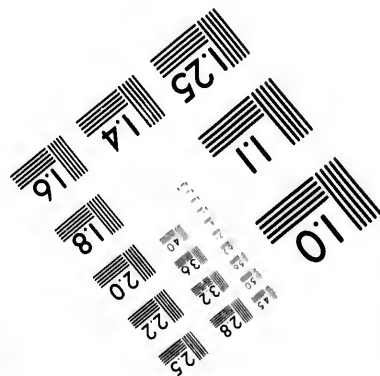
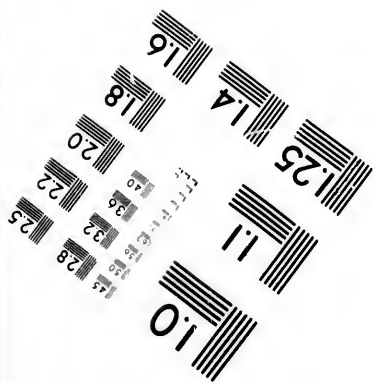
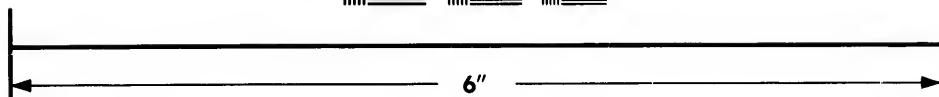
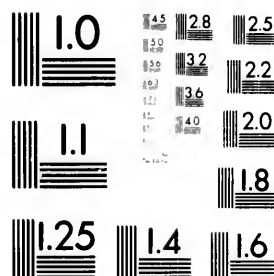


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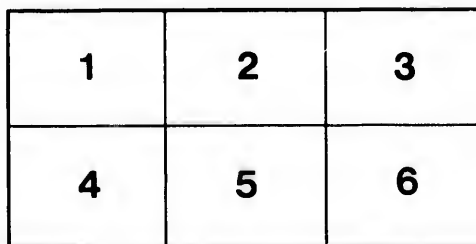
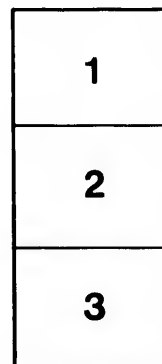
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THE success which attended the French in their discoveries in the Western world excited the jealousy of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, to whom the Pope, according to the ecclesiastical maxims of those days, had confirmed the possession of the New 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 ton 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 *Emerillon*, on the 19th May, 1535. The ships having been separated in a great storm re-united on the 26th 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 Cou-*

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dres, 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 harbor 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 Emerillon 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 the 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 as difficult to recognize its "local habitation," as its "name" from the following description of its 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, or rather picket fences, 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 or lodges of the inhabitants, about fifty in number, were constructed in the form of a tunnel, each fifty feet in breadth. They were formed of wood, covered with bark. Above the doors of these houses, as well as along the outer rows of palisades, ran a gallery, ascended by ladders, where stones and other missiles were ranged in order for the defence of the place. Each house contained several chambers, and the whole were so arranged as to enclose an open court yard where the fire was made. The inhabitants belonged to the

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Huron tribe, and appear to have been more civilized than their neighbours. Being devoted to husbandry and fishing, they 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 fire-arms, their trumpets, their dress, their long beards (fashionable in that age), were all sources of wonder and conjecture 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 that he deemed worthy of notice in the city, Cartier proceeded to examine the mountain in its vicinity. It was even then, according to his account, tilled all around and remarkable for its fertility. He was particularly enchanted with the magnificent and beautiful view presented to him from the summits of its eastern promontory; and so splendid a panorama of "thirty leagues" radius must have given him a lofty and gratifying idea of the country he had been exploring. In honour of the King, his Master, he gave to the elevation the name MOUNT ROYAL, which, with a singular change in its terminational adjective, has been since extended to the city itself, and to the whole of the Island and District in which it is situated. When the change took place does not appear.

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 11th of October they rejoined their companions at St. Croix, and were again visited by Donnacona, whom Cartier seized with the interpreters, and two of the chief inhabitants, and carried them with him on his return to France the ensuing spring.

Cartier again sailed from France on the 23rd of May 1541, 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 Cnamplain 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 Hochelaga 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

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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; 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 16th of May, 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 1610, 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 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 great luxuriance.

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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 greatly remains.

We will insert here an account of the massacre of the Jesuit Missionaries, in the early history of Canada, taken from my large History of Montreal.

In 1646, and several years following, warfare between the Iroquois and the Indians of Canada was waged with extreme ferocity. Many of the French were slain, and very great alarm and distress prevailed in the Colony.

Amongst those who were killed were several priests and a number of Missionaries engaged in converting the Indians. The Mohawks massacred the Jesuit fathers, *Jognes* and *Masse*, in the year last named. In 1648 and 1649, *Daniel*, *Brebœuf* and *Gabriel Lalemant* were put to death, while serving at their missionary stations among the Hurons.

The circumstances attending the end of these devoted men were of a very touching nature. A brief account of them will serve to shew both the spirit which animated the missionaries of those days, and the fiendish disposition of their Iroquois tormentors.

Daniel was in one of the Huron bourgades in July, 1648, calling the people to take part in religious exercises. Most of the warriors were absent. A strong force of Iroquois came upon the place. Most of the people retired for refuge into the rudely constructed chapel, the few defenders being at the palisades. The Iroquois soon broke through these and fell upon the chapel. Daniel said to the terrified Hurons around him "fly, brethren! as for me, here I must stay, and here I will die." Urging them to flee by the rear of the building, he himself passed through the main door, which he closed behind him, and suddenly confronted the assailants. The truculent Iroquois hesitated for a moment at the sight of Daniel in his missionary robes, thus fearlessly advancing. But soon a shower of arrows and musket balls put an end to his life, and he fell dead uttering the name of Christ. The Iroquois set the chapel on fire and flung the body of Daniel into the flames.

Brebœuf and Lalemant experienced a more dreadful fate. They were serving at a missionary station, named by the French St. Ignatius, among the Hurons. On the morning of March 16th, 1649, the place was assaulted by about 1,000 Iroquois. The Huron warriors, sending away the women and children to the nearest bourgade, called St. Louis, defended the palisades. They desired the two missionaries to save themselves, as war was not their business. Brebœuf told them, in reply, that, at such a time, something more than *fire and steel* was wanted, which he and his companion alone could administer.

The palisades were soon forced. Brebœuf and Lalemant remaining behind to console the wounded and dying, the surviving Hurons tried to save themselves by flight, while the Iroquois seized the Missionaries and dragged them along into the town. According to custom, their savage captors compelled them *to run the gauntlet*, drawing themselves up in two rows, and dealing out blows upon the missionaries as they passed between.

Brebœuf and Lalemant were then placed not far from each other, fastened to posts. The torture of the Huron captives was going on around them.

Brebœuf with a fearless aspect consoled the sufferers, addressing them in their own language, and declaring God's judgments against unbelievers. While some cut off the hands of Brebœuf, and pieces of flesh from his arms,

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others applied heated iron to the body of Lalemant. Presently red hot hatchets were connected and hung round their necks like collars. Regardless of the pain Brebœuf continued to speak to his converts and to warn his persecutors. This so incensed these cruel wretches that they cut off his lips and thrust a burning brand into his mouth. Lalemant tried to approach his fellow martyr, but was ruthlessly prevented. When his tormentors had at length tried every species of device without succeeding in causing Brebœuf to manifest the least outward sign of suffering, they tore off his scalp and poured hot water over his head, in mockery of the rite of Baptism. They called him, at the same time by his Huron name, saying "Echon! you say that people's reward will be greater in heaven, the more they suffer here; thank us then for what we make you now endure!" The narrative, from which the foregoing particulars are taken, ends thus: "The eye of the martyr was now dim, and the torturers, from first to last unable to wring from him one sigh of pain, eager to close the scene. Hacking off his feet, they clove open his chest, tore out his noble heart, and devoured it"

Lalemant's torments were prolonged until the following day, when a savage, by a sudden blow with his tomahawk, put an end to his sufferings.

Some of Brebœuf's remains were afterwards brought to Quebec, including his head. His relatives in France, who belonged to a noble family, sent out a hollow silver bust, which, with Brebœuf's skull enclosed and placed under a glass covering, is now to be seen at the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Quebec.

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

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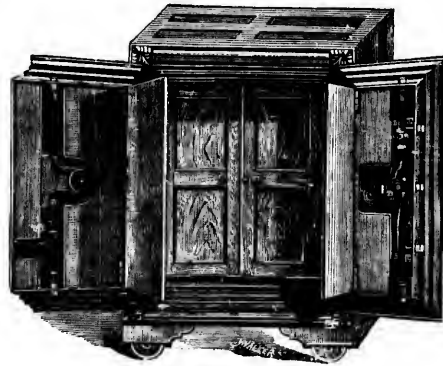
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Generals of high talent. The forces intended to act against Quebec were under the command of the heroic General Wolfe, who had taken Fort Louisburg and subdued the Island of Cape Breton the preceeding year. Wolfe's army, amounting to about 8000 men, 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 defense. He arranged his army of about 12,000 men between the river of Saint-Charles and Falls of Montmorency, to oppose the landing of the British forces, which, in their attack upon his entrenchments, were repulsed. Wolf 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 rendered 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 the 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 6th, 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 13th, 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.

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HISTORY OF MONTREAL

27

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 curés 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 to 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 their 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, merchandise, 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 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

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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 in 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 houses of the Jesuits were 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 fine building. The neighborhood 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 favorable 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 show their sense of the benefits resulting from it, even at this early period, it may be sur-

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ficient 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 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 in 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 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 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 depot in Montreal, was resumed with a new enterprise of the most promising character, and an influx of emigrants 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

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was than in command of the *Pegasus*, 28 guns, one of the squadron under the command of Commodore Sawyer. He landed at 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 occur about to 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.

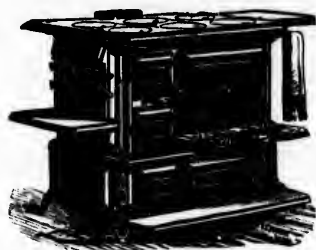
From a calculation made at the time, it was affirmed that a greater number of persons had been carried off by the Cholera in Lower Canada with a population of half a million, in three months, than in Great Britain, with fifteen millions, in six months.

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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 one of rough stone, which were formerly erected, nearly all the structures, whether for private residences or mercantile stores, were formed of hewn stones in front, and many of them displayed considerable state. 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 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 was possible for vessels to go by sea. In fixing upon the spot where it stands, his commands were complied with 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 the English Episcopalians, one for Presbyter-

ians, 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 numbers 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 religions order, it will of course in a few years dwindle entirely away. In the female order there is no restriction, and they are still well filled. The Hôtel-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 sorts 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 live 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 tre-

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mendous rapids above the town where it is hurried over high rocks with a noise that is 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 organisation 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 overthrowing 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 28th of October, when a fuller and unreserved avowal of treasonable designs was made. The *Csp* 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. Papi-neau) 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

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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 Constitutionals 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 Constitutionals 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

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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 Montreal Royal 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 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. Mark, 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 23th, 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 in their allegiance and promising them forgetfulness and immunity for the past, and a continuance 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 parts 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 commence 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 impartial 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

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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.

NOTES SUR L'HISTOIRE DE MONTREAL

Dans ces notes, nous voulons seulement réunir quelques renseignements sur la suite et le développement des constructions de Montréal, depuis la première occupation en 1642 jusqu'à nos jours. Nous compléterons ce travail plus tard, lorsque nous aurons pu découvrir les documents qui se rapportent à notre sujet.

Le site de Montréal, découvert par Cartier en 1535, et nommé ainsi par lui à cause du voisinage de la belle montagne, qui en est encore le principal ornement, fut visité plusieurs fois dans le siècle suivant par M. de Champlain qui, frappé de ses avantages, médita d'y faire un établissement, et, en conséquence, donna à l'île en face, le nom de Sainte-Hélène, en considération de son épouse, Hélène Boullé; plus tard, la grande île au sud fut nommée Saint-Paul, du nom de M. de Maisonneuve, premier gouverneur de Montréal. Voici donc trois points principaux qui attirent les yeux lorsqu'on arrive devant Montréal, et qui rappellent le souvenir des trois personnages les plus illustres qui ont présidé aux premiers établissements de la Nouvelle-France.

Quelques semaines après la mort de Champlain, arrivée le 25 décembre 1635, deux grands serviteurs de Dieu, M. de la Dauversière et M. Olier, ayant reçu en même temps la même inspiration de fonder un établissement au site de Montréal, comme étant un centre propice pour l'évangélisation des nations infidèles, organisèrent une société qui, en 1641, put envoyer une expédition commandée par M. de Maisonneuve, assistée de Mlle Manse, qui devait, avec ses compagnes, fonder un hôpital.

M. de Maisonneuve, au 17 mai 1642, arrive au site de Montréal, si bien placé pour l'objet qu'il se proposait, au centre des nations infidèles, à 60 lieues

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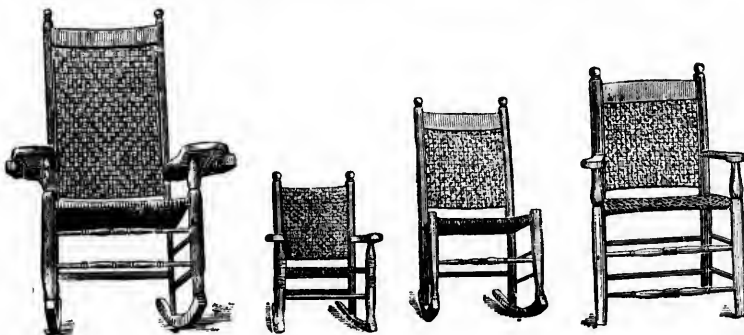
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de la capitale, dans une île protégée par des courants difficiles à traverser, aux pieds des grands rapides que les vaisseaux ne pouvaient dépasser, abrité au nord par une haute montagne qui lui servait à la fois et de protection contre les vents du nord et d'ornement.

L'expédition commence à se cantonner, on fait des travaux de retranchement et on commence par élever un fort, à l'endroit appelé Pointe à Calières et occupé actuellement par ce bel édifice que l'on voit de toutes parts sur les bords du fleuve, avec sa tour à horloge qui domine les quais et qui est consacré aux offices de la Douane de Montréal.

C'est à ce point, qui est si bien placé en évidence au milieu du port, sur un promontoire avancé dans le fleuve qui, bâti et fortifié par M. de Maisonneuve, résista pendant 35 ans avec son intrépide gouverneur à toutes les attaques des Iroquois, et est comme le berceau de cette ville qui devait avoir tant de développement et devenir la métropole commerciale et industrielle de la Nouvelle-France.

