was magnificent, and their church well built, though their seminary was but small. Several private houses in Montreal, even at this time, made a noble appearance, and the Governor's palace was a large, fine building. The neighbourhood of the city contained many elegant villas; and all the known vegetables of Europe were cultivated in the gardens attached to them.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

His late Majesty King William IV. visited Canada in the year 1787. He was then in command of the *Pegasus*, 28 guns, one of the squadron under the command of Commodore Sawyer. He landed at

**PAYETTE & BOURGEAULT,**  
**LIBRAIRES-RELIEURS,**  
 250, RUE ST. PAUL, MONTREAL.

ON TROUVERA CONSTAMMENT A CETTE ADRESSE UN ASSORTIMENT COMPLET DE

**LIVRES DE PRIERES**

DE TOUTE ESPÈCE DE RELIURES ET DE PRIX, ET DE TOUTS LES

**Livres d'Ecoles**

Recommandés par le Conseil de l'Instruction Publique, ainsi que les Cours de Grammaire de Lhomond revue par Julien, et de Bonneau et Lucan, le cours d'Histoire par Drioux, etc., etc.

**FOURNITURES D'ECOLES,**

PAPIER, PLUMES, CRAYONS, CRAIE, CARTES GEOGRAPHIQUES, ARDOISES, ENCRE, Etc., Etc.

**FOURNITURES DE BUREAUX,**

*Livres Blancs de toute espèces continuellement en magasin et faits sur commande et exécutés par les meilleurs ouvriers.  
 Blancs de Chèques et de Billets, Timbres de Billets et de Poste.*

**THE NEW YORK HOUSE**

IS LOCATED IN CENTRE OF THE CITY,

**Fronting St. PATRICK'S CHURCH,**

NEAR VICTORIA SQUARE.

*4 minutes' walk from Post-Office, 5 minutes from Windsor Hotel,  
 5 minutes from Academy of Music.*

TRANSIENTS, \$1.00 PER DAY.

*Unequaled, for Board and Rooms, by any \$2.00 per day House in this City.*

**AMERICAN PROPRIETOR.**

**624, 626 PALACE STREET, MONTREAL.**

**D. A. MELVIN,**  
*Manager.*

TELEPHONE connection with all parts of the City.

# THE MONITOR CHURN.

**JOHN CAMPBELL'S PATENT.**

**1874.**

THIS IS THE BEST AND EASIEST WORKED OF ALL CHURNS.  
 IT HAS NO DASHERS, PADDLES OR INSIDE WORK OF ANY KIND.  
 IT WILL NOT INJURE THE GRAIN OF THE BUTTER.  
 IT COMBINES THE MOST PERFECT AERATION WITH THE GREATEST DESIRABLE  
 RAPIDITY IN CHURNING.  
 IT WILL GET ALL THE BUTTER EVERY TIME.  
 IT WASHES THE BUTTER SO QUICKLY AND PERFECTLY THAT NO WORKING IS  
 REQUIRED EXCEPT FOR SALTING.  
 THE ABOVE REASONS MAKE THIS THE CHEAPEST CHURN IN THE MARKET AT  
 THREE TIMES THE PRICE.

For Churning	4	gallons	or less,	\$6.00
"	6	"	"	7.00
"	8	"	"	8.00
"	10	"	"	9.00

Sent to any address on receipt of price.

**JOSEPH JAMES & CO.,**

Montreal, P.Q.

## TARRED ROOFING FELT,

ALL GRADES, FIRST QUALITY, AT LOWEST PRICES.

WE WILL AT ALL TIMES BE PLEASED TO SEND SAMPLES OF OUR

**FELT, either 7 oz., 10 oz. or 16 oz.**

**SHEATHING FELTS, both Tarred and Dry,**

**ROOFING PITCH, COAL TAR, ETC.**

**JOSEPH JAMES & CO., - Manufacturers,**

*CORNER CRAIG AND ST. ANTOINE STREETS,*

**MONTREAL,**

*Metal, Slate and Gravel Roofers. Galvanized Iron Cornices  
and Skylights.*

Patentees of the Cone Ventilator and Chimney Cap.

Quebec on the 14th of August; and on the 8th of September made his entrance into Montreal, where, as Prince William Henry, he was received and entertained with all the honours due to his illustrious rank. On his return, having landed and passed some time at Sorel, he sanctioned the alteration of the name of that village to his own, William Henry. On the 10th of October he sailed from Quebec in his own ship.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

When at length, by the merciful Providence of God, this awful and calamitous scourge was removed, the spirit of enterprise and improvement returned in all its previous vigour; and the citizens of Montreal were by no means backward in their efforts to increase the accommodations and beauty of the city and its suburbs. A better style of building prevailed. Instead of the slight frame houses, or more substantial ones of rough stone, which were formerly erected, nearly all the structures, whether for private residence or mercantile stores, were formed of hewn stones in front, and many of them displayed considerable taste. Several lines of such erections adorned various parts of the city. The harbour was improved, the streets were kept in better order, and an attention to convenience and comfort became far more general than at any former period.

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

" MONTREAL, JULY, 1797.

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

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

The walls round the town are mouldering away very fast, and in some places are totally in ruins. The gates, however, remain quite perfect. The walls were built principally as a defence against the Indians, by whom the country was thickly inhabited when Montreal was founded, and they were found necessary to repel the open attacks of these people, as late as the year 1736. When the large fairs used to be held in Montreal, to which the Indians from all parts resorted with their furs, they were also found extremely useful, as the inhabitants were thereby enabled to shut out the Indians at night, who, had they been suffered to remain in the town, addicted as they are to drinking, might have been tempted to commit great outrages, and would have kept the inhabitants in a continual state of alarm. The people of Montreal are remarkably hospitable and attentive to strangers. They are sociable also amongst themselves, and fond in the extreme of convivial amusements. In winter they keep up such a constant and friendly intercourse with each other that it seems then as if the town were inhabited but by one large family. During summer they lived somewhat more retired, but throughout that season a club, formed of all the principal inhabitants, both male and female, meet every week or fortnight for the purpose of dining at some agreeable spot in the neighborhood of the town.

The Island of Montreal is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and towards its centre, in the neighborhood of Montreal, there are two or three considerable mountains. The largest of these stands at the distance of about one mile from the town, which is named from it. The base of this mountain is surrounded with neat country houses and gardens, and partial improvements have been made about one-third of the way up ; the remainder is entirely covered with lofty trees. On that side towards the river is a large old monastery, with extensive inclosures walled in, round which the ground has been cleared for some distance. This open part is covered with a rich verdure, and the woods encircling it, instead of being overrun with brushwood, are quite clear at bottom, so that you may here roam about at pleasure for miles together, shaded by the lofty trees from the rays of the sun. The view from hence is grand beyond description. A prodigious expanse of country is laid open to the eye with the noble river St. Lawrence wending through it, which may be traced from the remotest part of the horizon. The river comes from the right and flows smoothly on, after passing down the tremendous rapids above the town, where it is hurried over high rocks with a noise that is



# JACKSON BROTHERS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Wax, Tapes, Crimps, Dies, &c.**

LASTS MADE FROM ANY MODEL AT SHORTEST NOTICE.

DEALERS IN

LEATHER AND SHOE FINDINGS,

**No. 419**

ST. PAUL STREET,

MONTREAL.

NOTICE.



**DR. M. E. RATELLE**

REMOVES

**CORNS, BUNIONS & INGROWING NAILS**

WITHOUT PAIN.

BEST REFERENCES CAN BE GIVEN.

HAVING MADE THAT HIS

**SPECIAL STUDY**

AS CHIROPODIST,

AND BEING IN PRACTICE SINCE 1861.

958 ST. CATHERINE STREET,

MONTREAL.

**CHS. DESJARDINS & CIE.,**

Ci-devant de la Maison A. PILON & CIE.,

**CHAPELIERS & MANCHONNIERS.**

Nos. 637 et 639

**Rue Ste Catherine**

MONTREAL,

Portes voisines de

MM. A. Pilon & Cie.

A

**L'Enseigne de l'Original**

—:O:—

Vieux Chapeaux en  
Soie ou Feutre, répa-  
rés et remis à neuf.

Assortiment considé-  
rable de Chapeaux en  
Soie, Feutre et Paille,  
Capots en Caoutchouc,  
Felleteries de première  
qualité et des mieux  
préparées, toujours au  
plus bas prix du mar-  
ché.

—:O:—

A l'Enseigne de

**L'ORIGINAL.**

**LORD NELSON**

Said he was always a quarter of an hour before his time and it made a man of him.

SAVE TIME BY GOING AT ONCE TO THE OLD AND RELIABLE

**HAT and FUR HOUSE**

OF

**JOB C. THOMPSON & CO.,**

416 NOTRE DAME STREET, Cor St. Peter, MONTREAL.

**Established 1835.**

In their season we keep a very large and well assorted stock of

**FURS, HATS and STRAW GOODS,**

Of our own make and importation. Our prices will be found popular and our

**STYLES NOBBY.**

WE WOULD PARTICULARLY CALL YOUR ATTENTION TO OUR POPULAR MAKE OF

**PULL-OVER HATS.****A. B. STEWART,**

(LATE WITH PELL)

**Carver & Gilder,****LOOKING GLASS AND PICTURE FRAME**

MANUFACTURER.

**GILT MOULDINGS,****Wholesale and Retail.****743 CRAIG STREET, 743**

(Next the Y.M.C.A. Building.)

**MONTREAL.****OLD FRAMES AND CORNICES RE-GILT.***Orders Promptly Attended to.**The Cheapest Place in the City.***GEO. W. REED,****Slate, Metal and Gravel Roofer,**

AND DEALER IN ALL KINDS OF

**Roofing Materials.**

MARBLEIZED SLATE MANTELS,

**Grates, Registers, Ventilators, Table Tops,**

SAWED SLATE SLABS FOR SHELVES,

**FIRE WALLS, &c., &c.**

Manufacturer and Wholesale Dealer in Refrigerators, Oil Cabinets,  
Coal Hods, Coal Sifters, Slop Pails, and all descriptions  
of Plain and Japanned Tin Ware.

ALSO MANUFACTURER OF

**Kimball's Patent Wood-Lined Refrigerator.****Nos. 783 & 785 Craig Street, MONTREAL.**

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of CANADIAN and  
AMERICAN SLATE of the First Quality: also SLATE, NAILS,  
LEAD, Zinc, &c. &c. Slating in all its branches faithfully and promptly  
executed. Old Roofs repaired. Orders from abroad respectfully sol-  
icited.

*Galvanized Iron Cornices manufactured to any design,*

heard even up the mountain. On the left below you appears the town of Montreal with its churches, monasteries, glittering spires, and the shipping under its old wall. Several little islands in the river near the town, partly improved, partly overgrown with wood, add greatly to the beauty of the scene. Laprairie with its large church on the distant side of the river is seen to the greatest advantage, and beyond it is a range of lofty mountains which terminates the prospect. Such an endless variety, and such a grandeur is there in the view from this part of the mountain, that even those who are most habituated to the view always find it a fresh subject of admiration whenever they contemplate it; and on this part of the mountain it is that the club which I mentioned generally assembles. Two stewards are appointed for the day, who always choose some new spot, where there is a spring or rill of water, and an agreeable shade; each family brings cold provisions, wine, etc., the whole is put together, and the company, often amounting to one hundred persons, sits down to dinner."

#### THE TROUBLES OF 1837-38.

In the summer, and towards the fall of the year 1837, public meetings were held in almost every parish and county in the Province, especially in the District of Montreal. At these meetings the people were harangued, by the leading members of the Assembly, in the most inflammatory language, and resolutions were passed repudiating the authority of Parliament, denying the obligations of the laws, and enforcing a scheme of general organization and terrorism, which were evidently the preliminary symptoms of insurrection and revolt. About this time the tri-colored flag was displayed for several days at St. Hyacinthe, and in the neighborhood of St. Charles and St. Denis; and at a meeting held in the latter village, an influential person present warned the people to be ready to arm themselves; and some of the tavernkeepers substituted an eagle in place of their usual signs. Associations were formed, with a design of over-throwing the Government; and the "Central Committee of Montreal" were active in forwarding it. "The Sons of Liberty," as some of the associations called themselves, published in October an "Address to the Young Men of the North American Colonies," avowing sentiments of the most dangerous tendency. Every method was employed to circulate these sentiments, drilling took place in open day on Sundays and other holidays: armed bands paraded the streets of this city in the night time, the tri-colored flag was hoisted, and the peaceable inhabitants felt themselves insecure if they ventured out unarmed after the day had closed.