M. de Maisonneuve bâtit dans le fort une chapelle, un hôpital pour les malades, des logements pour la garnison et les nouveaux néophytes, enfin des magasins d'entrepôt pour le commerce avec les Sauvages. Le 6 janvier 1648, il alla planter une croix sur le sommet de la montagne, comme un étendard, qui devait servir de recours à la protection du ciel et d'appel aux tribus idolâtres.

L'année suivante, comme l'enceinte du fort devenait trop étroite, M. de Maisonneuve bâtit, sous la protection des canons du fort, un hôpital avec une chapelle qui de plus furent entourés de murs solides avec meurtrières, que les Sauvages plus d'une fois attaquèrent sans pouvoir les entamer.

Les nations Iroquoises ne découvrirent l'établissement de ce poste avancé que l'année qui suivit l'arrivée de M. de Maisonneuve, qui s'était mis en état de défense; mais, dès ce moment, Montréal devint le but de toutes leurs attaques. Chaque année, au retour du printemps, les tribus sauvages arrivaient devant le fort, l'environnaient, veillaient sur toutes les issues, tendaient des embuscades à ceux qui allaient cultiver au-delà de la portée des canons du fort, et se croyaient sans cesse à la veille d'exterminer cette petite troupe si aventureuse. C'est en 1644 que M. de Maisonneuve tua un chef sauvage, à l'endroit appelé maintenant la *Place-d'Armes*.

Les années suivantes se passèrent en alarmes et en surprises continuelles, les Sauvages firent de nombreuses victimes parmi les cultivateurs, la garnison était continuellement harcelée, attaquée, décimée, mais ce fut une grande surprise pour les Sauvages lors qu'après quatre années d'efforts continuels, ils virent, en 1648, construire, au sud du fort, une nouvelle redoute qui devait servir de moulin et de point d'observation, montrant ainsi que, malgré toutes les attaques, ils étaient décidés à rester en cet endroit et à ne jamais l'abandonner.

En 1651, M. de Maisonneuve établit une commune, pour le pâturage, d'un arpent de largeur sur 40 arpents de longueur, sous la protection du fort le long du fleuve c'est ce qu'on appelle encore actuellement rue des Commissaires et rue de la Commune; il était convenu que l'on reprendrait ce terrain à mesure que l'on aurait besoin pour établir les citoyens et faire le port.

En 1652 Lambert Closse, lieutenant de M. de Maisonneuve, avec quelques hommes extermine une colonie d'Iroquois vers la rue McGill, et repousse une autre tribu à la Pointe St. Charles où l'on avait établi une redoute; à par-

tir de ce moment, on commence à bâtir des maisons ; voici quel sont ceux qui s'établirent les premiers : Jean Descaries et Jean Leduc, André Demers, Jacques Picot et Jean Aubuchon, Jacques Menier et Charles LeMoyné, Azarie Ducharme et Jean Vallée. Nous citons ces noms en faisant remarquer qu'ils sont maintenant représentés par des familles nombreuses et prospères.

En 1654 la Sœur Bourgeoys qui venait d'arriver et qui devint la fondatrice de la Congrégation, rétablit la croix de la montagne qui avait été détruite par le froid, ou par les Iroquois ; vers le même temps, on établit un nouveau cimetière à la Place d'Armes. En 1656, on posa la première pierre d'une grande Eglise auprès du cimetière. Ce fut alors qu'on établit une redoute sur la rue Notre-Dame là où se trouve la rue St. Denis pour protéger les travailleurs établis sur les versants du Côteau S. Louis. Le nom de ce coteau subsiste encore dans la rue voisine, rue St. Louis.

En 1657, la Sœur Bourgeoys commence la construction de l'Eglise de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours, l'année suivante M. de Maisonneuve lui donne un terrain avec une maison pour établir une école, la Sœur y entra le 30 Avril, jour de Ste. Catherine de Sienna. C'est en cette année qu'arrivèrent les premiers prêtre de St. Sulpice, ils furent logés d'abord dans les bâtiments de l'Hôpital.

En 1658 on éleva une nouvelle redoute sur le Côteau St. Louis qui devait protéger les travailleurs, c'était sur l'endroit où se trouve maintenant le Carré Dalhousie. Cette redoute, augmentée plus tard et muni de bastions et de retranchements, devint la citadelle.

En 1659, on avait 40 maisons bien bâties, avec murs épais et meurtrières, isolées les unes des autres, mais assez rapprochées pour pouvoir se défendre, en cas d'attaque ; c'était comme autant de redoutes assez fortes pour rendre inutile le premier fort qui continua de servir de résidence au gouverneur, mais dont on cessa dès lors de réparer les bastions, dégradés considérablement chaque année par les glaces et la débacle du printemps.

Ce fut vers ce temps que, pour protéger les travailleurs qui se répandaient toujours de plus en plus, on établit trois fiefs considérables sur trois points éloignés. Le fief Ste. Marie, au pied du courant, près de la traverse de Longueuil, d'où est venu le nom de rue Ste. Marie. De plus, le fief St. Gabriel, ainsi nommé en l'honneur de son patron par M. de Quéylus, premier curé de St. Sulpice, à Montréal, et enfin, au nord dans le Faubourg St. Laurent, un autre fief donné par M. de Maisonneuve, à son lieutenant Lambert Closse. En chacun de ces fiefs, on établit des redoutes, des logements pour les travailleurs, des batiments d'exploitation.

Lambert Closse quitta le fort et alla loger, avec des hommes dévoués, dans la redoute qu'il avait fait construire, de là, il pouvait protéger tous le nord de la ville.

Nous avons de ce temps, une lettre de M. d'Argemoy qui peint Montréal suivant les idées qu'on en avait alors et qui ont bien changé depuis.

Il faut, dit-il que je vous entretienne de Montréal, place qui fait tant de bruit et qui est si peu de chose. J'en parle comme savant ; j'y ai été ce printemps et je puis vous assurer que si j'étais peintre, je l'aurais bientôt dessinée. Montréal est une île assez difficile à aborder, même en chaloupe, à cause des grands courants du fleuve St. Laurent, particulièrement à une demie lieue en dessous, il y a un fort, ou les chaloupes abondent, qui tombe en ruines.

“ On a commencé une redoute et fait un moulin sur une petite éminence

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"fort avantageuse pour la défense de l'habitation. Il y a environ quarante maisons, presque toutes à la vue les uns des autres, et en cela bien situées parce qu'elles se défendent en partie."

Malgré toutes ces constructions, néanmoins le pays était encore tellement exposé aux courses des Iroquois que, en 1660, Mlle Manse demanda à M. de Maisonneuve de lui laisser bâtir dans l'intérieur du Fort, une grange en pierre de 60 sur 30 pieds pour préserver ses récoltes. Vers le même temps, les Iroquois firent encore plusieurs invasions redoutables; ils avaient résolu d'exterminer les Français et de s'établir à Montréal comme étant un point d'une importance extrême pour l'occupation du pays, mais M. de Maisonneuve fit si bien veiller à la garde du territoire que dans les diverses incursions des Sauvages, ils ne purent surprendre qu'un très petit nombre de cultivateurs.

Pour comprendre maintenant quel fut le développement de Montréal dans les années suivantes, il est nécessaire de parler des domaines et seigneuries qui furent constitués autour de la ville, et qui étaient destinés à servir de défenses avancées pour protéger la ville, et même l'île entière.

On établit sur la Rivière St. Pierre, un fief de 300 arpents d'étendue qui fut accordé au Major Dupuy qui avait remplacé le Major Closse. Le concessionnaire était tenu d'y bâtir une redoute avec des bâtiments d'exploitation et d'éloigner de ce côté la tentative des Sauvages.

On établit encore plusieurs fiefs sur la rive gauche du St. Laurent, le fief de Laprairie, qui fut cédé aux PP. Jésuites, ensuite après le Sault St. Louis, le fief de Gentilly, des îles-Courcelles et de la baie d'Urgé, en approchant du lac des Deux Montagnes, le fief de Boisbriant, en revenant par le nord, d'autres fiefs sont cédés à différents officiers, et enfin, à la rivière des Prairies, deux fiefs nommés de Carion et de Morel, donnés à deux officiers pour protéger l'île de ce côté, et empêcher de débarquer les Sauvages qui venaient par la rivière de l'Assomption.

Dans les années qui suivirent, on étendit encore l'occupation du pays, sur les deux rives du fleuve pour protéger l'établissement de l'île de Montréal contre les incursions des Sauvages. M. de Laubia, du régiment Broglie, obtint deux lieues de front et de profondeur sur le lac St. Pierre, son sergent, de Labadie, obtint le territoire voisin, et de Moras fut mis en possession de l'île qui est à l'embouchure de la rivière Nicolet. M. de Normanville obtint les terres plus voisines de Montréal. C'est alors que furent constituées les seigneuries de Lavaltrie, de Repentigny, de St. Ours, de Berthelot, concédées à des officiers, ou des employés du gouvernement que l'on voulait récompenser.

Ceci était pour protéger le nord, mais du côté sud c'est-à-dire sur la rive droite du fleuve, il était encore bien plus important de fortifier le pays contre les Iroquois qui descendaient continuellement par la rivière Richelieu pour aller se jeter ensuite sur Montréal, Trois Rivière et Québec.

Dans ce dessin, M. Talon fit des concessions en grand nombre à M. de Berthier, capitaine au régiment de Carrigan: il donna le territoire en face de l'embouchure de la Rivière Richelieu, à M. Dupas, l'île en face qui porte maintenant ce nom; M. de Sorel, capitaine au même régiment, tout le pays des deux côtés de la Rivière Richelieu, sur deux lieues de profondeur: les autres rives du fleuve furent accordées à MM. de St. Ours, l'un capitaine et l'autre enseigne au régiment de Carrigan; M. de Chambly reçut le fort St.

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Louis et toutes les terres adjacentes; vinrent ensuite les terres données à M. de Contrecoeur, M. de Varenne, M. de Boisbriant, M. Boucher, etc., etc.

Enfin M. Charles Lemoyne reçut les terres situées entre la seigneurie de M. Boucher et la seigneurie de Laprairie donnée aux PP. Jésuites, puis au delà de Laprairie, il obtint encore deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur, et il appela cette seigneurie du nom de Châteaugai, quelle porte encore. Tous ces fiefs peuplés par les soldats appartenant aux compagnies des officiers qui s'y établissaient devinrent l'origine de bourgs et villages considérables tels que Sorel, Chambly, Berthier, St Ours, Contrecoeur, Verchère, Lavaltrie, Varennes, Boucherville, Longueuil, Laprairie, Châteaugai.

Montréal ainsi protégée contre les incursions des Iroquois, et étant appelée à être le centre d'une population nombreuse; il fut bientôt nécessaire de tracer des alignements réguliers, pour l'établissement des constructions. Ce fut M. Dollier de Canon, Supérieur du Séminaire et représentant les Seigneurs de Montréal, qui détermina ces alignements, fixa le parcours des différentes rues et donna les noms qui ont été conservés jusqu'à présent. Il est donc intéressant d'en connaître l'origine, c'est ce que nous allons exposer suivant le procès verbal qui fut rédigé le 12 Mars 1672.

M. Dollier de Canon traça d'abord au centre une grande rue qui parcourait toute la ville et qui devait être la rue principale: il lui donna le nom de Notre-Dame, en l'honneur de la Très-Sainte Vierge qui avait été choisie comme patronne de la ville. Il traça ensuite une autre rue dans un sens parallèle, à laquelle il donna le nom de St. Jacques, en l'honneur de M. Jacques Olier, l'un des premiers fondateurs de l'établissement de Montréal.

Une autre rue tracée plus près du fleuve reçut le nom de St. Paul, en l'honneur de M. Paul de Maisonneuve, premier Gouverneur de la ville.

Dans le sens transversal, il traça plusieurs autres rues qui aboutissaient au fleuve. A la première il donna le nom de St. Pierre, en l'honneur du prince des Apôtres, et aussi en considération de M. de Fancamp, l'un des premiers fondateurs qui portait ce nom; la seconde rue reçut le nom de St. François en l'honneur de St. François, patron de M. Dollier de Canon; * la troisième rue reçut le nom de St. Joseph, en l'honneur de ce saint patriarche; la quatrième rue reçut le nom de St. Lambert, en l'honneur de M. Lambert Closse, lieutenant de M. Maisonneuve, qui avait été tué dans une rencontre avec les Iroquois; la cinquième rue reçut le nom de St. Gabriel, en l'honneur de M. Gabriel de Queylus, 1er curé de Montréal, et de M. Gabriel Souart qui fut son successeur; la sixième rue reçut le nom de St. Charles en considération de M. Charles Lemoyne, qui avait rendu de si grands services à la Colonie.

Le site où M. Dollier de Canon, avait tracé ces rues était admirablement choisi pour l'emplacement et la défense d'une ville. C'était un plateau élevé et escarpé au-dessus du fleuve, ayant la forme d'un carré long ou parallélogramme d'un mille et demi de longueur par un tiers de mille en largeur, où ce plateau défendu d'un côté par le fleuve, l'était de l'autre par un vallon profond faisant le tour, et où coulait un cours d'eau en communication avec la rivière et dont on pouvait grossir les eaux à volonté, ce rectangle, coupé très nettement à ses angles, était donc à l'abri de toutes parts.

* Ce nom désignait St. François d'Assise dans la pensée de M. Dollier de Canon, mais dans la suite Mgr de Laval ayant donné St. François Xavier comme l'un des principaux patrons du Canada, cette rue prit insensiblement le nom de ce saint.

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Les rues se couvrirent successivement de constructions, et les officiers qui avaient obtenus des terres considérables dans les environs et qui les avaient mises en culture et en rapport, bâtirent aussi des résidences dans la ville, pour passer la plus rude saison de l'année et pour entretenir leurs relations avec les traitants et avec l'administration locale. M. de Longueuil avait son hôtel à l'emplacement actuel du Marché Bonsecours; M. de Vaudreuil là où se trouve la Place Jacques-Cartier; M. de Ramezai, à l'emplacement de l'École Normale; M. de Maricourt avait sa résidence là où se trouve la Maison des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes; M. de Beaujeu avait son hôtel à l'extrémité de la rue Notre-Dame, près des Récollets.

De plus sur l'île Ste-Hélène on voyait la résidence d'été des Sieurs de Longueuil, qui en outre avaient de l'autre côté du fleuve leur manoir environné de leurs terres en plein rapport. Le Gouverneur de Frontenac écrivait vers 1680 en parlant du Sieur de Longueuil: "Son fort et sa maison nous donnent une idée des Châteaux de France fortifiés." Ce fort était bâti en pierre avec quatre tours aux angles, sur la rive où se trouve le bourg de Longueuil en face de Montréal.

24 Juillet 1749—Ce matin j'allai en bateau de Laprairie à Montréal, la rivière St-Laurent. A notre arrivée nous trouvâmes une foule de gens réunis à la porte de la ville par où nous devons entrer. Ils étaient très désireux de nous voir, et ils nous assurèrent que nous étions les premiers Suédois qui furent venus à Montréal.

A notre débarquement le Gouverneur de la ville nous avait envoyé un capitaine qui m'invita à le suivre à la maison du Gouverneur auquel il me présenta. Le Baron de Longueuil n'était encore que Vice-Gouverneur, mais il attendait chaque jour la promotion de France. Il me reçut plus poliment et généreusement que je ne pourrais l'exprimer, et me montra des lettres du Gouverneur-Général à Québec, M. le Marquis de la Galissonnière, qui mentionnait qu'il avait reçu des ordres de la Cour de France, pour pourvoir à tous mes besoins dans mon voyage, aux frais de Sa Majesté Chrétienne, etc., etc.

Les hommes ici sont extrêmement polis et saluent tout ceux qu'ils rencontrent dans les rues. Les dames et les hommes portent des éventails dans les moments de grande chaleur. La paix conclue récemment entre la France et l'Angleterre fut proclamée aujourd'hui. Les soldats étaient sous les armes, les canons des remparts furent tirés et accompagnés de salves et de mousquetterie. Le soir on tira des feux d'artifice et la ville fut illuminée. Les rues étaient pleines de monde. Le Gouverneur m'invita à souper et à partager la joie des citoyens; il y avait à cette réunion un grand nombre d'officiers et de personnes de distinction, etc., etc.

28 Juillet.—Ce matin j'accompagne le Gouverneur, Baron de Longueuil et sa famille, à une île appelée Ste-Hélène, qui est sa propriété. Elle est en face de la ville et près du côté opposé du fleuve. Le Gouverneur y a une très jolie résidence avec un grand jardin précédé d'une cour; sur l'île se trouve un moulin.

1er Août. — Le Gouverneur-Général du Canada a résidé ordinairement à Québec, mais il vient souvent à Montréal, où il passe l'hiver. Pendant son séjour à Montréal il demeure dans ce qu'on appelle "le Chateau," qui est une grande maison de pierre, bâti par le Gouverneur-Général de Vaudreuil, et appartenant encore à ses descendants qui le louent au roi.

Montréal est la seconde ville en Canada quant à son étendue et sa richesse;

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mais elle est la première pour sa belle position et la douceur de son climat. A quelque lieues au-dessus de la ville, le St-Laurent se divise en plusieurs branches, et forme ainsi plusieurs îles, parmi lesquelles l'île de Montréal est la plus grande. Elle est longue de dix lieues de France et large de quatre dans sa plus grande largeur. La ville de Montréal est bâtie sur le côté est de l'île, le long de la plus considérable branche du St-Laurent, ce qui rend sa situation très belle et très avantageuse. La ville est quadrangulaire ou plutôt c'est un parallélogramme rectangulaire qui se tend le long du fleuve; de l'autre côté elle est environnée de champs à blé très productifs, de prairies charmantes et de bois très agréables. Elle a pris son nom de Montréal d'une haute montagne située à un demi mille à l'ouest de la ville, qui élève sa tête au-dessus des bois,—c'est J. Cartier qui donna ce nom au site lorsqu'il le visita en 1535; une ville indienne située au pied s'appelait *Hochelaga*. Les prêtres, suivant leur coutume de donner des noms de saints à chaque établissement appelèrent Montréal du nom de Ville Marie, mais ce fut le premier nom qui prévalut. C'est une ville agréable, bien fortifiée, et entourée de murailles élevées et solides. Sur le côté est, elle est défendue par la rivière St-Laurent, et par l'autre côté par un vallons profond rempli d'eau qui protège la ville contre toute surprise de la part de ennemis. Cependant elle ne pourrait soutenir un long siège, à cause de son étendue qui exige une garnison très nombreuse, et parce qu'elle est composée surtout de construction en bois. Il y a plusieurs églises, parmi lesquelles je mentionnerai d'abord celle qui appartient aux prêtres de St-Sulpice; ensuite celle des Jésuites; celle des pères Franciscains, celle appartenant à la Congrégation, et celle de l'hôpital. La première par les ornements extérieurs et intérieurs, est de beaucoup la plus belle des églises de la ville et même de tout le Canada, les prêtres du séminaire de St-Sulpice ont une grande résidence, où ils vivent en communauté. La maison des Franciscains est spacieuse et entourée de murs solides, mais elle n'est pas si belle que la précédente. Le collège des Jésuites est petit mais bien bâti. Chacune de ces demeures a des grands jardins pour l'agrément et l'usage des communautés auxquelles ils appartiennent. Plusieurs des maisons de la ville sont en pierre, les autres en bois mais bâties avec soin. Les maisons les plus considérables ont des galeries sur la rue où l'on vient s'asseoir le matin et le soir. Les rues sont longues, spacieuses, en ligne droite et régulières, coupées à angles droits par les rues adjacentes, quelques unes seulement sont pavées. Les portes de la ville sont nombreuses; il y en a cinq sur le fleuve dont deux sont très grandes; il y en a aussi plusieurs sur l'autre côté de la ville.

Le vendredi, il y a un jour de marché, les habitants des environs apportent leurs denrées, et les gens de la ville se fournissent pour toute la semaine, les indiens viennent ce jour là en grand nombre dans la ville pour vendre et acheter.

La déclinaison de l'aiguille est de dix degrés 38 minutes par la boussole. M. Billion, un des prêtres du séminaire, qui a un goût particulier pour les mathématiques et l'astronomie, a dessiné un méridien dans le jardin du séminaire qu'il m'a dit avoir examiné de jour et de nuit et qu'il a trouvé très exact. J'ai composé ma boussole avec son méridien et j'ai trouvé absolument la même déclinaison.

Suivant M. Billion, la latitude de Montréal est de 45 degrés et 27 minutes.

Le voyageur se rend ensuite de Montréal à Québec et il fait des observations intéressantes; il constate que toutes les rives du fleuve étaient déjà oc-

cupées et en plein rapport, toutes les terres bâties et ayant leurs bâtiments d'exploitation, or il écrit en 1740, c'est ainsi qu'il s'exprime :

"Le pays des deux côtés du fleuve, est très agréable et le bon état de la culture, ajoute beaucoup à la beauté du pays. On peut appeler tout ce parcours, un village commençant à Montréal et finissant à Québec, sur une étendue de 180 milles, car les maisons de ferme ne sont jamais à plus de cinq arpents de distance les unes des autres, et souvent à trois arpents. L'aspect de cette disposition est excessivement remarquable surtout quand la rivière est en droite ligne, parce qu'alors les maisons semblent plus rapprochées et présentent l'effet de l'avenue d'un village.

HOTEL-DIEU DE MONTREAL, 1652.

A. D. 1640, le Canada était resté presque sans culture ; et l'on y comptait à peine deux cents français y compris les femmes, les enfants et les religieuses de Québec. C'est alors que Dieu inspira à un pieux laïque d'établir une colonie pour honorer la Sainte-Vierge dans l'île de Montréal. M. Jérôme Le Royer de la Dauversière, lieutenant-général au présidial de la Flèche en Anjou, unit ses plans à ceux de l'illustre fondateur du séminaire de St-Sulpice, M. Olier, qui presque simultanément avait eu le même généreux dessein. Des personnes de la Cour, et des prêtres vertueux, brûlant de zèle pour la propagation de la foi, s'associèrent aux fondateurs pour faire l'acquisition de l'île de Montreal, et ils apprécierent les avantages qu'elle offrait à l'exécution de leurs projets apostoliques. L'association se forma sous le nom de "Messieurs et Dames de la Société de Notre-Dame de Montréal pour la conversion des sauvages de la Nouvelle-France."

Les hardis colons destinés à ce nouveau poste, le plus avancé de civilisation dans cette partie c'u globe, s'étaient embarqués, dès l'année précédente, conduits par un pieux et brave gentilhomme Champenois, M. de Maisonneuve. Le 17 mai 1642, ils mirent pied à terre dans la partie de l'île connue plus tard sous le nom de *Pointe à Callières*, et ils s'y établirent au nombre de quarante-cinq. Cette petite troupe comprenait des soldats et des ouvriers de divers états tous choisis pour leur piété et leurs bonnes mœurs ; Melle Mance en faisait partie. Cette femme intrépide se rendait en Canada pour y fonder un Hôtel-Dieu, et préparer les voies aux sœurs Hospitalières de St. Joseph, qui venaient de s'établir à la Flèche, en sorte qu'à Montréal le premier hôpital prit naissance avec la première chapelle. Mlle. Mance partagea avec joie les dangers, les épreuves et les privations des commencements de Ville-Marie.

Le 1er Novembre 1669, trois sœurs arrivèrent de France pour apporter à Montréal la stabilité et la profession solennelles.

Au mois d'Août 1662, la Sœur Marie Morin entra à l'Hôtel-Dieu comme novice à l'âge de 18 ans et demie, et c'est la première sœur d'origine Canadienne qui ait fait ses vœux à Montréal. Elle vécut 82 ans, et c'est à elle que l'on doit les *Annales de l'Hôtel-Dieu*, mémoire du plus touchant et du plus édifiant intérêt, qu'elle a écrit jusqu'au 29 Septembre 1725.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE-DAME DE MONTREAL, 1658.

Marguerite Bourgeoys naquit à Troyes, en Champagne, en 1620, et elle commença par faire partie de la congrégation *externe*, établie dans cette ville

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Sœur Bourgeoys arriva à Montréal le 16 Novembre 1658, et elle déploya dans cette Colonie la Charité d'une héroïne et d'un apôtre. Ville-Marie ne se composait alors que d'une cinquantaine de cabanes, et il n'y avait qu'un très-petit nombre d'enfant en bas âge, trop jeunes pour suivre une école. La Sœur Bourgeoys se fit alors la servante de M. de Maisonneuve ; elle s'occupa du soin de la Chapelle et des mille œuvres que son ingénieuse charité sut inventer.

En 1657, le Sœur Bourgeoys put ouvrir une véritable école et elle la commença dans une étable, le seul local que l'on put mettre à sa disposition, vu l'état de pauvreté de la colonie. L'année suivante, elle se rendit en France pour y chercher du secours, et elle ramena de Troyes quatre jeunes personnes, avec lesquelles elle fonda la Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Montréal. En 1666 leur établissement avait déjà prospéré, et en outre d'une école pour les petites filles de la classe ouvrière, la Sœur Bourgeoys organisait un pensionnat de demoiselles, et une congrégation externe à l'exemple de celle de Troyes.

LES SŒURS GRISES, 1747.

L'Hôpital-Général de Montréal doit sa première fondation à un vertueux citoyen de cette ville, M. François Charon de la Barre, qui voulut y consacrer ses biens et sa personne. Deux autres pieux laïques, MM. Jean Fredin et Pierre Le Ber, le secondèrent puissamment, et donnèrent avec lui commencement à son œuvre de charité, de zèle et de désintéressement. M. Le Ber était le frère de la sainte Recluse qui vécut vingt ans dans une cellule du Couvent de la Congrégation de Ville-Marie, sans communication avec le monde. Il resta fidèle à sa vocation jusqu'à sa mort, ne fit point de vœux, mais termina une vie sainte comme pensionnaire, à l'Hôpital Général, en Octobre 1707. Les trois amis voulaient former une Communauté de Frères Hospitaliers, destinés à soigner des hommes pauvres et infirmes.

Dès 1688, M. Charon et ses deux associés obtinrent du Supérieur de la Maison de St. Sulpice de Montréal un terrain convenable à la Pointe Callières, et ils firent bientôt à leurs frais plusieurs autres acquisitions pour servir à la fondation de l'hôpital.

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MONTREAL FROM 1816

SWAMPS, CREEKS AND HILLS WHERE NOW IS LEVEL GROUND.

Viger garden was then a swamp, and from this swamp a sluggish creek or ditch ran south-westerly along what is now Craig street, past the east end St. Antoine street, making a turn at Dow's brewery, coming east through the "Priests' garden," across McGill street at St. Ann's market and into the river, where the Custom House now stands. Its lower course was at least twenty feet deep, allowing canoes in times of high water to come up to McGill street. Over its banks was thrown all the filth and refuse of the city, to be washed away once a year by the spring freshets. It was crossed by four bridges, over which ran roads into the country. In the bed of this creek is now Graig street tunnel, the main sewer of the city.

About where St. Louis street now is was a small deep pond, the resort of muskrats and waterfowl. Between Bonsecours street and St. Mary was "Citadel Hill," sixty feet high, occupied by the military, having on its summit a large block house, where cannon were fired at sunrise and at noon, and a sentry paced constantly. The eastern portion of this hill, where Dalhousie square is now, was removed in 1812 to construct the plateau of the Champ de Mars, and in 1819 the remainder, between Bonsecours street and the square, was taken to fill up and level off the pond just mentioned. Mr. Dorwin was one of the contractors in the latter removal and earth to the depth of 55 feet was taken from where the old Donagani Hotel stands, and St. Mary street was thus joined with Notre-Dame. There was a tradition among the old settlers that the hill had originally been built with material dug from the pond, but this was disproved by the disclosure through it of the natural strata and layers of earth. On the side of the hill next the pond were found several coffins, some of them well preserved. The coroner was notified, but instead of holding a long judicial and scientific investigation he ordered them to be

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tumbled into the pond with the rest of the earth. Under the block-house on the summit was found a human skeleton wrapped in the remains of an old blanket.

Five roads, corresponding to St. Mary, St. Lawrence, St. Antoine, St. Joseph and Wellington streets, ran out of the city to the country, four of them passing through groups of houses forming four small suburbs.

QUEBEC SUBURBS.

The Quebec suburbs, the most aristocratic locality outside the city limits consisted of a score or two of buildings, mostly small, scattered along both sides of St. Mary street from a gate at the east end of St. Paul street to beyond Molson's Brewery. There were a few side lanes, the outlines of the present cross streets, and the Papineau Road had just been opened through which the *habitants* from the country to the north and east began to pass as the shortest way to market. On the right hand passing down were the three fine stone residences of Bishop Mountain, Judge Reid, and Baron Grant, all now standing, the last afterwards bought by William Molson. Molson's Brewery stood then as now, and a short distance beyond was a foundry carried on by the large firm of Allison, Turner & Co. Between the two was a shipyard, the only one then in the place, where a shipbuilder named Johnson built vessels for Mr. James Miller, and below the foundry was the fine country residence of the Hon. John Richardson' the prime mover in the digging of the Lachine canal. In Hochelaga were a few farm-houses and a tavern or two.