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

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

The Magistrates of Montreal having received information, on the 5th of November, that numerous bodies of men, of different parties, intended on the following day to parade the streets of the city, immediately issued a proclamation to prohibit such a measure. On Monday, the 6th, persons were anxiously inquiring as to the motions and intentions of the two parties; and about two o'clock it was known that a considerable number of the "Sons of Liberty" had assembled in an enclosed yard near St. James Street, although some of their leaders had pledged themselves to the Magistrates that no procession should take place. About three hundred of them sallied forth, armed with bludgeons, pistols, and other weapons, and made a furious and indiscriminate attack on all that fell in their way. For a time they had full possession of the street, breaking windows, and threatening other mischief. But the Constitutionalists were soon aroused, and dispersed the riotous assemblage, but were far from satisfied with this success. About six o'clock the Riot Act was read, and the military were called out. A party of the Constitutionalists were encountered by the Royal Regiment in front of Papineau's house; but, instead of offering any resistance, they heartily cheered the gallant regiment, and

accompanied it to the *Champ de Mars*, where it was ordered to take post. A company of the Royals was posted near the Bishop's Church; the officer in command received from the Loyalists a seven-barreled gun, two other guns, a sword, and a banner of the "Sons of Liberty," which had been taken from a house in Dorchester Street, where they were in the habit of meeting for drill. After this all became quiet, and the Magistrates ordered the troops to their barracks. In proceeding thither, the Royals found a party attempting some injury in Papineau's house, but they desisted the moment the troops came upon them. In the course of the evening the office of the *Vindicator*, a seditious newspaper, was destroyed by some of the more zealous of the British party. The Military patrolled the streets till day-light. No further violence was committed, no lives were lost, and no opposition offered to the soldiers.

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

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

Colonel Wetherall had received orders to attack St Charles at the same time that the other forces were to be engaged at St Denis. For this purpose he left Chambly on the 22nd, but the roads were so bad that his troops were not able to reach the place till noon of the 25th. The houses along the route were deserted, the bridges broken down, barricades erected, and every precaution taken against an attack. Halting to reconnoitre, Colonel Wetherall observed that two guns commanded the road, and he therefore resolved to attack by deploying to the right. The troops were saluted with a loud cheer from the stockade, and a constant fire was kept up by the rebels from the opposite bank of the river. When he had approached within two hundred and fifty yards from the works, he took up a position with the hope that a display of his force would induce some change among the infatuated people. They, however, opened a heavy fire, which was returned. He then advanced nearer to the works, but finding the defenders obstinate, he stormed and carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except Mr. Debartzch's house which was extinguished, and occupied by the troops. The affair occupied about an hour. The slaughter was great on the side of the rebels, but slight on that of the troops. Several prisoners were taken. Brown, Papineau, Drolet, and others crossed the river to St. Marc, on the arrival of the troops before St. Charles. On the whole, the means and preparations of the rebels were more formidable than many persons had supposed; and, had not the rebellion been checked at this point, the consequences to the country would have been dreadful. Having thus captured St. Charles and dispersed the insurgents, who are said to have amounted at this place to fifteen hundred fighting men, the Colonel determined to attack a considerable body of the rebels collected for the purpose of cutting off his retreat to Chambly; and on the morning of the 28th he discovered them in a well-chosen position, and under the protection of an abattis. They fled, however, as soon as he had formed to attack, leaving their two guns behind them.

On the 29th of November, the Governor-in-Chief issued a monitory Proclamation to the insurgents, inviting them to return to their allegiance, and promising forgetfulness and immunity for the past, and a con-

---

**ESTABLISHED 1870.**

**I. A. BEAUVAIS,**

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL

*Clothier & Haberdasher.*

I claim to have the LARGEST and CHEAPEST CLOTHING HOUSE in the City of MONTREAL. My Business is strictly Cash in Buying and Selling. I import directly from the manufacturer. All my ready-made clothing is made on the premises.

**I CONSIDER MY CLOTHING**

as well made as custom work. English and American Styles. I don't keep old goods in stock, but Job them off, and receive fresh goods weekly.

**FOR BOYS AND YOUTHS,**

I have always on hand a specialty of Ready-made Suits from 4 years to 16 years old.

**FOR GENTS' FURNISHING GOODS,**

I defy competition. My Stock comprises SHIRTS, WHITE and COLORED; Gloves, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Ties, underclothing, Braces, Collars, Cuffs, &c., &c.

**CUSTOM DEPARTMENT.**

**3** First Class Cutters attached to the premises SUITS MADE TO ORDER in **9 HOURS**. The practical knowledge that I possess in this Class of Business, as well as connection in Montreal, are a guarantee that you will find it to your advantage to patronize me. I respectfully solicit a call, and the goods will be shown with pleasure.

**I. A. BEAUVAIS,**

**190 St. Joseph Street,**

**MONTREAL.**

**THE**  
**LEADING STOVE WAREHOUSE.**  
**EUARD & MACDONALD,**  
**VICTORIA SQUARE,**

ARE SOLE AGENTS IN MONTREAL FOR THE  
**HIGHLAND FOUNDRY COMPANY } OF BOSTON,**  
AND THE  
**MAGEE FURNACE COMPANY**

And also Agents for the following First-Class Canadian Foundries:

Messrs. **JAS. STEWART & CO.,** | Messrs. **BURROW, STW ART & MILNE,**  
 Hamilton, | Hamilton,

AND SEVERAL OTHERS.

They have the largest variety, best quality, and sell at lowest prices.  
 A good stock of House Hardware. Repairs, Plates and odd pieces for all kinds of  
 Stoves on hand. Prices low.

**EUARD & MACDONALD,**  
 WEST SIDE VICTORIA SQUARE, MONTREAL.

**THE POPULAR SHOE STORE,**

192 & 194 ST. JOSEPH STREET,

**CHABOILLET SQUARE,**

**RONAYNE BROS., Proprietors.**

OUR STOCK OF

**BOOTS & SHOES**

IS THE MOST COMPLETE AND VARIED AND OUR PRICES  
 THE LOWEST IN THE CITY.

**GIVE US A CALL AND BE CONVINCED.**

tinuar  
 leade  
 borne

another  
 the d  
 and o  
 insur  
 not b  
 which  
 adopt  
 of bei  
 to the  
 confir  
 remain

broug

with  
 the 2  
 Jean  
 Maur  
 the b  
 were  
 on Fr  
 little

Decoi  
 lin, co  
 situat  
 incred  
 effect  
 of neg

Court  
 month  
 acquit  
 of the

T

behold  
 chair  
 the va  
 taking

A

T  
 I  
 tion b  
 sons w  
 deeper  
 out th

T  
 revive  
 Kings

I

tinuance of paternal protection and favour; at the same time offering rewards for the apprehension of the leaders. Martial law was proclaimed in the district of Montreal on the 5th of December, and Sir John Colborne invested with authority to execute it.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

During the session of Parliament in 1849 a Bill was introduced and passed providing for the payment of losses sustained during the Rebellion. The British inhabitants were indignant that any such Bill should have been introduced, and every means were taken to prevent its passage through the House. When it had been passed, great anxiety was manifested as to whether it would receive the sanction of the Governor-General. On Wednesday, the 25th April, a day which will be long noted in the annals of our city, Lord Elgin proceeded to the Parliament House to sanction the new tariff, and other Acts. About five o'clock in the afternoon he sanctioned a number of Bills, and among them was the objectionable Rebellion Bill. No sooner had the Bill become law than the information was conveyed to the crowds in waiting outside of the building, and when His Excellency appeared he was received with groans and pelted with stones and eggs. The excitement was intense. Printed notices were posted in various parts of the city, calling a mass meeting to be held immediately on the Champ de Mars, and by eight o'clock an immense number of persons had assembled, when, after some strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised "To the Parliament Buildings."

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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



# THE BOSTON

**One Price**

**CLOTHING STORE,**

**41 and 43 ST. JOSEPH STREET.**

**Clothing for the Million! Elegant Goods! All from Boston!**

**PRICES LOWER THAN EVER.**

350 Splendid Tweed Pants.....1.40 | 409 American Tweed Pants.....\$1.50  
 Fine All-Wool Tweed Pants, Custom made, Latest Style, 20 different Patterns,  
 worth \$4.00. Your choice for..... 2.25  
 300 of our Boston Challenge Suit, worth \$8.00. Your choice for..... 4.75

**FINE ALL-WOOL SUITS MADE TO ORDER.**

**FIRST-CLASS TRIMMINGS**

**Latest Styles, Only \$9.99.**

## GROSS, CLARE & CO.

684 TO 690 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

SURGICAL, DENTAL, AND VETERINARY INSTRUMENTS.	HYPODERMIC SYRINGES.	PRESCRIPTION SCALES.
ELECTRO-GALVANIC BATTERIES.	TRUSSES.	ABDOMINAL BELTS.
APPARATUS FOR SPINAL CURVATURE, AND EVERY KIND OF PHYSICAL DEFORMITY.	SHOULDER BRACES.	SPLINTS, &c.

## ARTIFICIAL LIMBS,

"GROSS" Patent for which they hold several Medals and Diplomas

### INVALID ROLLING CHAIRS

ALWAYS ON HAND.

A FULL STOCK OF SURGICAL RUBBER GOODS, BEDS, CUSHIONS, AND HOSPITAL SUPPLIES. ELASTIC STOCKINGS, ANKLETS  
 WRISTLETS, AND BANDAGES.

Particular attention given to REPAIRING, REPOLISHING, and NICKELING INSTRUMENTS.

ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUES AND PRICE LISTS FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

Copy of Judges' Report on their Exhibit of Surgical Instruments, at the Dominion Exhibition,  
 held at Ottawa, 1879.

"We consider it the best display of Workmanship in our Department, and would recommend  
 the highest Medal."

---

## HOUSEHOLD REQUISITES.

---

- COVERNTON'S NIPPLE OIL FOR CRACKED OR SORE NIPPLES.  
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
- COVERNTON'S SYRUP OF WILD CHERRY FOR COUGHS, COLDS, &c.  
PRICE, 25 CENTS.
- COVERNTON'S SPRUCE GUM, COUGH LOZENGES FOR CLEARING  
AND STRENGTHENING THE VOICE. PRICE, 25 CTS.
- COVERNTON'S CHERRY TOOTH PASTE FOR WHITENING AND PRE-  
SERVING THE TEETH & GUMS. PRICE, 25 CENTS.
- COVERNTON'S CARBOLIC ACID TOOTH WASH CORRECTS ANY DIS-  
AGREEABLE ODOR FROM DECAYED TEETH Price 40 cents.

PREPARED ONLY BY

**C. J. COVERNTON & CO.,**  
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,

Corner of **BLEURY** and **DORCHESTER** Sts.  
N.B.—Prescriptions carefully prepared at all hours by competent dispensers.

---

## BEDDING HOUSE.

---

**MOSS, FLOCK, FIBRE,**

AND

**HAIR MATTRESSES,**

ALSO AN ASSORTMENT OF NEW

—**SPRING BEDS, COTS, &c.**—

**Feather Pillows a Specialty.**

**G. ARMSTRONG & CO.,**

**VICTORIA SQUARE.**

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

The most important event of 1851 was the opening of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, to Richmond, Eastern Townships, a distance of 96 miles. This was celebrated by a grand procession, ball and dinner. Triumphal arches were erected at various parts of the city, the finest being that placed at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, and which was brilliantly illuminated during the evening. It bore emblems of commerce and railway improvements. The Victoria square (then Hay-market and Commissioners square) was also decorated and illuminated.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

---

BE SURE AND VISIT  
**Clarke's Book, Stationery,**

AND

**FANCY GOODS STORE,****758 DORCHESTER STREET,**

CORNER OF MANSFIELD STREET, NEAR WINDSOR HOTEL,

VIEWS OF THE CITY.

FASHIONABLE STATIONERY.

INDIAN CURIOSITIES, ALL KINDS.

RUSSIA LEATHER PURSES.

OPERA GLASSES, VERY FINE.

HANDSOME ALBUMS.

PHOTOGRAPH FRAMES.

RODGERS' POCKET CUTLERY.

FINE RAZORS, SCISSORS, &amp;c.

**All Goods sold at low Prices.**

WILLIAM J. CLARKE.

---

**B. D. JOHNSON & SON,**

*Manufacturers and Jobbers in***BOOTS & SHOES,**

100 McGill Street,

**MONTREAL.**

# WHY BUY SHODDY

WHEN YOU CAN GET

**Solid Leather Boots and Shoes for Men**

"	"	"	"	"	<b>Women</b>
"	"	"	"	"	<b>Girls</b>
"	"	"	"	"	<b>Children</b>

And a Large and Varied Assortment of

*Ladies', Misses' and Children's Fancy Dress Slippers,*

Which will be sold Cheap for Cash at

**WM. F. SMARDON'S,**  
**1179 ST. CATHERINE STREET,**

CORNER BLEURY STREET.

**REMEMBER THE OLD STAND.**

ESTABLISHED 1852.



**LORGE & CO.,**  
**FIRST PREMIUM**  
**PRACTICAL HATTERS,**  
**21 St. Lawrence Street,**  
**MONTREAL.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

On Friday, the 8th of October, Prince Arthur, third son of H. M. Gracious Majesty, arrived in Montreal to join the P. C. O. Rifles here stationed, he holding a lieutenant's commission in this splendid regiment. The route of the Prince's progress from the landing at the Jacques Cartier Wharf, by Jacques Cartier square, Notre Dame street, Place d'Armes, Great St. James street, Radegonde street, Beaver Hall, &c., to his chosen residence on Simpson street, presented a most animated appearance. The day throughout was more than usually fine, with a bright sun, a clear sky and a lively breeze to float the flags so profusely displayed, in honor of the Royal visitor, about to become a resident of the city. The preparations for his fitting reception included the erection of several very handsome arches along the line of march.

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

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

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ARTHUR WILLIAM PATRICK ALBERT :

*May it please your Royal Highness—*

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

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

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

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

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Mayor.

CHARLES GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.  
City Hall, Montreal, 8th October, 1869.

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

TO THE MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of the City of Montreal :

*Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen,—*

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

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



---

W. CLARK,

Manufacturer of all kinds of

*PREPARED MEATS,*

Corner of Vinet and Albert Sts.,

P.O. Box 342.

MONTREAL.

---

W. & J. LUTTRELL,

MANUFACTURERS BY STEAM OF

*Plain & Fancy Biscuits,*

AND CONFECTIONERY,

WHOLESALE.

We keep on hand a large variety, and we study to add all the saleable new things  
worth having.

**CORNER ALBERT and VINET STS.,**

**ST. CUNEGONDE,**

ADJOINING MONTREAL.

P. S.—Orders by mail are attended to promptly if the customer be a prompt pay ;  
others are not wanted.

**CANADA SILK COMPANY,**



**SILK MANUFACTURERS,**

**FACTORY:**

**ST. GABRIEL LOCKS,**

**MONTREAL.**

**FOSTER, BAILLIE & CO.,**

**AGENTS,**

**14 ST. HELEN STREET,**

**MONTREAL.**

Mon  
the r

beco  
erati  
part

assu  
place

Win

week  
ving

limits  
lying  
advan  
laws

both  
the c  
drain

toric  
the th

20th

erally  
found  
and b  
notic  
situat  
Bank  
other  
will b  
the b  
Torra  
bricks  
brick  
moder  
squar

Nelso  
about  
be ab  
with a  
of it  
victor  
fourth  
monu  
is an

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

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

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

ARTHUR.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

railing, outside of which four cannon are sunk in the ground as posts, to which is affixed a chain as a barrier to carriages.

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

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

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

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

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

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

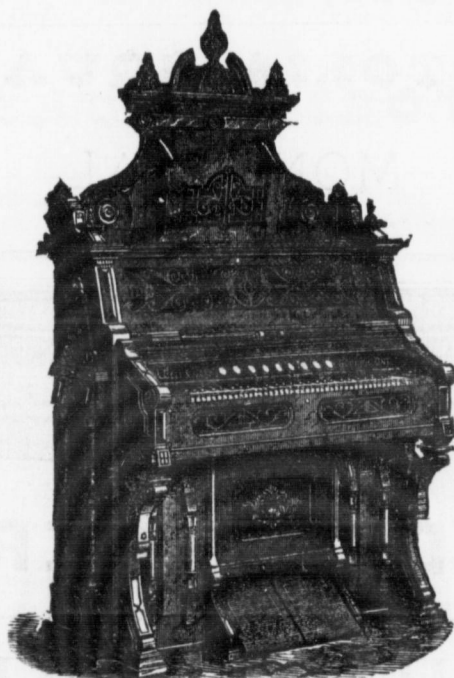
**HECKER'S MUSICAL ESTABLISHMENT,**

10 PHILLIPS SQ.,  
MONTREAL.

10 PHILLIPS SQ.,  
MONTREAL.

LAFLEUR'S  
**MUSIC**

FOR  
ORCHESTRA,  
BRASS,  
MILITARY  
AND  
PIE and DRUM  
**BANDS.**



— AGENCY FOR —  
**BELL'S ORGANS**  
— AND THE —

H. F. MILLER  
**PIANOS,**  
MUSIC

AND  
Musical Merchandise  
OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

**J. L. CARSON & CO.,**  
Booksellers and Stationers.

**J. B. MENARD,**

*CARVER,*

Turner and Scroll Sawyer,

ALSO

HAT AND CAP

**BLOCK MANUFACTURER,**

32 ST. GEORGES STREET,

MONTREAL.

HIGHEST AWARDS AT  
PARIS, PHILADELPHIA, ETC.

**CARTER'S  
INKS**

Bookbinding.

Printing.

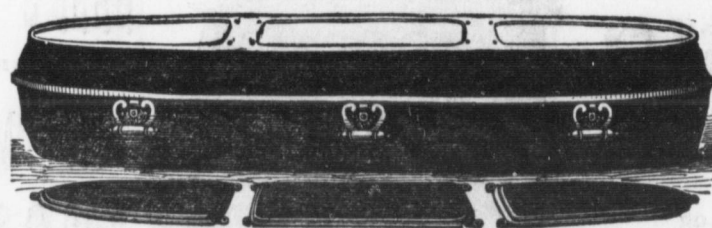
**WALL PAPER**  
— AND —  
**Dadoes & Decorations.**  
387 NOTRE DAME STREET,  
MONTREAL.

**G. ARMSTRONG & CO.,**

**VICTORIA SQUARE,**

**MONTREAL.**

Every requisite sup-  
plied by us.



Attendance every  
hour in the year.

**UNDERTAKERS.**

**LIVERY, BOARD**

AND

**SALE STABLES.**

The Undersigned, late foreman in C. P. Railway stables for the last 16 years, has secured the stables lately occupied by Mr. Marlo,

**19<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> St. Urbain Street,**

and, by strict attention to business and moderate charges, solicits a share of the public patronage.

**WM. CHAPMAN.**

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

#### MAIL AND OTHER STAGES.

##### *Montreal to Kingston.*

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

##### *Montreal to St. Andrews and Grenville.*

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

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

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

## STEAMBOATS.

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

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

## TEAM BOAT.

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

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

## LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 1819.

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

James Abbott, Daniel Arnold, F. X. Bender, John Blackwood, Wm. Caldwell, Cyrus Fay, Henry Grasset, John B. Herigault, George Hooper, Mr. Kenelley, R. E. Kimber (he is inserted thus : physician, surgeon and apothecary, medical repository, 83 Notre Dame street), Henry Leodel, Henry Munro, Robert Nelson (the celebrated Dr. Robt. Nelson of the troubles of '37-'38), Dr. Samuel Newcomb, Martyr Paine, Wm. Robertson, George Selby, Wm. Selby, Robert Sheldon Andrew Smyth, Benjamin Trask. Total, 22 ; *now*, in 1875, there are 154.

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

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

## LIST OF NOTARIES, A.D. 1819.

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

## CANADIAN NATURAL HISTORY ITEMS AND DATA.

120,000 Hudson Bay Sable skins are annually exported to England ;  
 240,000 Mink skins are yearly sent to Britain, which are again in large quantities re-exported to the Continent of Europe ;



---

J. G. PARKS,

PHOTOGRAPHER AND PUBLISHER OF

**STEREOSCOPIC AND OTHER VIEWS,**  
 LANTERN SLIDES, &c.

**PORTRAITS A SPECIALTY.**

MR. PARKS' Studio being situated midway between the Ottawa Hotel and St. Lawrence Hall, makes it convenient for Tourists. The Gallery is replete with choice Specimens of Art, and an hour can be pleasantly and profitably spent therein.

MR. PARKS has been a successful competitor in the principal Exhibitions of Canada, and holds many First-Class Prizes.

PRICES AS LOW AS CONSISTENT WITH FIRST-CLASS SPECIMENS OF ART.

STUDIO: 195½ ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.

---

LEAVE YOUR ORDERS FOR

**SHIRTS**

➡ **AT BONDS',** ➡

**PRACTICAL SHIRT CUTTER,**

**415 NOTRE DAME STREET,**

OPPOSITE THOMPSON'S HAT STORE.

# McGAUVRAN, TUCKER & McDONNELL, LUMBER MERCHANTS,

PROPRIETORS OF THE

WEST END SAW and PLANING MILLS,  
SASH, DOOR and BOX FACTORY,  
No. 676 ST. JOSEPH ST. CORNER OF CANNING ST.,

J. W. MCGAUVRAN,  
JOHN TUCKER,  
C. McDONNELL.

❧ MONTREAL. ❧

## Wanzer's Celebrated Sewing Machines.

THESE

MACHINES

ARE NOW

*Superseding*

ALL OTHERS.

Highest references from the principal Convents, Clergymen, Dressmaking and Manufacturing Establishments of the Dominion.

AGENTS WANTED IN UNOCCUPIED TERRITORY.

WILLIS & ROY, GENERAL AGENTS,  
404 Notre Dame St. Montreal.



The principal points of these machines are sewing backward and forward without stopping the machine.

The large and roomy space under arm.

The adjustability of all its parts, the principal ones being of hardened steel.

A Steel Feed on both sides of the needle.

A Triangular Needle Bar, with Oil Cup.

Nickel-plated Balance Wheel, with loose pulley.

Positive take up.

Extremely light running, with little or no noise.

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

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

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

The Canada Lynx is the *Felis Canadensis* of Canadian naturalists.

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Amongst Crustacea we have the Crab, Lobster and Crawfish.

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

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

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

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

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

“VIVE LE ROY.”

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

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

## PROCLAMATION.

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

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

(Signé) “ GUY CARLETON.

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

“ Traduit par ordre de son Excellence,  
“ F. G. CUGNET, S. F.

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

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

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

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

## Extraits du Registre de la Paroisse.

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

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

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

“ —Août 29.—Messire Jacques Le Maître, prêtre, Econôme du Séminaire, et Gabriel Rié, tués. Les Iroquois ont emporté la tête de M. Le Maître. Enterrés tous deux le 30 Août.

“ —Septembre 28.—François Bertrand, Sr. de la Première, soldat, tué par les Iroquois.”

“ 1662, Mars 18.—Nous avons reçu nouvelle par des lettres du R. P. Lemoyne, estant en mission à Onontaghé, que Messire Guillaume Vignal qui avoit été pris par les Iroquois à l'Isle-à-la-pierre, le 25 Octobre dernier (1661), a été tué par eux deux jours après,” (c'est-à-dire le 27), “ et que le Grenadier Claude de Brigard, soldat et Secrétaire de M. Le Gouverneur, qui fut pris en la même occasion, âgé de 30 ans, a été cruellement brûlé par eux dans leur Village.”



JOSEPH A. EGGINTON,  
**Practical Glass Cutter,**

*No. 519 LaGauchetiere St.,*

MONTREAL.

*Ornamental Ground & Cut Door Lights.  
 Beveled Edge Plate Glass Mirrors, &c.  
 Cut Gas and Lamp Globes.*

*Samples to be seen and Prices given to Customers at above address.*

J. KIMBER'S  
 PAINTING ESTABLISHMENT,

**No. 85 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL.**

Ornamental Sign Writing, Frescoing, Inlaying,

**GRAINING & MARBLING,**

Plain and Decorative Paper Hanging,

**WHITEWASHING and TINTING.**

JOBING, GLAZING, GENERAL HOUSE PAINTING, &c., &c.

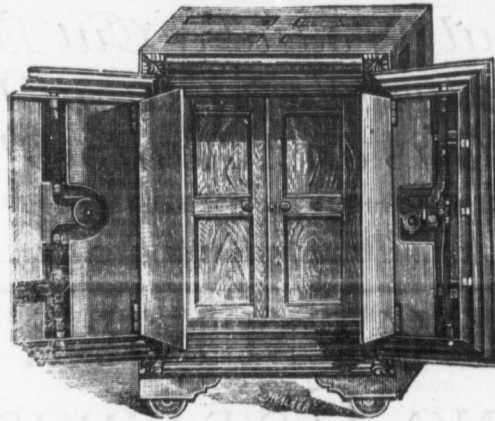
# Montreal Safe and Lock Works,

(ESTABLISHED 1838.)

## CHARLES D. EDWARDS,

MANUFACTURER OF

# FIRE-PROOF SAFES.



ALSO

**Burglar-Proof Safes,  
Iron Vault Doors,  
Iron Shutters,  
Iron Work for Jails,  
Registry Offices, &c.**

The above cut represents one of my NEW PATTERN IMPROVED TRIPLE FLANGE SAFES with inside Bolt Work and Hinged Cap. The great advantage of this style of Safe consists in the BOLT WORK and LOCK being perfectly accessible for CLEANING and REPAIRING, and much harder to be opened by Burglars on account of the INTERPOSITION of the FIRE-PROOF WALL between the LOCK and OUTER PLATE.

WAREHOUSE:

**39 BONAVENTURE STREET,**

Two Doors West of "Witness" Office,

**MONTREAL.**

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

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

Montreal of the present day is far different to that of fifty or even twenty years ago. The spirit of improvement has been in most active and efficient operation, and at the present shews no symptoms of languor or decline. A few years ago St. Paul, Notre Dame, and other business streets, were narrow thoroughfares, and were occupied by buildings which were plain in the extreme, the iron doors and shutters, which were almost universal, giving the city a heavy, prison-like appearance; but these buildings were erected to meet dangers not dreaded in the present day. The old landmarks which still remain point us to a time when the inhabitants had to provide against the assaults of enemies or the torch of the incendiary; or, still more distant, to the early wars between the Indian tribes and the first settlers. These ancient buildings are nearly all destroyed, and their site is now occupied by palatial stores and dwellings, in almost every conceivable style of architecture. Again, we find that where a few years ago orchards and fields of grain were planted, is now closely built upon, and the streets which have been laid out in various directions are being rapidly filled with elegant houses.