ST. LAWRENCE SUBURBS.

St. Lawrence suburb, the most populous of the four, commenced at a bridge over the creek at the foot of St. Lawrence street. This street, as far up as where Ontario now intersects, was quite thickly lined with small low wooden buildings. Above Sherbrooke street, before reaching the Mile End tavern, there were but two houses, both of stone, and on the left side of the street, then belonging to John Clark, and now the property of the Bagg estate. Taylor's brewery was then occupied by Thomas French as a tannery and Geo. Wurtele kept the "Farmers' Hotel" in the old house now standing opposite the St. Lawrence market and called the "Glasgow Hotel." Sherbrooke street was then opened from St. Lawrence street about as far west as Bleury. In 1819 two fine residences were built on this street, one by Jacob Hall, and the other by Torrance. They were both prominent objects to the citizens below, and the latter being the only cut-stone structure outside the main city, was the admiration of every passer-by. It is now the residence of the Molson family. To the west, "The Towers," still well preserved, had even then been standing for over a hundred years, and are probably the oldest buildings in Montreal. A foot bridge crossed the creek at Bleury street, and a narrow lane ran up about as far as Dorchester street, along which straggled about half-a-dozen small houses. This was called "Flirtation Lane" and was a favorite promenade for romantic couples during the long twilight of the summer evenings.

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ST. ANTOINE SUBURBS.

St. Antoine suburbs began at a bridge crossing the creek at the east end of St. Antoine street and was a road with several cross lanes pretty closely built up as far west as Mountain street. There was only one first-class house, that of Norman A. McLeod, a rich "North-Wester," or member of the North-West Company. The chief man of this company, the Hon. William McGillivray, had a fine stone residence in Cote St. Antoine, about the end of Dorchester street, the most magnificent building in the whole city, afterwards owned by the Hon. Charles Wilson.

STEAMBOATING ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

In 1807 Robert Fulton had launched the first steamboat in the world on the Hudson. In 1808 John and Henry Winans built a small barge shaped steamboat on Lake Champlain, called the "Vermont," which was wrecked near St. Johns in the fall of 1815. In November 1809, the "Accommodation," built by John Molson, the first steamboat ever seen on the St. Lawrence, made her trial trip from Montreal to Quebec in 66 hours, including 30 hours stoppage on the way. She was not a success, however, and next year he built the "Malsham," and in 1813 the "Swiftsure," which made her first trip to Quebec on May 4. In 1815 the "Car of Commerce" was built by an association of merchants in opposition to Molson, and was, perhaps, a little swifter boat than any of those preceding her. But in the spring of 1817 John Molson launched the "Lady Sherbrooke," which being the largest and swiftest at once became the most popular boat on the river. She once made a trip to Quebec in 16 hours, which was heralded all over the country and often boasted of by her commander, Captain Cousit. He had formerly been a Lieutenant in the English Navy and was a regular old salt. He was famous for his dinners on board, which were got up in John Bull style, with plenty of roast beef and plum pudding. A passage to Quebec in the "Lady Sherbrooke" cost \$8 down and \$10 up. All these steamboats were heavy, full-bowed vessels, sloop-rigged, with flush decks, berths below, side wheels, and low pressure engines, of about 45 or 50 horse-power. In the passage up from Quebec they needed to take every advantage of wind and tide, and the manner of their being towed up St. Mary's current has been spoken of. Such a thing as stemming the rapids above the city was not thought of. In 1818, John D. Ward, an American, a quiet, sober-faced young man, arrived in this city and went to work in Allison, Turner & Co.'s foundry, and being very enterprising established the next year the "Eagle" foundry for himself. He spent a week in sounding the channel above the city and declared a boat could be built which would go to Laprairie. He got a few capitalists interested in the matter and a steamboat was built under his directions, he himself constructing the engine. One fine afternoon in the summer of 1819 it was announced that the steamboat "Montreal" would make a trip to Laprairie and back, and a great crowd assembled on the river bank, everyone, even old John Molson, saying she would never make the passage. She started, however, and after two or three hours' watching by the incredulous crowd it was seen that she had passed the

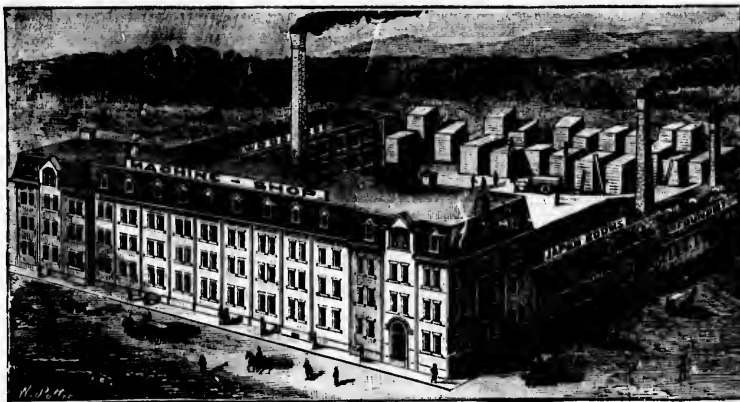
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AGENT GENERAL



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COIN DE LA RUE BEAUDRY.

"Trois Roches" and reached her destination. It was then said that she would strand on her downward passage, but she arrived safely, and steamboats have run regularly to Laprairie during the summer season ever since.

THE MONEY OF OUR FATHERS.

Most of the money in use was silver. The coins were Spanish dollars French half-crowns valued at two shillings and ninepence, pistareens, valued at once shilling, and sevenpence half-penny pieces. The only paper money ever seen in the country were army bills which had been issued by the Government during the war, and were most of them redeemed shortly after. The *habitants*, not being able to read, would not take paper money and preferred silver coin, perhaps, to any other. Consequently all kinds of silver coins, depreciated and otherwise, poured into the country from all quarters, and passed at par and sometimes above it. Half-crowns and pistareens were worth only half a dollar and 17cts., respectively, in Boston, but were brought over here by the boxful and passed at the above quoted values. Speculators brought over large quantities of American half-dollars and exchanged them for army bills, which were at a heavy discount here, took the army bills over the board and sold them at a high premium.

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,

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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 articles saved was the mace belonging to the Lower House. The party who saved the mace carried it to Donegani's Hotel, 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, Howard, Ferris and others, were arrested on the charge of arson, and were committed for trial. A crowd of nearly 3000 persons accompanied them to jail, but no violence was shown.

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.

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 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, rendered about nine thousand persons houseless.

On Saturday, July 22nd, the foundation of pier No. 1, of the 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.

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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 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 side of the church burned during the great conflagration in 1852. The building was large, and cost \$120,000.

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 honored 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 much to throw a sadness over its inhabitants. On Tuesday, December 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 droopings 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

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to 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 an attack made.

In the early part of 1868 the mutterings of a new Fenian excitement was 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 partisans 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 sides 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, Rade-gonde street, Beaver Hall, &c., to his chosen residence on Simpson street, presented a most animated appearance. The day throughout was more than

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FORESTRY CHAMBERS

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usually fine, with a bright sun, a clear sky and a lively breeze to float the flags so profusely displayed in honour 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 gathering about the route noticeable during the morning around some favorite arch or gaily contrived festoon, continued to increase in numbers as the day advanced. 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 pavillion which had been erected on the wharf for the purpose of enabling the Prince conveniently to receive and acknowledge the address.

His Royal Highness left Montreal on Monday, the eleventh, for Ottawa, and returned during the following day; 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, as Hochelaga has already done under the name of the Hochelaga Ward, 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 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 few years which would necessitate much historical record, if we excepts the visit of the Marquis of Lorne and the Princess Louise and the present Governor-General. The Ice Palaces have been a peculiar feature. The development of Montreal in its trade, resources and manufactures has gone on steadily increasing to the present day.



THE MARQUIS OF LORNE.




H. R. H. PRINCESS LOUISE.

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*Paper covers, published at one dollar.*The following works are about to be published
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28,150, Total Membership No. February 1st, 1885, \$100,000.00, Deposited with the Insurance Department of N. Y. \$180,000.00, Daily Average New Business. \$394,131.23, Assets, February 1st, 1885. \$845,775.00, Losses Paid. \$115,800,000.00, Total Business Written since Date of Organization.

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Nos. 204 and 205

HIGHEST AWARD.

Wm. Knabe & Co's Centennial Triumph.



THE UNITED STATES

Centennial Commission

JUDGES OF AWARDS



Have Unanimously Decried to Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. the

Diploma of Honor and Medal of Merit

FOR CONCERT GRAND, PARLOR GRAND, SQUARE AND UPRIGHT

PIANO FORTES.

International Exhibition, 1876:

PHILADELPHIA.

GROUP XXV,
No. 266.

The United States Centennial Commission announce the following

report as the basis of an award to WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S.

PRODUCT.—Concert Grand, Parlor Grand, Square and Upright Pianos.

AWARD.—For GENERAL EXCELLENCE in the requirements of A FIRST-CLASS INSTRUMENT; in Power, Richness and Singing Quality of Tone, Touch, and Solidity of Construction. ALL FOUR KINDS OF PIANOS show intelligent arrangements, a very effective action and excellent workmanship.

ATTEST:

SIGNED,

ALEX. R. BOTELEK,

A. T. GOSHORN,

J. R. HAWLEY,

Secretary pro tem.

Director General.

President.

APPROVAL OF JUDGES OF AWARDS: H. K. OLIVER, J. SCHIEDMAYER, P. F. KUPKA, GEORGE F. BRISTOW, WM. THOMSON, JOSEPH HENRY, JAMES C. WATSON, E. LEVASSEUR, ED. FAVRE PENET, J. E. HILGARD, F. A. P. BARNARD.

By the system of Awards adopted. Pianos of all grades received Medals of precisely a similar character, but the TRUE TEST OF MERIT appears only in THE REPORTS OF THE JUDGES. The Judges pronounce THE KNABE PIANOS to be THE BEST EXPONENTS OF THE ART OF PIANO MAKING, and fully entitled to THE LEADING POSITION, combining ALL THE REQUISITES OF A PERFECT INSTRUMENT in the HIGHEST DEGREE; POWER, RICHNESS AND SINGING QUALITY OF TONE, EASE AND ELASTICITY OF TOUCH, EFFECTIVENESS OF ACTION, SOLIDITY AND ORIGINALITY OF CONSTRUCTION AND EXCELLENCE OF WORKMANSHIP. The Knabe Award is not confined to any single style of instrument, but comprises ALL FOUR STYLES, and stands unqualified by phrases indicative of mediocrity. Nor were the Judges content to recognize only a few good qualities, for they especially commend ALL THE ELEMENTS OF MERIT which it is possible for the BEST PIANO FORTE to possess.

WM. KNABE & CO'S WAREROOMS:

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No. 204 and 206 W. Baltimore Street, bet. Charles and St. Paul Sts.

No. 112 Fifth Avenue, above Sixteenth Street.

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Some Facts Worthy the Attention of the Musical Public.

Our Pianos having been before the public for nearly fifty years, there are not many musical persons in this country who are not familiar at least with their reputation, a reputation not of the hot-house growth, forced up by artificial means, decaying again as rapidly as it appears, but the *steady and sturdy growth of nearly half a century*, built up on the only true basis, viz: that of **TRUTH MERIT**. Other firms have turned up and sunk again in oblivion in that time, while the firm of **WM. KNABE & CO.** and their Pianos, have been steadily holding their **LEADING POSITION**, growing vigorously all the time, and from small beginnings, building up one of the **LARGEST PIANO MANUFACTORIES IN THE WORLD**.

The secret of our success is, that we have always striven for the **HIGHEST and BEST** in our art, scorning to create anything but the **VERY BEST GRADE OF INSTRUMENTS**, never sparing expense or trouble to make or adopt improvements which could in any possible way add to the **QUALITY**, and to make our Pianos as **PERFECT AS POSSIBLE**. Thus our Pianos, by their **INTRINSIC MERITS**, proved our very best agents and advertisers; and it is a fact which all just piano manufacturers will admit, that no firm in this country has done more to advance the American Piano Manufacture to its present high state than the firm of **WM. KNABE & CO.**

Our Pianos unite **EVERY ADVANTAGE OF THE BEST PIANOS** produced, containing every valuable improvement science has suggested, including a number of our **OWN INVENTION**.

TOPE.—Their **TONE** combines the **GREATEST POSSIBLE VOLUME and RICHNESS**, together with that **BEAUTIFUL and REFINED SWEETNESS and PURITY**, and remarkable for its **EXTRAORDINARY PROLONGATION and SINGING QUALITY**, and **PERFECT EVENNESS** throughout the entire scale.

TOUCH OF THE GREATEST LIGHTNESS, ELASTICITY and PLIANCY, enabling the performer to control the instrument **PERFECTLY**, and create all **NUANCES** in tone from *Pianissimo* to *Fortissimo* by the touch alone.

DURABILITY.—Special attention is paid to the **DURABILITY, the LASTING QUALITIES, and STANDING IN TUNE** of our Pianos, qualities in which so many of other makers are lacking. The best test for the wearing qualities of Pianos are without doubt schools, where they are constantly in use from early till late by different scholars with various touches. It is a recognized fact that our Pianos are **MORE EXTENSIVELY USED BY SCHOOLS, CONSERVATORIES AND INSTITUTIONS OF LEARNING ALL OVER THE COUNTRY** than any other make, owing to the fact that our Pianos, after thorough tests of long use together with the Pianos of almost every other make in the country, **OUTLASTED THEM ALL**, and did not need **HALF THE TUNING** the others required, proving to them that our Pianos, besides their **SUPERIORITY IN TONE, &c.**, were also the **MOST ECONOMICAL FOR USE**. We have in our possession numerous letters from **LEADING INSTITUTIONS** to this effect.

WORKMANSHIP.—They are unexcelled. The greatest and most particular attention is paid to **EVERY DETAIL**, and the *great solidity and beauty of their construction* will even strike the casual observer. None but the *very best quality and thoroughly seasoned materials* are used by us, the large capital employed in our business enabling us to keep on hand continually an **IMMENSE STOCK OF LUMBER, &c.**, of the *very best quality, and thoroughly seasoned* before using. Our **MACHINERY and FACTORY ARRANGEMENTS** are among the **MOST COMPLETE** in the world, and here but the **VERY BEST WORKMEN** are employed, regardless of a difference in wages, and our **STRICTEST PERSONAL SUPERINTENDENCE** is given to the manufacture in **EVERY DETAIL**.

It is a gratifying fact for us to be able to say and **PROVE** that the **MOST EMINENT ARTISTS and MUSICIANS, as well as the MUSICAL PUBLIC IN GENERAL**, and the **Press** unite in the one verdict, viz: that

THE KNABE PIANO STANDS UNRIVALLED

That they are **THE MOST PERFECT, THE MOST RELIABLE and THE MOST DURABLE PIANOS** manufactured, and in fact

THE LEADING PIANO-FORTES OF AMERICA,

FOR CONCERT AS WELL AS PARLOR AND SCHOOL USE.