A quarter of a century of active development has passed, and to-day Montreal stands second to no city upon the continent for the solidity and splendour of buildings erected for commercial and other purposes, and in the extent of accommodation at the immense wharves which line the river front, and which appear to be built to last for ages.

“ The remains of gigantic public works in connection with the cities of the East are the standing theme of wonder with travellers and historians. Great moles, breakwaters, aqueducts, canals, pyramids, and immense edifices, strikingly evince the enterprise, skill, and wealth of those people, whose very names are lost in the obscurity of ages. Modern architecture and engineering are much more superficial. How much, for instance, of modern London, New York, or Chicago would survive twenty or thirty centuries of desolation? The wooden wharves of the latter, which contrast so strangely with the immense extent of the commerce carried on at them, would not survive a hundred years of neglect. It is, however, worthy of remark, that Montreal is rather following the ancient than the modern in respect to the solidity and extent of her public works. The Victoria Bridge is the wonder of the world; the extensive wharves are not equalled in this continent, and by but four cities in Europe, and nowhere can finer or more solid public buildings be found.”

While we view with pride the rapid progress made during the past few years we remember that appearances point to a still greater advancement in the future. Montreal possesses advantages which no other Canadian city can boast of: “ In its situation, at the confluence of the two greatest rivers, the St. Lawrence and Ottawa; opposite the great natural highway of the Hudson and Champlain valley; at the point where the St. Lawrence ceases to be navigable for ocean ships, and where that great river, for the last time in its course to the sea, affords a gigantic water power; at the meeting-point of the two races that divide Canada, and in the centre of a fertile plain nearly as large as all England,—in these we recognize a guarantee for the future greatness of Montreal, not based on the frail tenure of human legislation, but in the unchanging decrees of the Eternal, as stamped on the world He has made.

“ We know, from the study of these indications, that were Canada to be again a wilderness, and were a second Cartier to explore it, he might wander over all the great regions of Canada and the West, and returning to our Mountain ridge, call it again Mount Royal, and say that to this point the wealth and trade of Canada must turn.”\*

The growth of the city has been so rapid that within the past few years the boundaries have been extended, and the area thus added is now being rapidly built upon.

The facilities afforded by the street railway has led to the expansion of the population towards the city limits, and even beyond them, and it is difficult to mark the distinction between the city and the villages of the outlying municipalities.

Whilst the enterprise of private parties is successfully employed in promoting the progress of Montreal, both as regards embellishment and educational interests, as well as the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants, the city authorities are not neglectful of their duties.

The past few years have been distinguished by an extension of improvements and accommodation unprecedented in any former period. Indeed the extension of the main thoroughfares of the city, together with other actual and projected improvements, have kept pace with the increased population and opulence of its inhabitants. Various Acts of Parliament have been progressively passed, and action has at different times been

taken by the authorities, which are calculated to substantiate such alterations in the interior and exterior relations of the city and its suburbs as might be judged necessary, expedient and ornamental. Many important improvements have accordingly been effected; others are in a state of progressive accomplishment, and some still remain to be entered upon. In confirmation of this, we would point to the numerous squares which have been opened, the widening of such streets as St James, Notre Dame and others. The immense masses of buildings, public and private, which have since been erected in various parts, and which are still increasing; the newly-created neighborhood of Point St. Charles, and St. Jean Baptiste Village, while the district extending towards the Tanneries des Rollands is now united with the city.

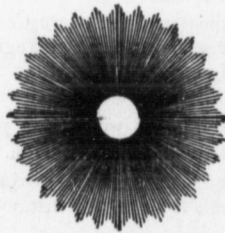
In the city of the present it is difficult to recognize that of even fifty years ago. Little of "Ville Maria" now remains. Some of the narrow and crooked streets of the early days remain, and here and there a quaint-looking building may be observed standing as a link between the past and present.

The boundaries of the city proper have been so extended that regions heretofore regarded as swamps and quagmires of an apparently irreclaimable character are now the sites of elegant mansions and blocks of comfortable dwellings of smaller dimensions.

The advance is not alone in material extension or increased area, for a tour through the city reveals a degree of taste in the exterior structure, and of elegance in the interior arrangement and decoration, that indicate a corresponding advance in refinement and taste.

The buildings erected for mercantile purposes are likewise indicative of progress in another direction, viz., in commercial importance and wealth. In dimensions, architectural beauty, and costliness, they are scarcely surpassed by those of the largest cities in the United States.

We have now passed through the principal incidents which form the history of the city. Looking back over a space of nearly two hundred and thirty-seven years, and comparing its present situation, surrounded by all the beauties of civilization and intelligence, with the cheerless prospect which awaited the European settlers whose voices first startled the stillness of the forest, or looking back but one hundred and fifteen years to the time when a second form of government was inaugurated, and people of a different language entered into possession of the country, or taking a nearer point of comparison, and viewing the city as it appeared but fifty years ago, and estimating the proud pre-eminence over all those periods which is now enjoyed in civil relations, and in the means of social happiness, gratitude should be felt to the Author of all good that these high privileges are granted; and the citizens should resolve that they will, individually, and as a community, strive to sustain the purity and moral tone of its institutions, and leave them unimpaired to posterity.





---

# LIGGET & HAMILTON,

—IMPORTERS OF—

## STAPLE & FANCY DRY GOODS,

WHOLESALE & RETAIL,  
51 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

## LIGGET & HAMILTON,

IMPORTERS OF AND WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALERS IN

Carpets, Oil-Cloths, Curtains, Cornices, House Furnishings, &c.,

55 ST. JOSEPH STREET, MONTREAL.

is Better Known as old St. GEORGES CHURCH.

Near McGill Street.