EVERY PIANO FULLY WARRANTED FOR FIVE YEARS.

GRAND PIANOS.

Our Patent Centennial Concert Grands, for **POWER and SYMPATHETIC SINGING QUALITY OF TONE and PRECISION OF TOUCH**, surpass anything that has ever been produced.

We would draw particular attention to our *Small Parlor Grands*, style D 4, which supply a want long felt in the musical world. Want of space has deterred many purchasers who would have preferred a Grand Piano above all others; while others have been precluded from procuring these instruments, always coveted by musicians and accomplished players, by the necessarily high price of large sized Grands. We have obviated both objections by our Parlor Grand, style D 4, which, whilst it gives the performer **EVERY ADVANTAGE OF A FULL CONCERT GRAND**, precisely the same **ACTION, TOUCH and QUALITY OF TONE**, with nearly the same **POWER**, does not take up as much room as a Square Piano, and can be placed to advantage in the **SMALLEST SIZED ROOMS**, and the very moderate price places it within the reach of **BUYERS OF MODERATE MEANS**.

UPRIGHT PIANOS.

This style is steadily and rapidly gaining favor with the American public, and promising to become the **FAVORITE PIANO OF AMERICA**, as it has been of Europe for some time past. Its **SMALLER, COMPACT SHAPE and HANDSOME EXTERIOR**, saving of space and **ADAPTABILITY TO ALL KINDS and SHAPES OF ROOMS**, and the greater **EASE IN TRANSPORTATION and moving it about**, are points by which it recommends itself to the public. Recognizing the above facts, we have made for years already the improvement of the Upright Piano a special study, viz: to produce an instrument which would not only recommend itself to the public by its more practical advantages in the way of **FORM, SIZE and SAVING OF ROOM**, but which at the same time would give them the **GREATEST PERFECTION IN THE MUSICAL QUALITIES and DURABILITY**, and after comprehensive study and exhaustive experiments have succeeded in bringing our Uprights to the **HIGHEST POINT OF PERFECTION** in every particular. The improvements which we have made obviate entirely all objections urged heretofore against the Upright Pianos. Their **TONE** is fully as powerful as that of any Square or Square Grand, and at the same time of an **EXQUISITE QUALITY**, of the character of a Grand, full, rich and sonorous, with greatest singing quality (prolongation of tone), and perfectly even. The touch combines lightness with greatest **ELASTICITY and DELICACY**. Their **DURABILITY and CAPACITY OF STANDING IN TUNE** is equal to that of the best Grand.

FANCY STYLES.

The Upright is particularly adapted for **FINE ARTISTIC DESIGNS and EMBELLISHMENTS**, and besides the styles shown in our Catalogue we keep constantly on hand some choice **ARTISTIC, FANCY STYLES OF UPRIGHT CABINET GRANDS**, in **EBONY, English Oak, Mahogany and other Fancy Woods**, with **BRASS, GOLD and MARQUETRY WORK, &c.**, pictures of which we will forward on application. We are also specially prepared to get up at shortest notice any style of Piano, Upright, Grand or Square, to **MATCH ANY PARTICULAR SET OF FURNITURE** or to meet the individual taste of the purchaser, both in design and finish, and in any kind of **FANCY WOOD** or combination of woods which may be desired.

SQUARE PIANOS AND SQUARE GRANDS.

The manufacture of these favorite styles has as always our fullest care and attention, and we have the pleasure to introduce by this our **ENTIRELY NEW STYLES OF SQUARES and SQUARE GRANDS**, containing a number of most important and **VALUABLE IMPROVEMENTS**. They combine greatest volume and richness of tone with **SWEETNESS, purity and extraordinary singing quality**, perfect evenness throughout the entire scale, the most perfect touch and greatest **SOLIDITY and beauty of construction** with greatest durability, and are in every respect the **MOST PERFECT INSTRUMENTS** yet turned out.

We beg to call attention to the numerous **GOLD MEDALS and other HIGHEST PREMIUMS** awarded to our Pianos at different Exhibitions, where placed in competition with others. **ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE PROMPTLY SENT ON APPLICATION.**

WM. KNABE & CO.

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The following are Selected from the Numerous Testimonials in our Possession.

TESTIMONIALS.

Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.: *Gentlemen*—I have great pleasure in certifying that I have tried your Square Pianos, and find them equal, if not superior, to any in this country. Among the great qualities which distinguish them is the evenness of tone, the easy and agreeable touch and volume of tone. Wishing you all the success you so highly deserve, I am, sirs, yours very truly,
S. FIALBERG.

[Translation from the French.]

After having played on the Pianos of Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co. it is impossible not to bear testimony to their qualities, which have acquired for them the eminent reputation which they enjoy. The Pianos of their manufacture, on which I have played, are exceedingly remarkable for their qualities of tone. The bass is powerful without harshness, and the upper notes sweet, clear and harmoniously mellow (crystaline), and I do not hesitate to express, in regard to these instruments, my entire satisfaction, and to declare that they are equal, if not superior, to the best manufactured in Europe or this country by the most celebrated makers.
L. M. GOTTSCHALK.

[Testimonial from Xaver Scharwenka.]

I have had the opportunity of testing a Grand Piano of the factory of Wm. Knabe & Co., Baltimore, at the warehouses of Messrs. T. Lichtenberg & Co., and found the same most excellent in every particular—in power and beauty of tone, as well as in touch and every possible requirement.
XAVIER SCHARWENKA, *Pianist and Composer.*

[Translation from the French.]

Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.: *Gentlemen*—It gives me great pleasure to state that the Grand Pianos of your manufacture, upon which I played at the residences of several of my American friends residing in this city, are instruments of the very first merit. The quality of tone is remarkable for its prolongation, singing quality, combining both a sweetness and great power. The action, very easy and at the same time elastic, enables the artist to vary the tone from the greatest softness to the loudest fortissimo by the touch alone. Allow me, gentlemen, to congratulate you on the perfection which you have attained in your instruments. I regret you were not represented at the Exposition Universelle, as your name would certainly have added additional honor and success to American industry and skill. Accept my cordial regards.
MARMONTEL,
Professor at the Conservatory of Music, Paris.

MY DEAR MR. KNABE:—It would hardly be credible, if one did not see it! Your Grand, after making the voyage across the ocean, being thrown about at railroad depots and lying here at a storage warehouse for nearly three months, has at last been unpacked, and, wonderful to say, I found on opening it that it is in the most perfect tune—not a shade has it deviated. Would you think it possible? Such would not be possible with any piano excepting from your factory. Every one is admiring this really wonderful instrument, and you may imagine how proud I feel in possessing it.
Baroness von Wallhoffen, *nee LUCCA.*

[Testimonial from Sir Julius Benedict.]

The Grand Concert Pianoforte by W. Knabe & Co., which I had the pleasure of trying myself, and which I also heard performed upon, combines, in my opinion, an admirable quality of tone, equally adapted to the display of power or to expression, with a most excellent, easy and yet elastic touch. The solidity and finish of the workmanship of this splendid instrument is beyond all praise; and, taken altogether, I consider it one of the most perfect Pianofortes I ever met with, and whose success, whether in a large concert hall or in a private drawing-room, does not admit of the slightest doubt, and will become as universal as well deserved.
LONDON, November 27, 1878.
JULIUS BENEDICT.

[Testimonial from Herr Wilhelm Ganz.]

I have lately examined the Grand Pianofortes manufactured by Messrs. WILLIAM KNABE & Co., of Baltimore and New York, and it gives me great pleasure in certifying that these instruments are in every respect most perfect in tone and touch.
LONDON, December 4, 1878.
WILHELM GANZ.

[Letter from Leading Artists and Musicians of New York.]

New York, May 24, 1875.

Messrs. Wm. Knabe & Co.—Your reputation as one of the leading piano manufacturers is so firmly established, your Pianofortes are so well known, and by their excellence have acquired such a world-wide reputation, that it would seem almost superfluous for us to add anything in their praise; but it becomes our pleasant duty to express to you, one of the pioneer manufacturers of this country, a firm which has done so much to advance the art of piano-making to its present high state, our high appreciation of the great success which you have achieved in your art, and by which you have placed your Pianofortes in the front ranks of the best makes in this country and Europe.

We have thoroughly and conscientiously tried and tested the various kinds of your instruments—Grands, Squares and Uprights—and find them ALL OF UNIFORM EXCELLENCE, UNITING ALL THE ADVANTAGES OF THE BEST PIANOS PRODUCED—EXQUISITELY REFINED, PURE AND SWEET QUALITY OF TONE, OF GREATEST POSSIBLE VOLUME, DEPTH AND RICHNESS, NOTABLE ABOVE ALL FOR ITS GREAT PROLONGATION AND SINGING QUALITY, PERFECT EVENNESS OF SCALE AND PERFECTION IN THE ACTION. TOUCH VERY EASY AND AT THE SAME TIME ELASTIC, ENABLING THE PERFORMER TO VARY THE TONE FROM THE SOFTEST WHISPER TO THE MOST POWERFUL FORTISSIMO BY THE TOUCH ALONE. THE GREAT SOLIDITY OF THEIR CONSTRUCTION AND THE UTMOST CARE OF FINISH SHOWN IN EVERY DETAIL ARE SURE GUARANTEES OF THEIR DURABILITY. YOUR INSTRUMENTS CERTAINLY UNITE ALL THE REQUISITE QUALITIES FOR BOUTIQU, PARLOR AND CONCERT USE IN THE HIGHEST POSSIBLE DEGREE, AND CANNOT BE SURPASSED.

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We have been also honored with the most flattering TESTIMONIALS OF EXCELLENCE from numerous other leading Artists of this country and Europe. For want of space name only the following:

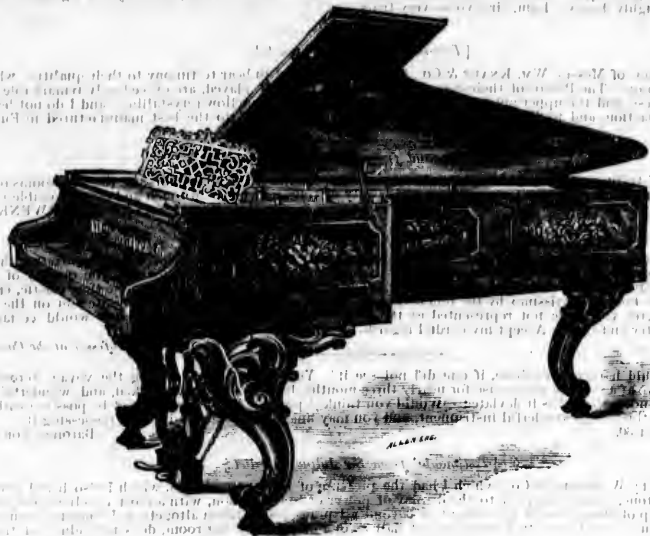
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ERNEST SZEMELNYI, " "	CHARLES KUNKEL, St. Louis.	E. HOFFMAN, " "	E. TAMBEHLIK, " "
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(from Home	JOHN ORTH, " "	L. H. SOUTHARD, Boston.	AND MANY OTHERS.
Journal.)			

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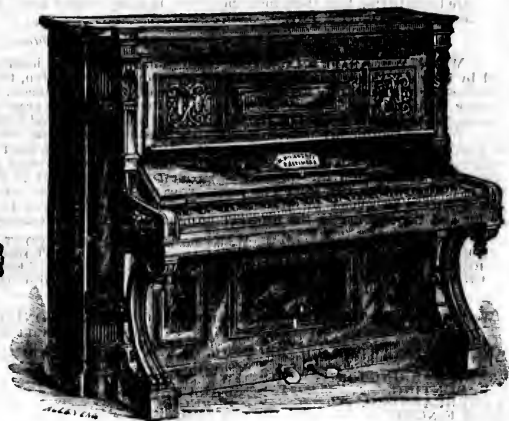
W. M. KNABE & CO. Selected and prepared for the following are

PIANO FORTES.

These Instruments have been before the Public for nearly fifty years, and upon their excellence have attained an UNPURCHASED PRE-EMINENCE,



Which establishes them as Unequaled in TONE, TOUCH, WORKMANSHIP and DURABILITY.



L. E. N. PRATTE,

SOLE AGENT.

1676 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

National Lottery of Colonization

—OF THE—

REVEREND CURE A. LABELLE.

A first drawing of the National Lottery of Colonization, was held at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial on the 15th, 16th and 17th April inst., in the presence of several thousand persons. The drawing began at 2 p.m. on the 15th inst.

Long before the appointed hour, the large room of the Cabinet de Lecture was filled with parties interested in the success of the drawing.

Reverend Mr. Sentenne, the popular and sympathetic cure of the Notre Dame, whose zeal for Colonization is well known, owing to the unavoidable absence of the Reverend Mr. Labelle, now in Europe, was called to preside at the drawing.

Before opening the proceedings the chairman, in a few well chosen words, explained the object of the Lottery, the mode of drawing, and the precautions taken by the administration to prevent any fraud, and to give entire satisfaction to the public.

He further stated that the administration in view of giving greater security to those interested, had confided to the Reverend Sisters of Charity of the Providence, the task of filling the tubes with the numbers, also reading the following certificate, which speaks for itself:—

"We, the undersigned Sisters of Charity of the Providence Convent, specially attached to the Deaf and Dumb Institute of this City, do hereby certify that we have placed within the wheel to be used at the National Lottery of the Reverend Cure Labelle, one hundred thousand brass tubes, each of the said tubes containing a number from one to one hundred thousand, inclusive (100,000)."

:(Signed,) SR. PHILIPPE DE JESUS,
Superioress of the Deaf and Dumb Institute,
"SR. M. SCHOLASTIQUE."

Montreal, 14th April, 1885.

The Reverend Mr. Sentenne, in conclusion, expressed the hope that each and every one of those interested, were, like himself, fully convinced that nothing had been neglected to satisfy even those most suspiciously inclined, and that although every one did not have the pleasure of drawing a prize, at least the unsuccessful ones were convinced that they had been treated with the greatest impartiality, and that they had helped and contributed to a work of vital importance to this Province.

At the close of this short but eloquent address, the drawing of the first series then commenced.

We may here give a short explanation of the mode of drawing then used. In an immense hollow wheel, were placed one hundred thousand brass tubes, somewhat similar to brass cartridges, each containing a printed number corresponding with the different numbers printed on the tickets issued, in such a manner that each one of the tubes contained a number appearing on the tickets. In another but smaller wheel were contained five hundred and forty-nine (549) similar tubes containing each of the 549 lots comprising the prizes allowed for the first series.

The two wheels were placed on the stage near the Chairman; they were then made to revolve backwards and forwards, until a thorough mixing of the numbers had taken place. A young blind boy from the Nazareth Asylum drew from the wheel containing the ticket numbers one of the brass tubes and handed it to the Chairman, who, having opened it, proclaimed its number; another blind boy at the same time was drawing from the wheel containing the prizes another tube, which was handed in the same way to the Chairman, who announced the prize drawn by the number.

The drawing continued in the same manner, until 5.15 p.m., when it was adjourned until the following morning, 391 lots having been drawn in the meantime.

On the 16th, at 10.00 a.m., the drawing continued in the same manner, until the balance of the prizes comprised in the first series had been all drawn.

On Friday, the 17th, the drawing of the second series took place.

Prizes to the value of \$22,500.00 had been drawn. Some of these were drawn by tickets which had already been sold, whilst others were drawn by tickets then remaining unsold; these latter will be added to those forming the object of the drawing which is to take place on the 15th of July next; they will be so many additional chances to be partaken in by ticket-holders.

All who were present at the above drawing seemed to be perfectly satisfied, and the comments were most eulogistic to the administration. In

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Which Establishes them as Un-qualified in



fact, when compared with other similar undertakings, its success has been most noted. The lottery of the Decorative Arts Association in France, has been enabled to effect a drawing only after two years and a half, and also the French Colonial lottery, which was organized on the 6th June, 1883, has so far been unable to effect a drawing.

It is true that the present drawing is not a definitive one, but taking in consideration the length of time necessary for the thorough organization of such an undertaking, the fact of having been in a position in so short a time to have effected a drawing, speaks well for the future success of our great National Lottery.

Another drawing will take place on the 15th July next; it will of necessity be of more importance than the one previously referred to. We would caution the holder of tickets purchased on or before the 15th instant, not to dispossess themselves of them, as they will be held good at all drawings to be held in future. All the lots mentioned in the different prospectuses not already drawn will be drawn for so long as the whole of them have not been drawn by ticket holders.

As the success of our past drawing has caused a great demand for tickets, we would advise all parties intending to participate in the future drawings to send in their orders without delay.

When different parties in the same locality desire to purchase tickets, it is not necessary that the name of each one should be given, one address being sufficient, as on the receipt of the tickets a distribution of them can be made. On the other hand, the administration does not register the name of the purchaser, owing to the changes which may take place in the proprietorship of the tickets, they being to a certain extent considered a commercial commodity and thereby frequently changing hands, the holder of the tickets bearing a winning number being considered by the administration to be its legal owner, and any prize accruing being paid in accordance with this disposition.

A discount of 15 per cent. will be made to clubs purchasing 100 tickets of the first series or 400 of the second series, and to those purchasing to the amount of \$400 a discount of 17 per cent. will be made.

Tickets will be forwarded only on the receipt of their price in cash; it will be useless to ask for them either on credit or on a deposit.

We are now forwarding the official lists of the last drawing to ticket holders. We take the present opportunity to reply to certain observations made as regards the omission of the zeros placed in front of the ticket numbers in the lists which have appeared in the newspapers. This omission does not alter the value of the ticket, these zeros having been so placed to prevent any attempt of fraud or alteration in the numbers. We have, however, given in our official list these numbers as they appear on the tickets.

In order to ascertain whether your ticket has won a prize you must first see whether it is mentioned in the official list, taking care not to confound the series. If you hold a \$1.00 ticket you must then look to the list of the first series; if a 25c. ticket you must then refer to the list of the second series, and the prize appearing opposite such numbers is that to which you are entitled.

The official list of prize-winning numbers will be forwarded to all applicants on receipt of a 3c. stamp.

The sale of tickets which had been suspended at the time of the drawing has now been resumed, so all intending purchasers are respectfully requested to send in their orders without delay.

The object of this lottery, as is well known, is to come to the aid of the Diocesan Societies for the Promotion of Colonization in the Province of Quebec, the means at the disposal of these societies being inadequate to their wants. May all the friends of this national movement hasten to give their support by purchasing tickets, as, whilst helping a good work, they may find it an occasion of profit, the risk being small and the gain may be considerable.

A despatch addressed to the National Lottery of Colonization, and received on Saturday afternoon at that office, states that lot No. 7284 has been won by a St. Hyacinthe syndicate, numbering eleven citizens.

Montreal, April 20th, 1885.

1676 Notre Dame Street, MONTREAL.

FIRST SERIES.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION

— OF —

M. LE CURE A. LABELLE

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC, 32 VICT. CAP. 36.

Prizes Value: \$50,000.00

PRINCIPAL LOT: One Real Estate worth **\$10,000.00**
1920 other Prizes - - - - - **\$40,000.00**

LIST OF PRIZES.

LOTS.		VALUE.
1	One Real Estate worth -	\$10,000.00 = \$10,000.00
1	One Real Estate " -	5,000.00 = 5,000.00
1	One Real Estate " -	2,500.00 = 2,000.00
2	2 Real Estates " -	1,000.00 = 2,000.00
6	6 Real Estates " -	500.00 = 3,000.00
10	10 Real Estates " -	250.00 = 2,500.00
50	50 Real Estates " -	100.00 = 5,000.00
100	100 Gold Watches " -	50.00 = 5,000.00
250	250 Silver Watches " -	20.00 = 5,000.00
500	500 Silver Watches " -	10.00 = 5,000.00
1000	1000 Tea Sets " -	5.00 = 5,000.00
1921 LOTS WORTH - - - - -		\$50,000.00

Each lot, moveable or real estate, so given in prizes, is warranted to be worth the amount of the above valuation.

Fine opportunity offered to all to try the fortune. The risk is small, and the benefit may be considerable.

TICKETS: ONE DOLLAR.

Offers are made to all winners to buy their prizes at the price mentioned on their paying a 10 per cent commission.

More particulars can be obtained, by applying to the Secretary S. E. LEFEBVRE, Lottery's Office, 19 St. James St, Montreal.

DRAWINGS will take place quarterly until all the Lots mentioned in the prospectus have been disposed of.

SECOND DRAWING ON THE 15th JULY 1885.

Tickets of both SERIES bought before any drawing remain good for all subsequent drawings.

SECOND SERIES.

NATIONAL LOTTERY OF COLONIZATION

OF

M. LE CURE A. LABELLE

ESTABLISHED UNDER THE PROVINCIAL ACT, QUEBEC, 32 VICT. CAP. 36.

Prizes Value : \$10,000.00

PRINCIPAL LOT : One Real Estate worth **\$2,500.00**
209 other Prizes - - - - \$7,500.00

LIST OF PRIZES.

LOTS		VALUE
1	One Real Estate worth - -	\$2,500.00 = \$2,500.00
2	2 Real Estates " - -	1,000.00 = 2,000.00
3	3 Real Estates " - -	500.00 = 1,500.00
4	4 Real Estates " - -	250.00 = 1,000.00
8	8 Gold Watches " - -	100.00 = 800.00
12	12 Ladies Gold Watches worth	50.00 = 600.00
30	30 Silver Watches worth - -	20.00 = 600.00
50	50 Silver Watches worth - -	10.00 = 500.00
100	100 Clocks (alarm-clock) worth -	5.00 = 500.00
210	Lots worth - - - - -	\$10,000.00

Each lot, moveable or real estate, so given in prizes, is warranted to be worth the amount of the above valuation.

TICKETS : 25 CTS.

Offers are made to all winners to buy their prizes of this series at the full price above mentioned.

More particulars can be obtained, by applying to the Secretary, S. E. LEFEBVRE, Lottery's Office, No 19, St-James St. MONTREAL.

SECOND DRAWING ON THE 15th JULY 1885.

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LOTÉRIE NATIONALE DE COLONISATION

EXTRAITS DE QUELQUES-UNS DES JOURNAUX DE MONTREAL

Hier après midi, le tirage des billets de la seconde série de la loterie nationale s'est continué au Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, sous la présidence de M. l'abbé Sentenne, P. S. S. Le résultat de ce tirage a été des plus satisfaisants. Comme on le verra par la liste des numéros gagnants, il y a eu de bons lots gagnés. L'immeuble de \$1,000 est gagné, le billet portant le numéro voulu ayant été vendu.—*Mincree* du 18 avril 1885.

Le premier tirage des lots de la loterie nationale de colonisation de M. le curé Labelle a commencé hier après-midi, à 2 heures, au Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial.

On a adopté, pour le tirage un mode aussi simple qu'équitable.

Dans un immense cylindre métallique ont été enfermés cent mille étuis en cuivre, contenant chacun un numéro imprimé sur papier et correspondant à l'un des numéros d'un des billets émis, de sorte que les cent mille étuis contiennent les cent mille numéros des cent mille étuis émis. Dans un autre cylindre plus petit se trouvent des étuis semblables contenant chacun la désignation d'un des lots à donner.

Le tirage a eu lieu sous la présidence de M. le Curé Sentenne.

La salle regorgeait de monde et un plus grand nombre de personnes encore n'ont pas pu trouver accès dans la salle.

Après qu'on eut fait tourner les cylindres, à plusieurs reprises, deux jeunes aveugles en ont tiré les étuis et les numéros ont été tirés des étuis et proclamés par une des personnes présentes.—*Lé Monde*, 16 avril 1885.

The first drawing of the Grand National Colonization Lottery, under the auspices of Revd. Father Labelle, was commenced yesterday at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, Notre-Dame street, when Revd. Curé Sentenne occupied the chair. The attendance was so large, that it was with the greatest difficulty that admittance could be had. The meeting opened by a few remarks by the chairman, in which he explained to the public the benefit derived by a lottery of that kind. He also alluded to the fact that colonization was the only way to repatriate our absent brethren, and concluded by stating that in order that no complaints might be made, the Society had decided to take two blind boys from the Nazareth Institution, who would make the drawings to the satisfaction of all. The drawings will be continued this morning, and a full report of to-day's proceedings will appear in to-morrow's TIMES.—*Times*, 16 April.

The drawings in the first series of the Rev. Curé Labelle's colonization lottery came off yesterday, in the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial, 1717, Notre-Dame street. The drawing was presided over by Rev. Father Sentenne, curé of Notre-Dame. The lottery was conducted on the fairest principles, each number was placed in a double copper tube by the Sisters of the Grey nunnery, and then dropped into a large wheel. In a corresponding wheel were the tubes containing the prizes and blanks. The drawings were commenced at two o'clock and a large number of interested spectators

were present. The numbers were drawn from the wheels by two blind children from the orphanage, and as each tube was brought forth, it was opened by the Rev. Curé, who announced the contents. The drawings were continued until five o'clock, and will be resumed at ten o'clock this morning. The prizes will not be paid until the 20th instant, and the second drawing will be held on the 15th July, and then quarterly until all the series are disposed of.

About one-third of the number of tickets of the first series remain in the wheels to be drawn this morning, the largest prize of this series is \$1,000. The following is a list of the winning numbers as far as drawn. *Gazette* 16th April 1885.

The drawing of the second series in Father Labelle's colonization lottery was held in the Cabinet du Lecture Paroissial yesterday afternoon. The big prize of this series, \$1,000, was drawn by ticket 7284, and the \$500 prize by ticket 33,433. One of the firemen of No. 6 Fire Station drew \$250. The following is the complete list of the winning tickets of the series:

There will now be no further drawing until the 15th of July, on which date there will be much larger prizes in the wheels.—*Montreal Post*, 18th April, 1885.

At two o'clock yesterday, the drawing of the second series in Father Labelle's Colonization Lottery was held in the Cabinet du Lecture Paroissial. There were sixty-four prizes to be drawn, and the drawings were presided over by the Rev. Father Sentenne, Curé of Notre Dame, who announced the various numbers as they were taken from the wheel. There were a very large number of spectators present, and much interest was exhibited in the drawing. The big prize of this series, \$1,000, was drawn by ticket 7284, and the \$500 prize by ticket 33433. One of the firemen of No. 6 Fire Station drew \$250. The following is the complete list of the winning tickets of the series:—

There will now be no further drawing until the 15th of July, on which date there will be much larger prizes in the wheels. The lottery so far has been conducted in the fairest possible manner and on the strictest business principles, and there is no doubt but the sale of tickets for the succeeding drawing will be on a much larger scale. It is the intention of the management to make the Colonization lottery a permanent institution, and substantial benefits are confidently expected to be derived from the affair towards the settlement of the province.—*Gazette* 18 April 1885.

Samedi, le 18 courant nous avons reçu le télégramme suivant de St-Hyacinthe.

"No 7284 gagné par un club de onze personnes, veuillez leur remettre en personne maintenant je vous écris immédiatement."

J. H. CHOQUETTE.

NOTAZINGLOO JO EIAHONAM IROTON

APPROXIMATELY 100 PATTERNS

PATTERNS

UP THE FIVE-FOLDING



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THE NEW PATTERNS thoroughly

A VERY GOOD

SUITS FOR FROM

A very full **OUTAWAYS**

OF OVER

We have a variety. **Overcoats** in Friezes, Mon and colorings. **plete in M COATS.**

ATTEND

J. G. KENNEDY & CO'S!

GREAT

CLOTHING SALE!



SUITS!

THE NEWEST AND CHOICEST PATTERNS cut in the latest style, thoroughly made and handsomely trimmed.

A VERY GOOD SUIT at \$8.00 UP

SUITS FOR BUSINESS & DRESS FROM \$10 to \$16.

A very full collection of 4 button **OUTAWAYS** and **PRINCE ALBERT**.

OF OVERCOATS!

We have a very full and excellent variety. Popular Overcoats, Finest Overcoats in Jerseys, Chinchilla, Friezes, Montagnacs in many styles and colorings. The stock is very complete in **MEDIUM PRICE OVERCOATS**.



"ISMS."

We have "isms" in trade as well as in Church and Politics. You have heard of Liberalism, Conservatism, Toryism, Republicanism, Socialism, Ritualism, Radicalism, Paganism, and were it to your profit and information, or our desire, we could mention many other "isms" we know of and are daily brought in contact with; but the one we are now interested in, and the one we desire you to know, is

"What Kennedyism Means."

When a man, society or state, decides on a certain line of policy, and that policy attracts adherents, it (the policy) is known as an "ism" So when you hear dealers in Clothing—ready-made or custom—telling about the cheapness of their goods, the excellence of their quality, you may know that they are making use of a **KENNEDYISM** to get your trade, for it was

J. G. KENNEDY

who first presented to the public of Montreal first-class material in Ready-made and finely trimmed Clothing

The present season of Carnival festivities we have fitly, we think, chosen to present to you this our first number of *Kennedyism*, feeling that the

TRUISMS

you find here announced were, and are, the foundation and fruits of twenty five years of honest dealing in your midst, and had amply repaid you for the consideration received at your hands in the past, and merit a continuance of your patronage in the future.