---

# FAUCHER & FILS,

IMPORTERS OF

## Hardware, Bar Iron & Smiths' Coal,

CARRIAGE WOOD WORK AND TRIMMINGS.

~~~~~

## Carriage Makers' & Blacksmiths' Supplies

**A SPECIALTY.**

796 to 802 CRAIG STREET, corner Little St. Antoine St.,

MONTREAL.



MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**Celebrated Wrought Iron Cooking Ranges,  
Broilers, Baking Ovens, Oyster Ranges, &c.**

These Ranges are extensively used in all the leading Hotels and Public Institutions throughout Canada. We have over 700 in use.

**BURNS & GORMLEY,  
675 CRAIG STREET,  
MONTREAL.**

## GUIDE TO MONTREAL.

---

Having entered into a brief relation of the History of Montreal, we now propose giving our readers a full and reliable account of places of interest in and about the city, with other information of use and interest.

The Island of Montreal upon which the city stands is triangular in shape, 32 miles in length and 10½ miles broad, and is situate at the confluence of the Rivers Ottawa and St. Lawrence.

The soil can scarcely be excelled in any country, and is highly productive in grain of every species, vegetables and fruits of various kinds; consequently there is hardly any part of it but what is in the most flourishing state of cultivation, and it may justly claim the pre-eminence over any part of Lower Canada. So productive is the soil, that the Island has been sometimes called "The Garden of Canada."

The turnpike roads are the finest in the Dominion, and are much frequented for pleasure driving, as along their line are some romantic prospects, especially at a point near the Tanneries village, where the road ascends a steep hill and continues along the ridge for more than three miles, commanding a beautiful view over the cultivated fields below, the Lachine Canal, the lines of Railway, the "Lachine Rapids" and the islands in the St. Lawrence, with the Victoria Bridge spanning the river, while in the distance is the varied woodland scenery on the opposite shores.

Upon this Island, Montreal, the second city in Canada in political dignity, but first in commercial importance, is situated in Latitude 45° 31 North, and Longitude 78° 35 West. From the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence it has a noble appearance, and in summer the surrounding scenery is exceedingly beautiful. "Behind the city rises the mountain, from which it originally took its name,—not a conical eminence, but a swelling semi-circular ridge with its concave surface towards the city, and placed like a rampart behind the city, as if to shield it in winter from the unkindly blast." A dense forest covers the greater part of the mountain, except where space has been cleared for several elegant mansions. The greater portion of this mountain has been purchased by the City, about three years ago, and is now laid out as a Public Park known as MOUNT ROYAL PARK. It has become a very fashionable drive, the road leads from Upper Bleury street, and by a succession of easy grades, winding through beautiful groves of trees, leads to the very top of the Mountain, where one of the most magnificent views on the Continent may be had, taking in, as it does, the whole city of Montreal and its environs, the Great Victoria Bridge, St. Helen's Island, and the surrounding country for many miles. The Park was arranged under the able direction of Mr. Olmstead, the gentleman who gained so high a reputation by his beautiful plans for Central Park, N.Y. A large number of men were employed laying out the grounds, grading the roads and walks, &c. As now finished, it is in many respects the finest Park on the continent; its natural facilities and the grand views to be had afford great advantages over any other Park in the world.

### MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY

is situated on the east side of the mountain, about two miles from the city. Judgment and taste have been displayed in the selection and management of the grounds.

This cemetery was consecrated in 1854. To provide for the reception of the bodies of those who die in the winter months, two very extensive vaults have been erected at considerable expense. The approach to the cemetery is by a winding and rather precipitous carriage way, passing through which may be seen many of the wild beauties of nature, and from several points on the road there are beautiful views to be had in every direction. The road, which is kept in the finest condition, is planted on each side with trees. The gateway at the entrance is a beautiful structure of cut stone, with iron gates. These gates and the building immediately within the same, erected for the use of the superintendent, cost about \$10,000. From the main entrance, avenues diverge towards different parts of the cemetery, that on the right leading to the winter vaults. In passing through the grounds, the visitor sees many little nooks under the overhanging foliage of trees and shrubs, which grow in all their natural wildness, and whose deep shadows spread a refreshing coolness around, and invite him to rest on the garden seats which are placed in different parts.

### THE HOTEL DIEU,

the first of the religious houses formed in Montreal, having been commenced within two years after the first occupation of the city, was founded in 1644, by Madame de Bouillon, for the reception of the sick and diseased poor of both sexes. The first building was situated on St. Paul street. The increasing demands for aid rendered it necessary that more extensive premises should be obtained, added to which was the fact that the neighborhood was so thickly built up, that it became necessary to remove the hospital to a more open locality. To meet this, the present premises were erected. This is the most extensive religious edifice in America. It is situated in a large open field at the head of St. Famille street, and contains the church, convent and hospital, the whole surrounded by a massive stone wall of one mile and a half circumference. An average of over 2000 sick persons are annually admitted.

### MCGILL COLLEGE,

One of the most important educational institutes in the Province of Quebec, was founded by James McGill Esq., a merchant of Montreal, who died on the 19th December, 1813. The college is situated above Sherbrooke street, near the base of the Mountain, and the structure consists of a main building, three storeys in height, with two wings, connected therewith by corridors. These buildings and corridors, which are built of Montreal limestone, contain the class rooms of the Faculty of Arts, with its museum, and library, and the residences of the principal, the professor in charge of the resident undergraduates, and the secretary. The museum contains a general collection of fine specimens of Zoology; the Carpenter collection of shells, presented by P. P. Carpenter to the University; the Carpenter collection of Mazathan shells; the Cooper collection of 2,400 Canadian insects; a collection of Canadian fresh water and land shells, also Botanical, Geological and Mineralogical specimens. The philosophical apparatus is valuable, and the chemical laboratory is furnished with all the necessary appliances.

At the west end of the college building is situated the observatory, the basement of which is devoted entirely to the observations on Terrestrial Magnetism. The ground story and leads are devoted to Meteorological observations. At the eastern end of the college is the new building erected for the musical department.

### ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

The burial ground used by the first French settlers was near the point known as Point à Callière. The cemetery was afterwards attached to the French Cathedral, and occupied the space where the present church stands, as well as a portion of the Place d'Armes, extending down St. James street and Notre Dame. As this part of the town became more valuable for building purposes, the Fabrique appropriated for a cemetery the large plot of ground in the St. Antoine suburbs, now Dominion square. In 1853 the Fabrique purchased the present property, one hundred and fifty arpents of land, and laid the same out as a cemetery. This is known as the Roman Catholic Cemetery. It is neatly laid out, and contains several handsome tombs and monuments. Among the latter the most prominent is that erected to the memory of the French Canadians who fell during the Rebellion of 1837-38. It is of octagonal form, 60 feet high and 60 feet in circumference at the base. Below it and running to the centre of the foundation are four vaults. The pedestal is formed of four large panels highly polished and bearing the several inscriptions. The whole is built of Montreal stone.

PURE!



HEALTHY!

And always to

be relied on.

**ABSOLUTELY FREE FROM ALUM OR ANY OTHER DELETERIOUS INGREDIENT.**

*The most economical Baking Powder in use.*

MANUFACTURED ONLY BY

THE PROPRIETOR OF THE TRADE MARK.

**W. D. McLAREN, 55 & 57 College St.,  
MONTREAL.**

RETAILED EVERYWHERE.

**N. H. DOWNS' VEGETABLE BALSMIC ELIXIR**

It is a sure cure for Coughs, Colds, Whooping Cough, and all Lung Diseases when taken in season. People die of consumption simply because of neglect when the timely use of this remedy would have cured them at once.

**Dr. Baxter's Mandrake BITTERS**

Will cure Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Indigestion, and all diseases arising from Biliousness. Price 25 cents per bottle. For Sale Everywhere.

**HENRY & JOHNSON'S OIL LINIMENT**

The most perfect liniment ever compounded. Price 25 cts. and 50 cts. For Sale Everywhere.

# A Brilliant Triumph in Science and Art.

A DELIGHTFUL ACCOMPLISHMENT.

## DRAWING, SKETCHING & ENLARGING PICTURES, PHOTOGRAPHS, &c., IN THREE LESSONS.

By means of the simple, easy and thoroughly efficient **Art Craio process** any one without previous knowledge of drawing or painting whatever are able, after from **One to three lessons of two hours each**, to sketch from nature with the greatest fidelity, or copy from photographs or any picture, accurately, with perfect expression and truthfulness in every detail.

**One or two lessons** are equal to **eight years of continuous study** and toil under the old, but now effete, system.

In this announcement there is **no untruthful boasting**, on the contrary, ladies and gentlemen are **earnestly solicited to inspect samples** possessing undoubted **high artistic merits**, from the pencil of students who have taken but a few lessons and who had **no prior idea** of drawing.

**Parties visiting the city for a few days** can have lessons at the studio, and such instruction given them for further perfection at home which will astonish the most sceptical.

**ART CRAIO STUDIO, 53 BLEURY STREET.**

(TWO MINUTES FROM POST OFFICE.)

MONTREAL, August, 1880.

**J. H. TURNER, Principal.**

**BOOKS IMPORTED FROM ENGLAND IN FOUR WEEKS TIME.**

**JOHN M. O'LOUHLIN,**

IMPORTER,

*Bookseller, Stationer and Bookbinder,*

AGENT FOR BRITISH, AMERICAN AND FOREIGN NEWSPAPERS AND MAGAZINES.

WHOLESALE AGENT IN CANADA FOR "THE LONDON GRAPHIC."

WINSOR'S AND NEWTON'S ARTISTS' MATERIALS.

**Standard Works, Medical Works, School and College Text Books.**

**STAPLE AND FANCY STATIONERY.**

**243 St. James Street, Opposite Ottawa Hotel.**

MONTREAL.

The area of the cemetery has been considerably increased by the addition of land purchased since 1858, and, although the landscape scenery is not so beautiful as in the adjoining Protestant cemetery, yet it is well worthy of a visit.

### THE CANADIAN "ST. PETER'S."

Among the many handsome public buildings of which Montreal can boast is the Canadian St. Peter's now being erected in the form of a cross, 500 feet in length from the grand entrance to the back of the nave, while its breadth—or length of the transept—is 225. The length of the building will be further increased by a portico 30 feet in width. The average height of the walls will be 30 feet. Those to support the roof of the nave will be 42 feet higher, with an additional elevation of 66 feet under the grand dome. Thus the extreme height of the masonry from the floor will be 138 feet. The roof, which is to be of galvanized iron, will not be modelled after that of St. Peter's, for though at Rome the climate admits of a flat roof it is otherwise in Canada.

The large dome will be the handsomest part of the Cathedral, and will be erected over the transept, supported on four gigantic pillars of oblong form, and 36 feet in thickness. As the dome will be 70 feet in diameter at its commencement and its summit 210 feet from the spectators on the floor of the Church, some idea may be had of its vast proportions. It will be an exact copy on a smaller scale of the mighty dome of St. Peter's, and, when complete, will be 250 feet in height—46 feet higher than the towers of the French Church in the Place d'Armes. On the outside, the foot of the dome will be strengthened by 16 pair of Corinthian pillars, twenty-five feet in height, and surmounted by pilasters. The space between the former is to be filled by large windows, richly ornamented. Above the pillars, the dome will curve gracefully up to its apex, from which a grand lantern will arise, surrounded on a smaller scale by ornamented pillars. Above this again will be placed a huge gilt ball, and pointing towards the heavens from its summit will be seen a glittering cross, 13 feet long.

A splendid view of Montreal will be obtained from the ball—such as visitors get from the top of the dome of St. Paul's in London. It may here be stated that the dome of the Montreal cathedral is to be constructed of stone, which is not often attempted in works of such magnitude. Four smaller domes, equidistant from the major one, will surround it, and be fully as large as those surmounting Bonsecours Markets and the Hotel Dieu.

A magnificent portico of the composite style of architecture is to be erected in front of the Church. It will be 210 feet long, 30 feet wide, and will, from its delicate carving—being surmounted by two huge clocks, and a group of statues of the Apostles chiselled by eminent sculptors—present a favorable contrast to the unadorned and unhewn church walls. From the portico five large entrances will communicate with the vestibule; an apartment 200 feet long, from which entrance to the body of the cathedral will be obtained through numerous archways.

An interior view of the church, with its walls ornamented with frescoes, statuary and paintings from the Italian school of art, seen here and there between the vista of lofty pillars, will be very striking. Under the immense dome will stand the high altar, and leading away from around it will be seen rows of arched pillars, dividing the aisles and supporting the roof. Beside the grand altar there are to be twenty chapels in the cathedral, and in each of the four immense pillars which support the dome, there will be room for three commodious altars. The foot of each pillar is to form a vault for the reception of the bodies of bishops, &c. Light will be admitted through the five domes, and will be increased by six large lanterned casements and a number of small windows. There will be no collonade by which to approach the edifice as at St. Peter's, Rome; but the grounds will be ornamented with fountains, &c.

### THE GREY NUNNERY

Is one of the oldest religious establishments in Montreal. By permission of the Bishop of Quebec and under special letters patent granted by Louis XIV in 1692, Mr. Charron, a native of Normandy, and others, founded and endowed a general hospital. The gentlemen of the Seminary encouraged the work by making extensive grants of land, among which was the ground on Foundling street on which the old hospital formerly stood. Under the management of Mr. Charron, the institution made rapid progress, but after his death his successor, by his bad management, reduced the brotherhood to two or three in number, and the hospital was deeply in debt. The whole estate was, therefore, handed over to the Seminary, who committed it to the care of a society of ladies under the superintendence of Madam Youville, widow at the age of 28 years, of a Canadian gentleman, M. François de Youville. Although possessed of dignity of person and accomplished