DRESS SUITS!

Gentlemen who contemplate purchasing **FINE DRESS SUITS**, are respectfully invited to examine the fine fabrics suitable for **DRESS GARMENTS** in our

Custom Tailoring Department

We cannot only submit for your inspection full lines of **CHOICE FASHIONABLE FABRICS**, but our extensive facilities enable us to produce

Fine Dress and Business Suits!

positively **FIRST-CLASS** in every respect at a great saving in money.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,

31 & 33 St. Lawrence St.

KENNEDYISMS.

- 1st. Truth, plain and unvarnished.
- 2nd. Every garment guaranteed.
- 3rd. We call Cotton—Cotton; Wool—Wool; and every other material by its proper name.
- 4th. Best Trimmings the price will afford.
- 5th. The privilege to exchange.
- 6th. Always the largest and best stock in the city.

—:—:—

THERE IS

\$10,000 WORTH OF GOODS

To be sold for little enough to smash us if that were all our business, but it is only our surplus. We have selected this stock to be ready for Carnival buyers. We have gone over the store in detail, and all the stock has been marked down. Now is the time to buy.

STRETCHING SHOES WITH BEANS.

A Quebec youth, who bought a pair of shoes without trying them on, found, on reaching home, that they were just an eighth of an inch too small all around. He thought, however, that he would enlarge them sufficiently by the "bean" process, so he filled each shoe to the top with large white beans—the variety that will nearly double their size—gave them all the water they would hold, and left them over night to the mercy of the beans. In the morning he found that they had increased in size from No. 5 to apparently No. 8, and that the upper had raised on one side, exposing a huge crevice, and allowing the beans to escape for several feet around. The next time he will pare down his feet.

MISTAKEN ECONOMY!

Isn't it? To defer buying your Clothing now that it is cheaper than ever before at

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S,
31 & 33 St. Lawrence St.

AN ACCOMPLISHED ACTRESS.

They were discussing amateur theatricals. "We would give the play if we only could have a storm scene," said the stage manager. "I think I can help you out," said Mr. Brown. "Mrs. Brown can take that part." "Why I did not know Mrs. Brown could act." "What part of the storm can she play?" "She can play thunder."



Married or Single.

It makes no difference whether a man is married or single, he reflects credit upon himself by being **WELL DRESSED!** And how it would be possible for him to accomplish that desirable object more economically than to take advantage of the present extraordinary sale of odd lots by

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 & 33 St. Lawrence Street.

These remarkable bargains, which are in keeping with the most exacting demands of the hard times, consist of New and Fashionable Goods taken at random from a stock which has no equal for variety and extent in Montreal. Here are Coats at \$3.50, worth \$7.00! Pants at \$2.00, many of which were once marked \$3.50! Vests at \$1.00, formerly sold at \$2.25! and Good Solid Overcoats at \$6.00! Certainly, single garments never were sold at such merely nominal figures, and entire suits may be selected, which will represent a value of at least \$12.50 for 6.50.

A HINT TO BUYERS OF DRUGS.

A hint to buyers of drugs. "How much did you say this was?" "A dollar and a-half." "That's a big price, isn't it?" "Oh, no! I assure you the drugs are very costly." "But I am a druggist?" "Oh, you are?" "Well, of course, 15c."

"HARD TIMES"

Have their little compensations to those who have a little money or a little work. Clothing of all kinds is being sold at very low prices at **J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S.**

STRAIGHT AS A DIE.

That is what the Clothing Methods of **J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,** 31 and 33 St. Lawrence Street, are, and what every body knows they are. We sell the Freshest and Brightest Goods at prices that makes the **SURLY MARK DOWNS BLUSH.**

A FAMILY DIARY.

The Diary which we commend, is a book in which the affairs of the whole family are connectedly recorded. Appoint one the family journalist. If there are several children, let each take the duty in turn a month at a time, but if the children are too young, let the father or mother look after it. This Family Diary should briefly record the weather each day, with any incident of note. The arrival of a visitor or caller; any sickness in the family; the death of a friend, or any person well known to the family in or out of town, the purchase of articles of wearing apparel, or of coal, or other supplies for the house, etc., and it should tell briefly what has been accomplished on each day. Any matter talked about in the house of interest to the whole family, should go into the Family Diary, and the more detailed you make it, the more valuable and interesting it will be to look over in after years. What would you not give if you could look into the family life of your ancestors by means of such a record; and would not your children, and your children's children, delight in reading such a record of your family in years to come.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 and 33 St. Lawrence Street.

GIVE THE BOYS A CHANCE

To buy some of the finely finished boys and youths' clothing, we have made up this present month in style, quality and make. They excel anything we ever had before. With us the motto is now as ever—**Excelsior—Higher—Better—Cheaper.**

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 and 23 St. Lawrence Street

STILL DOUBTED.

"I see there are a number of counterfeit Bank of England notes circulating in Canada?"
"Yes, and what is worse, I think I have one of them."
"So. What are you going to do with it?"
"I don't know. That's what troubles me."
"You might put it in the church contribution box?"
"No, not yet. I am not dead sure its a counterfeit."

We exchange goods freely and **AT ALL TIMES.** No suspension of honest business principals for "Emergencies."
Our prices are the same to everybody. These facts explain why we can afford to keep a steady course in the midst of all

Reigning Humbug and Sensation.

We are doing the business now because the public like our ways and isms.
Suits from \$8.50 up to \$20.00. Overcoats from \$6.00 up to \$20.00.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 and 33 St. Lawrence Street

Ready

Last Saturday was almost in Judging from sent sharp more severe. An extra fine In Children Overcoats Lowest in Price Goods! Very Finest at

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Ready! Now! Ready!

Last Saturday we were so rushed that it was almost impossible to serve every body. Judging from this week's trade, and the present sharp weather, the attack will be still more severe.

An extra force will cope with all demands. In Children's, Boys' and Youths' Suits and Overcoatings, we have the Best Only! The Lowest in Price! No Old Stock! All New Goods! Everything from Popular to the Finest at

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S.

The "Noes" Have It.

There is a Twilight Club just been organized here consisting of a bright lot of young men with little money to spend. They meet once a week at a down town café, and pay a dollar a piece for their dinner. Their principles are as follows:—No dues; no debts; no by-laws; no president; no constitution; no conventionalty; no salaries; no initiation fee; no full dress; no late hours; no gambling; and no dudes. What they don't "no," is not worth no-ing.

POPULAR.

We keep hammering on that POPULAR. What does it mean? It means WITH US selling clothing that the public likes; and not part of the public, but the whole public. Laborer, Mechanic, Business Man, Professional Man, Retired Man, all Men!

POPULAR.

It means a First-Rate Overcoat for \$6.50! It means the Very Finest Overcoat for \$10.00! It means every grade and price between those two extremes! It means a Capital Suit for \$10.00! It means the Very Finest Suit at \$16.00! It means every grade of and price of Suits between those two extremes. I

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

An Honest Farmer

Was invited to attend a party one evening at the village doctor's, where there was music, both vocal and instrumental. On the following morning he met one of the guests, who said: "Well, farmer, how did you enjoy yourself last night? Was not the Quartette excellent?" "Why really, Sir, I can't say," said he, "for I did not taste them, but the pork chops were the finest I ever eat."

:-o:-

You are Looking for News

Of the Goods that are to be gotten for less than the cost of making. You shall have it. The season presses on us. The Carnival is on us. How much is to be done; how much will be crowded into these few days. We must take much for granted. This that merchandise is generally down, and this that although the stores have things exceptionally down, and this that some things are not down at all—not going to be—can't be. We are not going to take all the time your indulgence gives us to point out the cheapest things. There are other considerations than money. You shall see by the tone we take in every line whether Goods are cheap or not. The fact peculiar to the present condition of trade is that goodness more than ever within our time before is independent of price.

:-o:-

A Word of Caution.

It is a time when people will easily believe the usual lies of advertisers. Look out for the lies then. Look out for representations a little short of lying may be, but meant to mislead, We are not going to have the papers all to ourselves. It is fair to put you on your guard: against what is sure to happen. Distrust what ought to be distrusted; trust what ought to be trusted. In almost every lie there is something that betrays it.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.,
31 and 33 St. Lawrence St.

:-o:-

Little Innocent.—This is a very swagger flower, ain't it, Lizzie?"

Lizzie.—No, it is not a swagger flower, it is a choice exotic, and you should handle it more carefully. You have rubbed off some of its bloom on your nose already."

Little Innocent.—"Are you a choice exotic, Lizzie?"

Lizzie.—"No, why do you ask?"

Little Innocent.—"Because Capt. Slingsby rubs off your bloom on to his nose so very often. So then—ah."

:-o:-

IT PAYS.

It pays to buy your Clothing at J. G. KENNEDY & CO.'S, because you can't get poorer stuff there; they haven't any. You can't pay too much. They keep their prices away below everybody else. They have to, to keep the lead they always had and have.

J. G. KENNEDY & CO.



JUST \$5.50.

Will buy a good warm service suit, freshly made, in Boys' sizes, at J. G. KENNEDY'S. It is the best place for a low price that Montreal has seen for many day.

Angry subscriber—"Look here, I don't want your paper sent to my house any more, do you hear?" "Yes, sir; but where will you have it sent?" "Send it to n—l, sir." Clerk—"All right; and, if you don't receive it on time, you'll let us know, of course."

Our Stocks are Large.

We have gathered with confidence, because we knew that we could sell as at the price we bought. We could mark and do mark our clothing down lower than any other house in the city.—

COLEMAN'S MUSTARD.

Coleman, the great mustard man, says that he has not made his fortune out of the mustard eaten, but out of mustard wasted on plates. J. G. KENNEDY is always

AHEAD!

Offering Bargains in superior qualities and prices away below those who daily advertise under the usual headings of

**MARKED DOWN!
RARE BARGAINS!
BANKRUPT SALE!
CLOSING OUT, &c.**

When we say Goods are Cheap, WE MEAN JUST WHAT WE SAY.

:-o:-

Policeman.—"Have you a permit to play here?"

Organ Grinder.—"No but it amuses the little ones so much."

Policeman.—"Then you will have the goodness to accompany me."

Organ Grinder.—"Very well, sir, what do you want to sing?"

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J. G. KENNEDY & CO.

31 & 33 St. Lawrence St.

HAVE EVERYTHING IN THE



Clothing Line for Children, Boys, Youths and Men

that will be found in any other 3 first-class houses in Montreal.

THERE YOU WILL GET THE FINEST

STORM RESISTING OVERCOATS!

to be found in the City, both **READY-MADE** and **MADE to ORDER**, from the ridiculously low figure of \$4.00 up. If you have not time to go to see a Toboggan Slide, and desire to enjoy the glorious sport as well as you possibly can, without an active participation, **WE INVITE YOU TO OUR STORE** where all day and far into the night, you will see those we have clothed warmly, and comfortably, with all very stylishly—partaking of that justly famed sport---Tobogganing.

REMEMBER TO CALL AT

31 & 33 St. Lawrence St.

THE POST PRINT, 701 Craig St.

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"THYMO-CRESOL"

(COPYRIGHTED)

The Great English Disinfectant

SOLD PURE!

Used in England since 1873; recommended by the eminent Physicians and Chemists of Europe; awarded Prize Medals at Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Philadelphia 1884, and the **THE GOLD MEDAL** at the "International Exhibition," London, Eng., 1884.

The **ONLY** Disinfectant ever awarded a



GOLD MEDAL



Is now for the first time introduced into Canada, and has already been adopted for use in the Hospitals and in the Parliament Buildings at Ottawa; is highly endorsed by the leading Physicians, and pronounced by them, after a careful analysis, to be the best disinfectant at present known, absolutely **Non-Poisonous and Non-Corrosive!**

❖ Read the Testimonials and be Convinced! ❖

PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS:

NESS & CO., Darlington, Eng.

CANADIAN OFFICE:

759 Craig Street, Montreal,

(WEST OF VICTORIA SQUARE.)

DUKE.

Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1885.

(Professor of Chemistry Medical Faculty of Bishops' College, Analytical Chemist.)

MESSRS. NESS & CO., Montreal:

Your "Thymo Cresol" has given **the utmost satisfaction**, both as a **deodorizer** and as a **dressing for wounds** of whatsoever nature, and has also had its merits fully tested and proven in the maternity department.

Yours truly,

E. HURLBURTT WILLIAMS, M.D., L.R.C.P.,

Resident Physician.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Toronto, Feb. 16th, 1885.

KNOWN.



EFFECTIVE.

prevents the spread of
Cholera, or

kill insects and
disinfectants.

N. M. D.

Medical Officer of

disinfecting Fluid,

is **highly effective**
water renders it an

S., F.I.C.,
of Public Analysis.

at this time now, and

KINSON,

Sanitary Inspector.

Scotland,

10th June, 1884.

the destruction of
it also keeps the

is an **excellent**
germicide, **Non-**

J. G.
31 & 33

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Clothing

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SOME ADVANTAGES OF

THYMO-CRESOL

OVER OTHER DISINFECTANTS.

Is NOT poisonous or corrosive.

Does NOT stain, or in ANYWAY damage clothing, car-
pets, furniture, etc.

Does NOT give off any unpleasant odour.

Does NOT burn or stain the hands.

Is perfectly HARMLESS to domestic animals. Can be
used for **MANY OTHER PURPOSES** besides disinfecting.

(See Circular giving various uses in detail.)

Is far more POWERFUL than any other disinfectant.

Is very cheap, as it is sold PURE. "One Teaspoon-
ful" of the Liquid will make "One Pint" of strong dis-
infectant, by simply mixing with cold water. (See sheet of
directions enclosed in every bottle.)

Clears premises of RATS and MICE, they will not
come where it is. Thoroughly saturate a piece of rag
with the mixture and put it in the hole. "Worth its
price for this purpose alone."

"THYMO-CRESOL"

is extensively used in the United States. Has been adopted by the Penn-
sylvania Railway Company for disinfecting and deodorizing the cattle cars,
stockyards, water closets, etc. Is used in many of the large cities for flushing the
sewers, sprinkling the streets, disinfecting Markets and other Public Buildings.

Everyone should get a bottle at once, and use for disinfecting sinks, yards,
sheds, water closets, etc., thus being prepared in advance to resist the dreaded
attack of cholera the coming summer. "IT IS A DUTY" every man owes to
himself and family. "An ounce of Prevention is better than a pound of Cure."

IN BOTTLES, 25c AND 50c EACH.

Full information, testimonials, opinions of the Press and samples, may be
obtained by either calling upon or addressing

NESS & CO., 759 Craig Street,

(West of Victoria Square.)