taste, and a competent fortune, she retired from the world and devoted herself to acts of charity and religious duties. Having been joined by some other ladies, they formed a society, in 1737, to unite in works of charity and to live by themselves. They now bound themselves by vows as religious recluses. These ladies accepted the charge of the hospital in 1747. The debts incurred by the previous body were liquidated by Madam Youville from her own private funds, and she was accordingly authorized to establish the community by letters patent, dated 3rd June, 1753. The nunnery has since been largely increased by additional aisles.

#### VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The St. Lawrence is spanned by the Victoria Bridge, the most costly and magnificent work of the kind ever erected.

With its two long abutments and 24 piers of solid masonry, this great tubular bridge of iron stands a monument of engineering skill and the wonder of the world.

The total length of the bridge is 9184 lineal feet, with 24 spans of 242 feet each, and one (the central tube, which is 60 feet above high water) of 330 feet.

The first stone of this great masterpiece of Stevenson was laid on the 20th of July, 1854, and the first passenger train passed over on the 17th December, 1859.

The cost was originally estimated at £1,450,000, but this has since been reduced, and the present calculation of its cost is about £1,250,000.

The piers which support the bridge are 33 feet by 16 at the top, and increase to 92 by 22½ at the foundation. The upper side of the piers are formed like a wedge to act as ice breakers, and these are dressed smooth, while the remaining sides of the pier are left in their rough state. The two centre piers are 33 feet by 24 at the top, and increase proportionately in dimensions as they approach the foundation. The courses of masonry comprising the piers run from 1 foot 6 inches to 3 feet 10 inches, the individual stones of which range from 6 to 17 tons. Those in the breakwater are fastened together by strong iron cramps, 12 inches by 5½ inches thick, through which bolts 1½ inches diameter, and provided with a slit in the base for the introduction of an iron wedge, are passed six inches into the course below, where the bolt reaches the bottom of the hole prepared for it in the lower course, the wedge is forced up into the slip, thus dividing the iron, and forcing it against the sides of the cavity made for it, from whence it is impossible ever to be withdrawn. The whole mass of the cut-water is thus converted into one huge block.

An important feature in the character of the bridge is the abutment at each end, and which gives so massive an appearance to the whole structure. They are 290 feet long by 92 feet in width at the rock foundation, and carried up to a height of 36 feet above summer water level. The tubes of the bridge have a bearing of 8 feet on these abutments. At the level of the tubes the dimensions are reduced to 242 feet by 34 feet; a parapet is then carried up on all sides to a height of 29 feet three inches, terminating in a heavy projecting cornice, with flat lintels, 16 feet in width, over the entrance, and, being in the Egyptian style of architecture, the effect produced is grand and impressive, conveying the idea of enormous solidity and strength.

On the entrance lintel of those parapets, above the roadway, the following inscription, in large letter, is cut into the stone:—

ERECTED, A. D. MDCCCLIX.

ROBERT STEPHENSON AND ALEX. M. ROSS,

ENGINEERS.

The lintel over the tube entrance bears the following:

BUILT

BY

JAMES HODGES,

FOR

SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, BART.

THOMAS BRASSEY AND EDWARD LADD BETTS,

CONTRACTORS.

The embankments as completed are 28 feet in width at rail level. The superstructure, designed by Mr. Robert Stephenson, consists of 25 tubes of uniform width of 16 feet throughout, for the accommodation



---

**THE MONTREAL MALLEALE IRON WORKS,**

MANUFACTURERS OF

**Steam and Gas Fittings,**

AND ALL CLASSES OF

**Malleable Iron Castings**

40, 42 and 44 ST. GEORGE STREET,

*MONTREAL.*

---

**CLARKE'S**

**Saddlery Hardware Manufacturing**

— AND —

**NICKEL-PLATING WORKS,**

**Nos. 65, 67 and 69 ST. URBAIN STREET,**

**T. L. CLARKE,**

P. O. BOX 373.

J. B. LANE,  
21 BLEURY STREET, MONTREAL,

KEEPS CONSTANTLY ON HAND A COMPLETE ASSORTMENT OF

**Catholic Books, Periodicals, Pamphlets, &c.**

ALSO,

**RELIGIOUS ARTICLES OF ALL KINDS.**

A Complete Stock of Second-hand Books, comprising works of History, Theology, Science and Fiction, to be sold cheap.

ORDERS BY MAIL PROMPTLY ATTENDED TO.



**IMPORTANT**

Every Merchant & Business Man

SHOULD USE

**RUBBER STAMPS.**

They will prevent fraud by marking Accepted Cheques and Drafts, and Cheques for deposit only. They can be used for

**ENVELOPES,**

**BILLHEADS,**

**MARKING LINEN.**

—AND—

**INNUMERABLE PURPOSES.**

*We make all our Stamps upon the premises, and invariably can deliver within two days.*

*Satisfaction guaranteed.*

**B. BAKER & CO.**

of a single line of railway, but differing in height as they approach the centre. Thus the depth of the tubes over the first two spans is 18 feet 6 inches, the next two 19 feet, and so on, every coupled pair gaining an additional 6 inches, to the centre one, which is 22 feet in depth.

The tubes are composed entirely of wrought iron, in the form of boiler plate, ranging from 4-16 to 12-16 of an inch in thickness, with the joints and angles stiffened and strengthened by the addition of tee and angle irons.

Windows are introduced into the sides of the tubes, and serve to light up the inside. The tubes are covered with a sloping angular roof composed of grooved and tongued boards, covered with the best quality of tin. A footwalk, 26 inches in width, extends along the top of the roof, the whole length of the tubes, for the convenience of the employees connected with the work.

A bonus of \$300,000 was given to the contractors for completing it one year in advance of the time specified.

The following particulars of the bridge, and the material used in its construction, cannot but prove interesting:

Formally completed and opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in 1860. Height from bed of river to top of centre tube, 108 feet. Greatest depth of water, 22 feet. General rapidity of current, seven miles an hour. Cubic feet of masonry, 3,000,000. Cubic feet of timber in temporary work, 2,250,000. Cubic yards of clay used in puddling coffer dams, 146,000. Tons of iron in tubes, 8,250. Number of rivets, 2,500,000. Acres of painting on tubes, one coat 30, or for the four coats, 120 acres. Force employed upon the works in 1858, 3,040 men, 6 steamboats, and 72 barges.

When the bridge was completed, the solidity of the work was tested by placing a train of platform cars, 520 feet in length, extending over two tubes, and loaded, almost to the breaking limit of the cars, with large blocks of stone. To move this enormous load three immense engines were required; yet beneath it all, when the train covered the first tube the deflection in the centre amounted to but  $\frac{7}{8}$  of an inch, proving conclusively that the work had been erected in a most satisfactory and substantial manner.

#### PLACE D'ARMES

or French Square, as it is more familiarly designated. In early days this was a parade ground on which, doubtless, the gallants and dames of 1700, oft-times assembled to witness the military displays made by the French troops under De Ramezay, Frontenac, or Vaudreuil. This square has also, in still earlier days, witnessed the hand-to-hand fight between the savage Indian and the French settler, while from the belfry of the old Parish Church rang forth the tocsin of alarm to call the settlers from the outskirts of Ville Marie to the help of their companions. The old church we here refer to stood in part of this square. Its foundations were laid in 1671. The church was built of rough stone, pointed with mortar, and had a high pitched roof covered with tin. It was a spacious building, and contained five altars. At the grand altar was an immense wooden image of our Saviour on the Cross. This Cross may now be seen on the front of one of the galleries, near the grand altar, of the new church. The church was dedicated to the Virgin Mary. The square is now enclosed with a neat iron railing, on a stone foundation; a fountain is erected in the centre, and handsome entrance gates are erected at the four corners. The stone posts on either side of the gates are surmounted by a shield with the arms of the city, cut in stone. Although the square is but small, yet it forms a pleasant resort in the summer months, when the trees are clothed with green, and the grape vines and flowers, carefully cultivated and trained, afford pleasing recollections of the country to the passers-by. Seats are placed round the fountain and beneath the trees, and on warm summer days the poor invalid may be seen enjoying the music of the falling waters, and the odours of the flowers. On either side of the square are buildings which, for solidity and architectural beauty, are unsurpassed in Canada. These buildings are chiefly devoted to banking and insurance offices. That which immediately adjoins the Bank of Montreal is

#### THE NEW POST OFFICE.

This building has a frontage on St. James street of 120 feet, and on St. François Xavier street of 92 feet. It is built wholly of Montreal grey stone. The façade on St. James street has an imposing appearance, the ground storey being in the Doric style, and the second and third having full carved Corinthian columns of rich design. The façade on St. François Xavier street is in keeping with St. James street, having Corinthian pilasters, and finished in other respects similar to the main front.

The top cornice on these fronts is of rich finish, and the roof and towers are in French style. The centre tower terminates above the mansard roof with a massive cornice and cresting. The tower will contain a large clock having three faces. The interior is finished in a style corresponding with the exterior, and every possible convenience is supplied for properly conducting the immense postal business connected with the city.

#### BANK OF MONTREAL,

the finest public building in the city, and not excelled by any banking institution in America. It is built in the Corinthian style of architecture, and has a frontage on St James street of over 100 feet, and extends to Fortification Lane in the rear. The main building stands back from the street about twenty-feet. The entrance is by a portico supported by immense columns of cut stone. These are surmounted by a pediment.

The sculpture on the pediment is fifty-two feet long, and weighs over twenty-five tons, there being twenty different pieces. The figures are colossal—eight feet in height for a human figure—and are placed at an elevation of fifty feet from the ground. The arms of the bank, with the motto "*Concordia Salus*," forms the centre of the group. On each side, *vis-à-vis*, is seated a North American Indian. One of these is a perfect illustration of the poet's conception: "When wild in woods the noble savage ran." The other has made some progress, and points his finger to the fruits of civilization beside him, by way of enforcing the argument he is maintaining with his swarthy brother. The other two figures are a settler and sailor on either side, the former with a calumet, or pipe of peace in his hand, reclining upon logs, and surrounded by the implements and emblems of industry, the spade, the plough, the locomotive engine; literature and music putting in a modest appearance in the distance in the shape of a book and a lyre. The settler is the very type of a backwoodsman, of stalwart frame, rough and ready; and the sailor, on the other side, is not less effective as a specimen of a British tar. He is pulling at a rope, and is appropriately encompassed by the emblems of commerce. The whole sculpture is cut in Binny stone, and its light hue brings it into fine relief when placed against the dark blue tinge of the Montreal stone. The work was executed by Mr. John Steel, R. S. A., Her Majesty's sculptor in Scotland.

#### YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

This building is one of the finest in the city. The style is the mediæval or decorated Gothic. The foundation and some four feet of the base is of Montreal limestone, but the superstructure is of Montreal stone with Ohio sandstone dressings. In its design the building has one feature, distinguishing it from every other secular or ecclesiastico-secular structure in the city, namely, a richly crocketed spire, springing from a dwarf arcade tower on the corner facing Craig and St. Radegonde streets. The effect is striking, and highly favorable. The main entrance on St. Radegonde street stands out in relief, and has a slightly projecting porch, with turrets, gable, &c.; and the doorway has richly moulded columns, while over it is a window filled with tracery. The windows are well relieved with mouldings and columns. The roof is of the mansard pattern, and was adopted in subservience to the requirements of the climate, to which the Gothic roof, with its many snow collecting angles, is not so well suited. It is to be surmounted with an appropriate crestling which will give a light and pleasing finish. In the interior is much to admire. The woodwork is finished without paint, presenting an unusually striking and rich effect. On ascending the broad stairway to the second floor the visitor passes into the reading room. On the right of a passage or corridor is placed the library, in which are the book cases, stained and varnished, having an effective incised ornamentation, while the arcading enclosing the office challenges attention by its rich detail of diaper and cusped arches. The reading room (which is free to all) is a most elegant and cheerful apartment. The lecture hall, on the third storey, covers the whole superficial space of the building, and is 25 feet high. It is large and airy, and seated for six hundred, with metallic chairs covered in green morocco. The whole building is heated by steam. The centre store on Radegonde street is occupied by the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society, and the Canada Sunday School Union, as a Depository, for the transaction of the large and useful work carried on by those organizations.

From the windows of this building we have a fine view of Victoria Square. Looking across the square we notice a block of beautiful buildings, forming the corner of Craig street; those have been recently erected by Alderman Clendinneng as a city store in connection with his extensive iron works, which we noticed while passing on our outward trip. They are erected on the site of the St. Patrick's Hall, a large and elegant edifice. That building was one of a class of buildings of which almost every city can show specimens—a strange fatality seeming to cling to them. First its immense iron roof fell in, while a ball was in progress. Providentially every person escaped uninjured, but scarcely had it been rebuilt, when it was completely destroyed by



# UPPER CANADA WINE

*Put up Specially for Medicinal Use.*

THE FOLLOWING WINES

**ONTARIO AND NIAGARA**

*Are selected from the Choicest Canadian Brands, and have been carefully analyzed  
and proved perfectly pure, in addition to being light in alcoholic streng'h.*

*To be had of all respectable Druggists and Grocers*

**WHOLESALE OF**

**LYMAN, SONS & CO.,**

**384 ST. PAUL STREET, MONTREAL,**

SOLE AGENTS FOR DOMINION OF CANADA FOR THE ABOVE WINES.

# MONTREAL STENCIL WORKS,

S. A. FERNEYHOUGH,



**164 MCGILL STREET, MONTREAL,**

Nearly opposite "ALBION HOTEL."

**ALL STENCILS** MANUFACTURED BY US ARE OF FINE WORK-  
MANSHIP AND PERFECT FINISH.

STEEL STAMPS, BURNING BRANDS, &c. STENCIL PASTE, in all colors, of our own  
manufacture. BRUSHES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, and all kinds of Stencil Stocks.

## RUBBER STAMPS,

Manufactured of Pure India Rubber, and guaranteed more durable than any other Stamp.

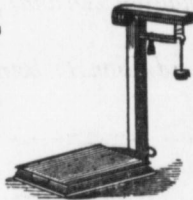
See our samples and prices before ordering elsewhere. We guarantee satisfaction.

---

# ALEX. GORDON,

FIRST PRIZE

**PATENT SCALE**



MANUFACTURER,

**73 COLLEGE STREET, MONTREAL.**

MANUFACTURES AND KEEPS ON HAND A GOOD ASSORTMENT OF

**PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES.**

**HAY AND FORWARDING SCALES**

**MADE to ORDER.**

fire. Discouraged by these disasters, the Directors sold the property, and now on the old foundations this fine block of warehouses has been erected. On the opposite side of the square is a very large brick building, formerly known as the "St. James Hotel." This building was a few years ago the scene of a fearful disaster. A fire broke out during the night, and several persons were suffocated or burnt to death. Others escaped by throwing themselves from the windows in the fourth storey. After the fire it was repaired and altered for use as a Boot and Shoe Manufactory jointly by Messrs. James Popham & Co. and James Linton & Co.

### MONTREAL JAIL

has a frontage of 240 feet and is three stories high, with a lofty basement, the centre of the building rising four stories; the wings in rear of the building are of the same height as the main edifice. The building is surrounded by a high wall, enclosing about five acres of land.

### BONSECOURS MARKET,

a magnificent pile of cut-stone buildings in the Grecian Doric style of architecture, erected at a cost of about \$200,000, and equal, if not superior, to any building of the kind in America.

A portion of the upper story of this building is occupied by the offices of the Corporation, and the Council chambers. The remaining portion was, until lately, used as a military school. This building is the first to attract the attention of the tourist as he approaches the city by the river. It has an extensive frontage on the river side, and is three stories in height, with a lofty dome; the whole roof being covered with bright tin.

Among the many substantial and elegant edifices in the city, of recent completion, may be mentioned:—

The Statue of Her Majesty.—This admirable work of art, from the studio of Mr. Marshall Wood, was erected at the south end of Victoria Square, on the 21st of November, 1873, and presented to the City by H. E. the Governor General. The cost of the Statue, including that of the pedestal—the gift of the Corporation—was \$13,000.

The Court House on Notre Dame street, and directly opposite to Nelson's Monument, is of elegant cut-stone in the Greco-Ionic style. The ground plan is 300 by 125 feet; height 76 feet in the Italian style.

The Bank of British North America, St. James street, is a handsome building of cut-stone, and built in the Composite style of architecture.

Molson's Bank, St. James street, is a handsome structure, built of Ohio sandstone.

Merchants' Bank, St. James street, one of the finest buildings in this city.

The New City Hall—a beautiful cut-stone building, on Notre Dame street, well worthy of a visit.

Young Men's Christian Association Building, Victoria Square.

Barron's Block, St. James street.

City and District Savings Bank, St. James street.

The wharves of the city are unsurpassed by any on the American Continent. They are built of wood, and meeting with the locks and cut stone wharves of the Lachine Canal they present for several miles a display of continuous wharfage which has few parallels. Unlike the levees of the Ohio and Mississippi, no unsightly warehouses disfigure the river side. A broad terrace, faced with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with an iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

The remaining public buildings worthy of notice are: the Old Government House, Notre Dame street, now occupied as the Normal School; the Custom House, Common street; the Bon Pasteur Nunnery; Church of the Gesu, Bleury street.

At 195½ St. James street, visitors will find Mr. Parks' Photographic Studio. Mr. Parks has a deserved reputation for excellence of workmanship, to which the number of medals he has gained at the principal exhibitions in Canada will testify. Portraits are carefully taken and his prices are moderate. Visitors desiring a souvenir of Canada could not do better than choose from his beautiful collection of stereoscopic views, &c., which is the largest and finest collection to be found in the city. The art gallery in connection with the studio is open at all times to visitors.

**RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT OFFICES:—**South-Eastern Railway and Montreal and Boston Air Line, for Lake Memphremagog, White Mountains and all points in New England States. Depot, Bonaventure street: Office, 202 St. James street.

Grand Trunk Railway, for Quebec, Portland, Toronto, &c. Depot: Bonaventure street.

Central Vermont Railway, for Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, Albany, Saratoga, Hartford and other points. Office, 136 St. James street.

Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa & Occidental Railway, for Quebec and Ottawa. Office, 13 Place d'Armes.

Delaware & Hudson Canal Co.'s R.R., for New York, Saratoga, Lake George and Lake Champlain. Office 143 St. James street.

Great Western Railway of Canada, for all points west. Office, 177 St. James street.

ONTARIO LINE OF STEAMERS:—For Toronto, Kingston, Hamilton, &c., 133 St. James street. Steamers leave Canal Basin every morning at 9 o'clock.

QUEBEC STEAMBOAT OFFICE:—228 St. Paul street. Steamers leave Jacques Cartier Wharf every evening, Sundays excepted.

#### TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

*One Horse Vehicles.*—From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes: for one or two persons, 25 cents; three or four persons, 50 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour: for one or two persons, 40 cents; three or four persons, 60 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid, hour rates to be charged.

*By the Hour.*—For the first hour: one or two persons, 75 cents; three or four persons, \$1.

For every subsequent hour: one or two persons, 60 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

*Two-Horse Vehicles.*—From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed twenty minutes: one or two persons, 50 cents; three or four persons, 65 cents.

From any place to any other, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour: one or two persons, 65 cents; three or four persons, 75 cents.

When the drive exceeds the time limited as aforesaid, hour rates to be charged.

*By the Hour.*—One or two persons, \$1; three or four persons, \$1.25.

Fractions of hours to be charged at *pro rata* hour rates, but not less than one-quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

Fifty per cent. to be added to the tariff rates for rides from 12 midnight to 4 a.m.

The tariff by the hour shall apply to all rides extending beyond the city limits when the engagement is made within the city.

*Baggage.*—For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, ten cents; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags, valises, boxes or parcels, which passengers can carry by the hand.

#### POSTAL INFORMATION.

##### LETTER RATES, ETC.

*Canada.*—Letters posted in Canada, addressed to any place within the Dominion (including Manitoba, British Columbia and Prince Edward Island), 3 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz.; if unpaid, such letters cannot be forwarded, but will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. If liable to more than one rate of postage, and insufficiently prepaid, the letter will be forwarded to its destination and double the deficiency charged on delivery. Letters mailed at any office for delivery at or from the same office, are charged 1 cent each, and must be prepaid; otherwise they are sent to the Dead Letter Office.

*Post Cards.*—From any place in Canada to any other place in Canada or to the United States, 1 cent each. British and Foreign, 2 cents each.

*United Kingdom.*—Postage on Letters 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz., whether by Canadian or New York Steamers. If sent unpaid, double postage will be charged.

*Newfoundland.*—Postage on Letters 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Newspapers (see "Transient Newspapers"). Post Cards, 2 cents each. Prepayment necessary.

*Bermuda (via Halifax or New York).*—Letters 5 cents per  $\frac{1}{2}$  oz. Newspapers 3 cents each. Printed matter 1 cent per 2 oz.



ECONOMY, PUNCTUALITY AND CIVILITY.

**J. S. CARTNEY,**

**Sign and Show Card Writer,**

31 ST. LAMBERT HILL,  
MONTREAL.

Illuminated Show Cards. Crystal Show Cards.  
**WINDOW SHADES.**

*Streamers Written at Short Notice.*

Window Tickets, 1 cent each.

**D. COLLINS,**

— MANUFACTURER OF —

PLATFORM AND COUNTER SCALES,

— CORNER OF —

Vaudreuil and Ste. Therese.,

\* MONTREAL. \*

ALWAYS ON HAND AN ASSORTMENT OF ALL SIZES OF



PLATFORM

— AND —

COUNTER SCALES.

HAY SCALES

or made to order.

**WEIGHTS AND SCALES**

READJUSTED ACCORDING TO THE NEW LAW READY  
TO BE STAMPED.

\* — MODERATE PRICES. — \*

HE WILL ALSO TAKE CHARGE OF HAVING **WEIGHTS**  
AND **SCALES** STAMPED WITHOUT ANY  
EXTRA CHARGE.

ENTRANCE: No. 8 St. Therese Street.

**M. COCHENTHALER,**

Watch Maker,

Jeweller

— AND —

Diamond Setter.

IMPORTER OF

ENGLISH, SWISS & AMERICAN WATCHES,  
**DIAMONDS**

**JEWELLERY**

**PLATED WARE**

**CLOCKS, & C.**

\* — FINE WATCH REPAIRING. — \*

150 ST. JAMES ST.,

MONTREAL.

---

# ARMAND BEAUDRY,

IMPORTER OF

**FINE WATCHES,  
JEWELLERY,  
BRONZES,  
CLOCKS,**

AND EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

**French, German and English Fancy Goods,**

*Begs to inform the Public that he has received many New and Novel Goods for the approaching Holidays, and will be pleased to see his friends and customers,*

AT

**269 NOTRE DAME STREET.**

**DIAMONDS**

A FINE ASSORTMENT ALWAYS ON HAND.

---

## ADVICE TO STRANGERS!

---

Strangers we are glad to meet thee,  
And our welcome we extend  
To your uncles, aunts and cousins,  
To your lover and your friend.

Our advice we freely give you :  
As you view the city o'er,  
Don't go home until you see  
HARPER'S GREAT ONE DOLLAR STORE.

The mountain grand and river great  
Will from your memory pass away.  
But goods bought in the DOLLAR STORE  
Will last for ever and a day.

If at home there is a baby,  
Don't forget the little dear,  
If for it you want a carriage,  
You'll be sure to find one here.

Don't be startled when I tell you  
We have a seven cent department too,  
Goods of many a kind and useful,  
Articles both cheap and new,

All to be found in the City,  
At HARPER'S GREAT DOLLAR STORE,  
On Notre Dame 267,  
So do not search the City o'er.

*United States.*—The rate on Letters to the United States is the same as in Canada, but must be prepaid.

#### REGISTRATION OF LETTERS.

Persons posting Letters containing value should be careful to require them to be Registered, and to obtain from the Postmaster a certificate of receipt for Registration.

The charge for Registration (use Registration Stamp), in addition to the Postage, is as follows, viz :

|                                                                       |         |
|-----------------------------------------------------------------------|---------|
| On Letters to any other place in Canada or British North America..... | 2 cents |
| On Letters for the United States.....                                 | 5 "     |
| On Letters for the United Kingdom.....                                | 5 "     |
| On Parcels, Patterns or Samples, in Canada.....                       | 5 "     |
| On Book Packets and Newspapers to United Kingdom.....                 | 5 "     |

Both the Postage charge and Registration fee must in all cases be prepaid.

Registered Letter Stamps have been issued of the denominations of 2, 5, and 8 cents, which may be obtained at any Stamp Agency.

Registration is not an absolute guarantee against the miscarriage or loss of a Letter; but a Registered Letter can be traced where an Unregistered Letter cannot, and the posting and delivery or non-delivery can be proven.

#### BOOK POST.

A Book Packet may contain any number of separate books, publications, works of literature or art, maps or prints, photographs, daguerreotypes, when not on glass, or in frames containing glass; any quantity of paper, vellum or parchment (to the exclusion of letters); and the books, maps, papers, &c., may be either written, printed or plain, or any mixture of the three; and may be either British, Colonial or Foreign. No package must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, nor must the size exceed two feet in length, or one foot in width or depth.

Book Packets must be open at *both ends or both sides*, and must not contain any letter or sealed inclosure.

The rate on Book Packets between any two places in Canada, and to Newfoundland and the United States, is 1 cent per 4 oz., which must be prepaid by Stamps.

#### PARCEL POST.

The charge on Parcels by the Parcel Post, which is limited to places within the Dominion, is 6 cents for every 4 oz., or fraction thereof (with 5 cents addition if registered). No Letter must be inclosed; if any discovered, the amount paid will be forfeited, and the Parcel charged at unpaid Letter rates. No Parcel must exceed 5 lbs. in weight, and must be prepaid by stamps.

Parcels cannot be transmitted by Post to any place beyond the limits of the Dominion of Canada, nor can any Parcel be forwarded to British Columbia or Manitoba *via* the United States, which exceeds in weight the limit of 2 lbs. 3 oz.

Eye-glasses and spectacles may be sent by mail when properly put up and prepaid by Parcel Post.

#### MISCELLANEOUS MATTER.

Miscellaneous matter, described as under, may pass between places in the Dominion of Canada, upon prepayment of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz. The limit of weight is 4 lbs.

Under this head is comprised pamphlets, occasional publications, printed circulars, handbills, book and newspaper manuscripts, printers' proof sheets, maps, drawings, engravings, photographs, when not on glass, sheet music, printed or written, deeds, insurance policies, &c.

This matter must be done up in covers, open at both ends or sides, or in such a manner as to be easily inspected by the Post Office authorities, and must contain no Letter or other communication to serve the purpose of a Letter.

## 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 re-posted in Canada—must be prepaid if less than 1 oz.,  $\frac{1}{2}$  cent; if over 1 oz., 1 cent for every 4 oz., or fraction thereof, prepaid by postage stamp, or they cannot be forwarded—except only *British Newspapers* distributed to regular subscribers by Canadian Booksellers or News Agents; such papers pass free as they would do if received in the Canadian Packet Mails. Transient Newspapers to the United Kingdom, 2 cents per 4 oz. Must be prepaid.

## PERIODICAL PUBLICATIONS.

The rate on all Periodicals, other than Newspapers, passing by mail in Canada, save such as may be addressed to or received from the United Kingdom, is 1 cent per  $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. weight of package containing Periodical matter, whether the package contains one or more numbers.

Any fraction of 4 oz. to be charged as a full rate.

Transient Periodical matter posted in Canada must in all cases be prepaid by postage stamps.

Periodicals printed and published in Canada may be posted addressed to any place in the United Kingdom by Canadian Packet, on *prepayment by postage stamp of two cents each number*.

No package of periodicals can be sent through the post if it exceeds 5 lbs in weight.

## PATTERNS AND SAMPLES WITHIN THE DOMINION.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise and Goods for sale, not exceeding 2 $\frac{1}{4}$  oz. in weight, may be posted in Canada, to be forwarded to any place within the Dominion on prepayment by postage stamp of a rate of 1 cent per 4 oz., under the following regulations:

If such rate be not fully prepaid by the stamps affixed, the packet to be rated with the deficient postage and a fine of 5 cents in addition.

Packages of Samples and Patterns, addressed to any place in Canada, may be registered on affixing thereto a registered letter stamp of the value of 5 cents in addition to the postage rate, and provided such packet be handed into the Post Office for registration.

Patterns or samples must be sent in cover open at the ends, so as to be easy of examination. Samples, however, of seeds, drugs, &c., which cannot be sent in open covers, may be inclosed in bags of linen or such like material, fastened in such a manner that they may be readily opened; or in bags entirely closed, provided that they be transparent, so that the officers of the Post Office may be able to satisfy themselves as to the nature of the contents.

The packet may bear on the *outside* the address of the sender in addition to the address of the person for whom it may be intended; and also a trade mark or number, and the price of the sample enclosed; *inside*, there must be no inclosure but the samples or patterns themselves. The particulars, however, of the trade marks, numbers, and prices, may be marked on the articles themselves, instead of on the *outside* of the packet, at the option of the sender.

Goods sent for sale or in execution of an order, however small the quantity may be, or any article sent by one private individual to another, which are not actually trade patterns or samples, are not admissible.

## UNITED STATES.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, posted for places in the United States, will continue to be subject to the special rate of ten cents each, prepaid by postage stamps, and must not exceed 8 oz. in weight.

## UNITED KINGDOM.

Patterns and Samples of Merchandise, when addressed to places in the United Kingdom, must not exceed 8 oz. in weight, and must be prepaid by postage stamp at the following rates:—2 cents per 2 oz. or fraction of 2 oz.

---

TO  
**WOOLLEN & CARDING MILLS.**

---

**BUY YOUR OIL  
DIRECT FROM THE MANUFACTURER.**

---

WE CLAIM THAT WE HAVE  
**THE LARGEST & MOST COMPLETE  
OIL PRESSING ESTABLISHMENT  
IN THE DOMINION.**

---

WE ALSO KEEP ON HAND  
LINSEED, RAW AND BOILED,  
COD, SEAL, STRAITS,  
AND  
ALL KINDS OF  
MACHINERY OILS.  
FULLING AND SCOURING SOAPS

*A Specialty.*

**W. STRACHAN & CO.**

36 and 38 Jacques Cartier St.

---

**J. B. KORNMAIER,**  
**HATTER**

— AND —

**FURRIER,**

← **No. 111** →

**ST. ANTOINE STREET,**

**BETWEEN**

Cathedral and Windsor Streets,

**MONTREAL.**

---

**LADIES' and GENTS'**

*FINE FURS a specialty.*

Orders promptly executed at moderate charges.

RATES OF POSTAGE ON LETTERS AND NEWSPAPERS FOR FOREIGN PLACES.

| COUNTRIES.                       | Letters. | News papers. | COUNTRIES.                  | Letters. | News-papers. |
|----------------------------------|----------|--------------|-----------------------------|----------|--------------|
|                                  | P. ½ oz. | Each         |                             | P. ½ oz. | Each         |
| Africa, West Coast.....          | 10 cts   | 4 cts        | Japan.....                  | 10 cts   | 4 cts        |
| Australia, S. & W.....           | 15 "     | 4 "          | Madeira.....                | 5 "      | 2 "          |
| Austria.....                     | 5 "      | 2 "          | Mauricius.....              | 10 "     | 4 "          |
| Belgium.....                     | 5 "      | 2 "          | Mexico.....                 | 10 "     | 4 "          |
| Brazil.....                      | 10 "     | 4 "          | Monte Video.....            | 27 "     | 4 "          |
| Buenos Ayres.....                | 10 "     | 4 "          | New South Wales.....        | 15 "     | 4 "          |
| Cape of Good Hope.....           | 15 "     | 4 "          | New Zealand.....            | 15 "     | 4 "          |
| Ceylon.....                      | 10 "     | 4 "          | Portugal.....               | 5 "      | 2 "          |
| China (including Hong Kong)..... | 10 "     | 4 "          | Queensland.....             | 15 "     | 4 "          |
| Cuba.....                        | 5 "      | 2 "          | Russia.....                 | 5 "      | 2 "          |
| Egypt.....                       | 5 "      | 2 "          | Sandwich Islands.....       | 8 "      | 4 "          |
| Fiji Islands.....                | 7 "      | 4 "          | St. Pierre et Miquelon..... | 5 "      | 2 "          |
| France.....                      | 5 "      | 2 "          | Sierra Leone.....           | 10 "     | 4 "          |
| Germany.....                     | 5 "      | 2 "          | Spain.....                  | 5 "      | 2 "          |
| Gibraltar.....                   | 5 "      | 2 "          | Sweden.....                 | 5 "      | 2 "          |
| Holland.....                     | 5 "      | 2 "          | Switzerland.....            | 5 "      | 2 "          |
| India.....                       | 10 "     | 4 "          | Tasmania.....               | 15 "     | 4 "          |
| Italy.....                       | 5 "      | 2 "          |                             |          |              |

WEST INDIES—VIA NEW YORK AND HALIFAX.

Via New York for Costa Rica, Curacao, Nicaragua, Panama, and Danish West Indies, Letters 10 cents per ½ oz.; via New York for Bahamas, Hayti and San Domingo, Letters 7 cents per ½ oz.; via New York for Bermuda, Cuba and Jamaica, Letters 5 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 2 cents each. West Indies, except where otherwise stated, postage on Letters via New York, 15 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each. Postage on Letters via Halifax, 10 cents per ½ oz.; Newspapers, 4 cents each.

USEFUL HINTS.

- Register all valuable letters.
- Transmit money by Money Orders.
- Make complaints and inquiries in writing.
- Preserve, and request correspondents to preserve, envelopes of mis-sent or delayed letters.
- Send to the Postmaster envelopes of letters about which you seek information or make complaint.
- In addressing letters, add the name of the County and Province in which the office addressed is located.
- Place stamp on the right hand upper corner of the address side.
- Put your own name and full address in or on letter, to insure return if it cannot be delivered.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED KINGDOM.

The Money Order Offices throughout the Dominion also draw upon all the Money Order Offices in England, Ireland, and Scotland, and the Channel Islands, for any sum up to £10 sterling; and grant as many orders for £10 sterling each as may be needed to make up the amount to be remitted. The terms are as under:

|                                  |        |
|----------------------------------|--------|
| On Orders up to £2 sterling..... | \$0 25 |
| “ over 2 and up to £5.....       | 0 50   |
| “ “ 5 “ 7.....                   | 0 75   |
| “ “ 7 “ 10.....                  | 1 00   |

MONEY ORDERS IN CANADA.

All the Money Order Offices of Canada are authorized to draw Money Orders on each other for any sum up to \$100, and for as many Orders of \$100 each as the applicant may require, upon the following terms, viz: In Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, Manitoba, New Brunswick and Prince Edward Island.

|                     |     |       |          |
|---------------------|-----|-------|----------|
| On orders up to     | \$4 | ..... | 2 cents. |
| " " "               | 10  | ..... | 5 "      |
| Over \$10 and up to | 20  | ..... | 10 "     |
| " 20 "              | 40  | ..... | 20 "     |
| " 40 "              | 60  | ..... | 30 "     |
| " 60 "              | 80  | ..... | 40 "     |
| " 80 "              | 100 | ..... | 50 "     |

MONEY ORDERS ON NEWFOUNDLAND.

The Money Order Offices in Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Manitoba and Prince Edward Island draw also upon the Money Order Offices in Newfoundland. The Orders, like those of the United Kingdom, are payable in sterling money, and for sums up to £20 sterling. The terms are:

|                  |             |       |       |      |
|------------------|-------------|-------|-------|------|
| For Orders up to | £5          | ..... | 0 25  |      |
| " over           | 5 and up to | £10   | ..... | 0 50 |
| " " 10 "         | 15          | ..... | 0 75  |      |
| " " 15 "         | 20          | ..... | 1 00  |      |

The Money Order Post Offices are furnished with lists of all the Money Order Offices in the United Kingdom, Ontario, Quebec, Nova Scotia, New Brunswick, Prince Edward Island and Newfoundland; and the Postmasters are instructed to afford every information in their power in respect of the places upon which they draw, together with any other information relating to such issues as the intending remitters may desire.

MONEY ORDERS ON THE UNITED STATES.

Money Orders on the United States are drawn in Canada currency, and may be for any sum not exceeding \$40. Postmasters are, however, at liberty to issue two or more separate orders on the United States for \$40 each.

The rate of commission charged on Money Orders on the United States is:

|                                  |      |       |           |
|----------------------------------|------|-------|-----------|
| For any sum not exceeding        | \$20 | ..... | 25 cents. |
| Exceeding \$20 and not exceeding | \$40 | ..... | 40 "      |

Money Orders issued in Canada on the United States are converted into and payable at their value in United States currency.

Money Orders issued in the United States on Canada are drawn in United States currency and converted into and payable at their value in Canada currency.



Before closing we would call our readers attention to a few points in

### THE SUBURBS AND ADJACENT COUNTRY.

#### LACHINE.

First of all, as to the origin of its name, La Chine. The one grand idea which pervaded the minds of the early explorers of the St. Lawrence was that its waters would furnish them a short route to China and India. Filled with this they pushed forward on their way, and when they reached this point, it is said that looking over the expanse of Lake St. Louis, they were overcome with ecstasy and exclaimed, "La Chenie, La Chenie!" So much for tradition concerning the origin of the name.

The village of Lachine was formerly the Canadian headquarters of the Hudson Bay Co., and here, during his lifetime, resided Sir George Simpson, Governor of the Hudson Bay Territory. The village in those days presented a gay appearance, especially on the day set for the departure of the fleet of canoes for the Great North-West.

#### LACHINE RAPIDS.

To shoot the Rapids is, without doubt, the pleasure excursion *par excellence*. To make this delightful trip take the train from Bonaventure Station for Lachine, where connection is made with steamer. The total cost of this pleasant trip is 50 cents.

#### ST. HELEN'S ISLAND.

This beautiful island lies opposite the city. It was for nearly 200 years an important military post. Under the French it was a strongly fortified place, and even at present the defences are not to be despised. It is truly a beautiful island, and even when it was occupied by the Imperial troops, were it not for the white tents seen among the trees, no one would have suspected it to be a strong military post, which probably held more shot and shell in its cool underground magazines than would blow all the Island of Montreal to atoms. The island has been virtually handed over to the civic authorities to be used as a public park, for which it is admirably adapted. It received its name from the beautiful and devoted wife of Champlain, who, by her kindness, so won the hearts and affections of the Indians. It is said that, in accordance with the custom of the day, she carried a small mirror from her neck, and the Indians seeing themselves therein, went to their homes delighted that the beautiful pale-faced lady carried their likeness on her heart.

#### LONGUEUIL

Is situated on the south side of the St. Lawrence, nearly opposite to Montreal, and was once the site of the Baron de Longueuil's chateau and fort, and is now a beautiful village, much frequented by Montrealers in summer.

There are other places which are well worth visiting. Such would be a trip *via* Grand Trunk Railway to the romantic Belœil Mountain, with its mountain lake, its lofty peak, and a pilgrimage to the sacred shrine at its summit. And, again, the line of the Montreal, Portland and Boston Railway will take you to the ancient ruins of Fort Chambly, which have withstood the blast of more than a century's storms, and the attacks of many enemies. It stands almost alone as a relic of French power, and but recently a society in France desired to purchase it and the site from the Government, in order that steps should be taken to preserve its now fast mouldering walls. Its ancient rubble masonry, its massive towers, and, above all, its wonderfully well preserved entrance gate, the masonry of which it was said was specially prepared in Old France and then transported to its destination in old "Chambly Fort by the Richelieu," all combine to add interest to this locality.

#### LAPRAIRIE.

An old French Village, 9 miles above the city, on the opposite shores of the St. Lawrence, the remains of the old palisade and walls which, in the Indian wars, served to protect the settler still remain. The village is worthy of notice from the fact that the first railway connecting Montreal with the United States had its terminus here. But the old village is now just about the same as it was a quarter of a century ago, and its quaint old streets boast of no change.

Finally, we would call the attention of our readers to the advertisements of the Business Houses of Montreal represented in these pages, whose liberality has enabled us to place this our initial publication in your hands, with a cordial wish that it may be a benefit to all.

#### ADIEU.

KENNETH CAMPBELL & CO.,  
**WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS**  
 134 St. Francois Xavier St. MONTREAL.

PREPARED BY  
**WATERBURY**

**COD LIVER OIL,**

The finest Oil in  
 the Market.

**LOTUS WATER**

Orange Blossom Cologne.

ac., ac., ac.



ac., ac., ac.

Genuine Cologne.

FARINAS

Effs Magnesia,

BISHOP'S

Desiccated Ext. of Malt,

PURE

IMPORTERS OF THE

**IMPORTERS OF**

**Genuine Drugs & Pure Chemicals, Perfumery,**  
 Patent Medicines and Toilet Requisites.

J. E. DOYLE & CO.,

IMPORTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF

**CORKS, CAPSULES,**

**Cork Soles,**

*Wire Fasteners, Tinfoil, Bottling  
 Wire, Corking Machines and  
 Bottlers' Materials.*

**94 & 96 St. Bonaventure Street,**

P.O. Box 502. MONTREAL.

N.B.—Corks of any size cut to order.

CRAIG STREET FOUNDRY, MONTREAL.

ROGERS & KING, 645 Craig Street,

SPENCE'S PATENT SECTIONAL HOT WATER & STEAM BOILER.

FOR HEATING PRIVATE RESIDENCES, PUBLIC BUILDINGS, SCHOOLS, CHURCHES,

COLLEGES, CONVENTS, CONSERVATORIES, &c., UPON ECONOMICAL PRINCIPLES.

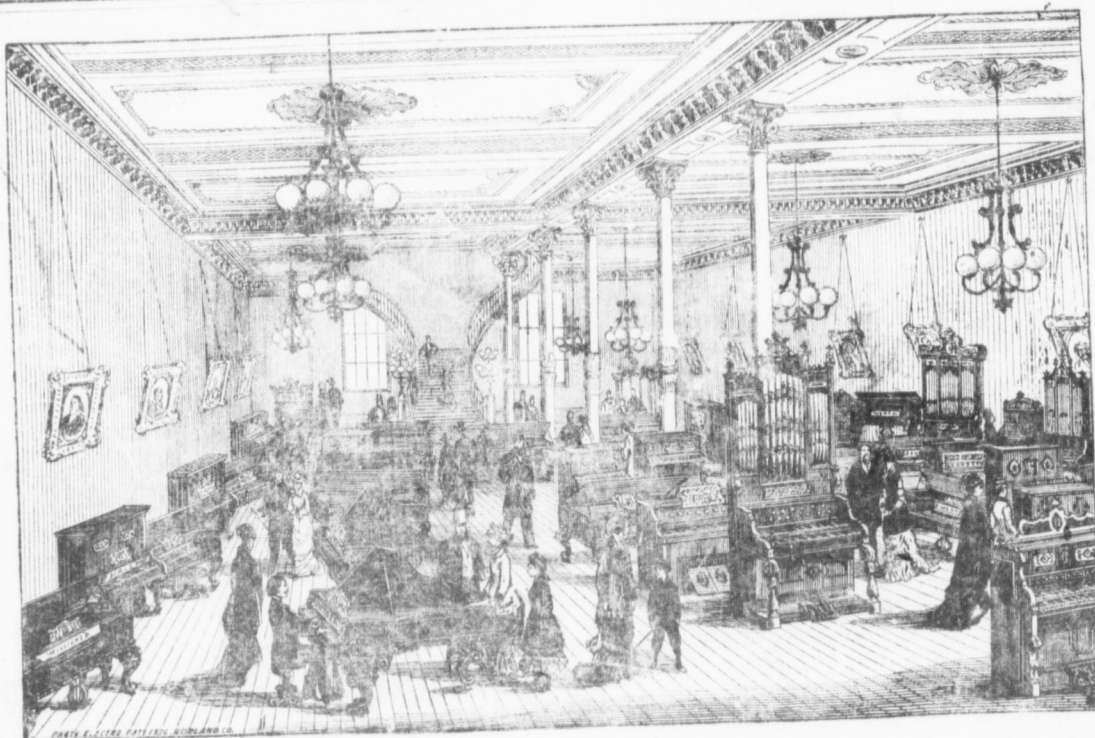


Over 500 in use in all parts of the Dominion of Canada.

Boilers constructed to Cook and heat with one fire.

Circulars containing List of Houses where these Boilers are in use, and Certificates as to qualifications supplied on application.

The Trade supplied with all kinds of Steam and Hot Water Fittings, Coil Screens. Plumbers' Wares always on stock; and House and Machinery Castings made to order.



INTERIOR VIEW OF THE  
**NEW YORK PIANO CO.'S STORES,**  
 226 and 228 St. James Street,  
 MONTREAL.

Opened on the 22nd June by OLIVER KING, Pianist to H.R.H. Princess Louise.

Having now removed into our new store, and completed all our arrangements to supply the trade and public with first-class instruments, both Organs and Pianos, we beg to call special attention to our prices, and to assure the public that we are selling good 7 $\frac{1}{2}$  Octave Rosewood Pianos, guaranteed for five years, from \$225 upwards, and first-class American Organs from \$60 upwards, and that no Piano or Organ in the Dominion, at this price, is equal to those sold by us. We are also Agents for the sale of the

**N. Y. Weber, Hallet & Davis, Vose & Sons, Hale, and the fine Pianos of Heintzman & Co., and R. S. Williams, of Toronto, the Geo. Wood, Bell, Burdet, and other leading organs.**

**THE TRADE SUPPLIED ON LOWEST TERMS.  
 STORING, TUNING AND REPAIRING.**

Having ample accommodation in our new premises, and the best tuners and workmen, we are prepared to attend to this branch of the business and to guarantee satisfaction.

Pianos or Organs Exchanged or Sold on the Instalment Plan. Send for Catalogues to

**N. Y. PIANO CO.,**  
 226 & 228 ST. JAMES STREET, MONTREAL.