MONTREAL.

ASK YOUR DRUGGIST OR GROCER FOR IT.

REMEMBER TO CALL AT

31 & 33 St. Lawrence St.

THE POST PRINT, 761 Craig St.

"THYMO-CRESOL!!"

THE MOST POWERFUL DISINFECTANT KNOWN.



Awarded the **GOLD MEDAL** at the
International Exhibition, London, Eng., 1884.
Silver Medal, (Highest Award) Calcutta,
1883-84. Medal and Diploma,
Amsterdam, 1883.
Diploma, Philadelphia, 1884.



CHEAP, HARMLESS, CONVENIENT AND EFFECTIVE.

*A most thorough Disinfectant and preventive against the spread of
Scarlet Fever, Measles, Typhoid Fever, Small Pox, Diphtheria, Cholera, or
any other contagious or infectious disease.*

READ THE FOLLOWING TESTIMONIALS :

FROM ENGLAND.

I have proved by experiments that it is an excellent Germicide, destructive to small insects and, therefore, an excellent sanitary agent, free from the poisonous metals usually present in disinfectants.
Dublin, 30th June, 1883.

CHARLES A. CAMERON, M.D.

F. R. C. S. L., Professor of Chemistry and Hygiene, in the Royal College of Surgeons, Dublin. Medical Officer of Health, and Analyst for Dublin, and Analyst to the Royal Agricultural Society of England.

The following are the results of careful analysis of a sample of "Thymo-Cresol" Disinfecting Fluid, received from Messrs. NESS & Co. :

After carefully experimenting with this Fluid, I am of opinion that it is a **highly effective** and valuable Germicide and Disinfectant. The ease with which it is taken up by water renders it an exceedingly handy preparation.

W. F. K. STOCK, F.C.S., F.I.C.,

Member of the Society of Public Analysis.

Darlington, England, Aug. 13th, 1884.

We have been using your "Thymo Cresol," Disinfecting Fluid and Powder, for some time now, and we find it in **every way satisfactory** as a Disinfectant.

T. A. ATKINSON,

Chief Sanitary Inspector.

CITY HALL, Darlington, June 14th, 1884.

Report from Mr. J. Martin, Gamekeeper to the Duke of Buccleuch :

Shielshaugh, Bowhill, Scotland,

10th June, 1884.

I have used the "Thymo Cresol" in the kennels, and have found it very effectual in the destruction of Lice, Fleas, and other insects on the dogs. It may be safely used on young puppies. It also keeps the kennels free from smells.

CANADIAN.

I have chemically examined your "Thymo-Cresol" and am convinced it is an **excellent** Disinfectant and Antiseptic. I also consider it an equally good Deodorizer and Germicide, **Non-Poisonous** and free from injurious metallic substances.

J. T. DONALD, M.A.,

(Professor of Chemistry Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Analytical Chemist.)

Montreal, Feb. 9th, 1885.

MESSRS. NESS & Co, Montreal :

Your "Thymo Cresol" has given **the utmost satisfaction**, both as a **deodorizer** and as a **dressing for wounds** of whatsoever nature, and has also had its merits fully tested and proven in the maternity department.

Yours truly,

E. HURLBURTT WILLIAMS, M.D., L.R.C.P.,

Resident Physician.

GENERAL HOSPITAL, Toronto, Feb. 16th, 1885.

Ottawa, 6th April, 1885.

This is to certify that, having tried "Thymo-Cresol," a disinfectant prepared by Messrs. Ness & Co., of Darlington, England, I consider it a *very valuable preparation*, and one likely to come into general use. It is *non-poisonous*, and *does not injure* clothing or other fabrics which may be washed in it, or to which it may be applied.

It deodorizes decomposing urine and faecal matter, and cleanses foul and unhealthy sores.

In the liquid form it is easy of application, and it is so concentrated that but a small quantity may be mixed with a considerable amount of water. It may be also applied in the form of powder. *Its price brings it within the reach of all.*

CLARENCE J. H. CHIPMAN, M.D., B.A.,
L.C.P.S.Q., L.C.P.S.O., House Surgeon, County Carleton General Hospital, Ottawa.

I have used "Thymo-Cresol" for disinfecting purposes, and have pleasure in informing you that it did all you claim for it, and I cannot recommend it too highly.

319 St. James Street, Montreal, Jan 25, 1885

ALFRED BENN.

The Chief Engineer of the Public Works Department at Ottawa, says:

"Thymo-Cresol" does its work **better** than any other **Disinfectant** ever used by the Government.

(Extract from a letter dated April 26th, 1885.)

I have used both the Liquid and Powder "**Thymo-Cresol**" for disinfecting and purifying purposes, am pleased to inform you it is **the best** Disinfectant I ever used, and cannot too strongly recommend it.

March 30th, 1885.

HENRY COLLINS, Accountant,
242 St. James Street, Montreal.

I am exceedingly well pleased with the "Thymo-Cresol" I got from you some time ago, and am recommending it to all my friends,

JOHN MCKINNON, Tailor,
457 Notre Dame Street.

Having used "Thymo-Cresol" ourselves, we can, with the utmost confidence, recommend it to our readers.

March, 1885.

(Extract from Montreal Daily Witness.)



Adopted and recommended by the Ottawa BOARD OF HEALTH, and by the corporation of the city of Ottawa.

Used for disinfecting the kennels and stalls of the principal Dog and Cattle shows in England, and at the Boston and Philadelphia Dog shows, 1884-85, and for disinfecting the cattle cars, closets, etc., on the Pennsylvania Railroad.



The above are a few taken at random from hundreds in our possession; and we are daily in receipt of others.

PAPERS.

The following papers have favorably noticed "Thymo-Cresol" and recommended its use:—

"BRITISH TRADE JOURNAL." "INDENT." "COLONIES AND INDIA."
"CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST." "NORTHERN ECHO." "NORTH STAR."
"NORTH-BRITISH AGRICULTURIST." "YORK HERALD."
"NORTH-EASTERN DAILY GAZETTE." "THE EMPIRE."
"HAMILTON ADVERTISER." "GALLOWAY GAZETTE." "HEALTH."
"LA MINERVE." "LA PATRIE." "MONTREAL HERALD."
"MONTREAL DAILY WITNESS." "MONTREAL DAILY STAR."
"MONTREAL GAZETTE." "DOMINION SANITARY JOURNAL."

AND MANY OTHERS.

"**THYMO-CRESOL**" is highly endorsed and recommended by all the leading Physicians in Montreal.

✦* SOLD BY ALL RESPECTABLE DRUGGISTS. *✦

Liquid in Bottles, 25 & 50 cts., Powder in Boxes, 10 & 15 cts.

MANUFACTURERS AND PROPRIETORS:

NESS & CO., DARLINGTON, ENG.

F. J. PRIOR, 759 Craig Street,

Sole Agent for the Dominion.

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... as : Dyspepsia, Bronchitis, Liver
Complaint, Jaundice, Loss of Appetite, Neuralgia, Rhuma-
tism, Gout, Gravel, Scrophulous Swellings of any kind, Womb Diseases, Beliousness, Venereal

... prices, you can be promptly and radically cured by Mr. A.
Lawrence, No. 111, Canal, P. O., the only Place where every

GOOD TO KNOW.

If you want to be cured of any of the above mentioned Diseases, never invented before in the World: Use Mr.
Lawrence's *Royal Drops*, for all the above mentioned Complaints, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Headache, Fev-
er, all Diseases of the Skin, and, in short, all Disca-

... a *Royal Drop* is needed.

... the best!

They act like lightning!

You use them with cold water!!!

Try them and be convinced!!!

His *Royal Drops* have no equal on the Globe. They are of a family use in the

house.

His *Anti-Venereal Oil* cures radically all the Venereal Diseases.

His *Pectoral Sirup* for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Consumption, etc, cannot be
surpassed.

His *DeLorme Ointment* for Womb Diseases, cures that suffering Disease in a
few days.

His *Tonic Powder* has no equal to strenghten every body.

His *Destroyer of Cholera* never fails to cure the severest cases of Asiatic Cholera,
in any other kind, in less of a hours, at the most.

His *Cholera Specific* cures equally, Hog Cholera, Hen Cholera, etc, etc, in a
very short time. *It acts Magically!*

That is what the Governor of Missouri, says about my *Cholera Specific*: (In
the year 1878.) "This summer, I have had *Hog Cholera* to kill all my hogs; but,
two, when the two took sick, and refused to eat for three days, and was considered
by me to be past all remedy. I thought of your *Medecine* sent to me; then, I took it
and drenched it. The two hogs, and to my utter astonishment, it cured them in two
days. I have written to many persons telling them, where they could be supplied
with the *Benedy*, and, I intend to publish the fact.

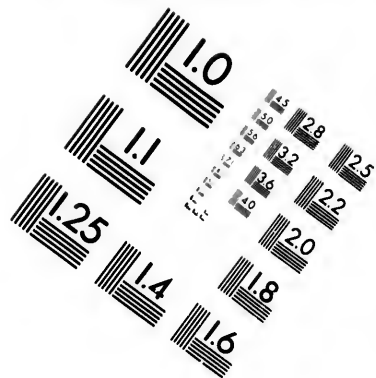
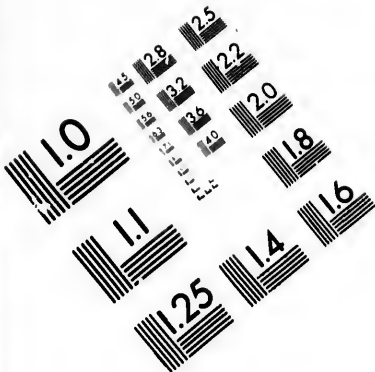
I am, Dear Sir, constrained to do this for the common good; and, regard your
Benedy whether made for Hogs or not, an Invaluable and Certain *Specific* for Hog
Cholera.

THE GOVERNOR OF MISSOURI.

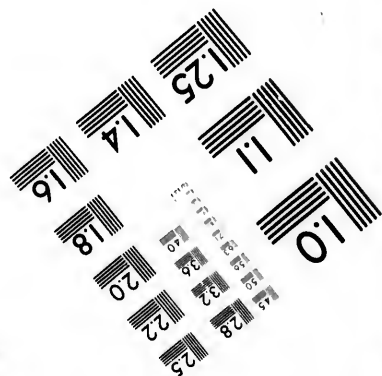
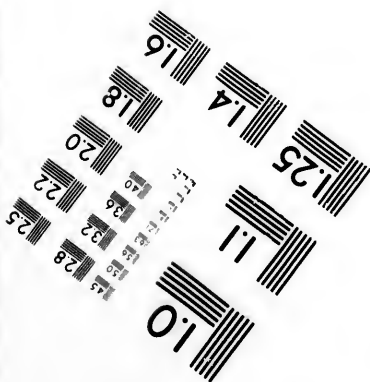
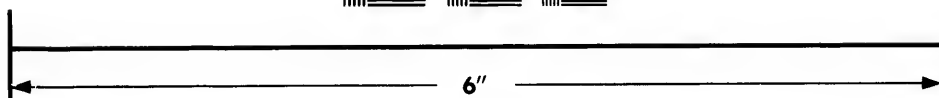
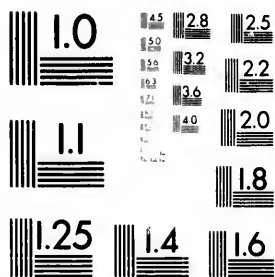
City of Jefferson, July 5th 1878.

N. B.—Those intending to make large fortunes, by exploiting my *Cholera Specific*,
I will sell them my *Patent* rights, for all the United States.





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LE GATH ET HOLEPHENE... QU'EST LA TETE?

LEFEBVRE & VIAU Marchands de Nouveautés

No. 1483, RUE NOTRE-DAME, MONTREAL.



Montreal, Mars 1885.

Madame et Monsieur.

Nous avons l'honneur de vous informer que vu l'agrandissement de nos affaires, nous avons transporté notre magasin de marchandises Sèches et de Hardes-Faites au

No. 1483, Rue Notre-Dame

trois portes plus à l'Ouest, 2^{me} magasin de chez le Dr. Picault, dans le magasin ci-devant occupé par C. L. Guérin, et toujours la même enseigne (L'AGLE DORÉ). Nos deux magasins réunis ainsi que la balance du stock de faible que nous avons acheté dernièrement, forment un assortiment très considérable que nous offrons en public, ainsi qu'à nos nombreuses pratiques à des prix qui défont toute compétition.

Nous avons changé de magasin pour pouvoir offrir plus d'espace, et notre magasin est beaucoup plus éclairé que l'ancien, et beaucoup plus de facilité de pouvoir montrer nos Marchandises avec beaucoup plus d'avantage pour la pratique.

Nous espérons que vous nous ferez l'honneur de nous faire une visite avant d'acheter ailleurs, et nous avons l'espoir de vous convaincre que nos prix sont des plus bas et nos Marchandises des meilleures qualités.

LEFEBVRE & VIAU

No. 1483, RUE NOTRE-DAME

MONTREAL.

SPECIALITE

Coton Jaune, 27 pouces, 3½ cts.
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 Coton careauté, 7, 8, 10, 12c.
 Indienne, 6, 8, 10 cts.
 Couil 10, 13, 15 cts.
 Etoffes à Robe, 5, 10, 15 cts.
 Alpaca Noir, 7, 10, 15 cts.

Marchandises de Deuil—Grand assortiment, tels que :
 Cachemires tout laine, depuis 40c. à \$1,75. Mérimo français, tous prix et qualités—Paramatta—Thibets—Cordes—Alpacas—Moires—Crêpes Courtauld et autres produits manufacturiers, le tout à des prix inférieurs.

Grand assortiment de Hardes—Faites en tweeds de couleurs, draps et serge noire. Hardes faites sur commande dans le plus bref délai, par un tailleur d'expérience dont nous garantissons la coupe.

Draps noirs—Casimir Noir—Drap bleu—Tweeds Canadiens, Français, Anglais et Ecosais—Tweeds d'Halifax, à très bas prix.

Corps—Caleçons—Chemises en laine et coton—Mérimos.

Gants de Kids noirs et de couleurs, à 50c. valeur extra—
 Les mêmes en couleur, quatre boutons, qualité extra, à 75c.
 Grand assortiment de Toiles de toutes sortes provenant d'encans : toile à nappe, à tablier, à rideaux, etc., essuie-mains à bas prix.

Ras et chaussons de coton provenant d'encans et de manufactures, à bon marché.

Ducks, Drill en coupons et en pièces de toutes couleurs.

Corsets de tous prix, des manufactures Canadiennes, Anglaises et Françaises.

Velveteen noir et couleur, en grandes quantités. Velours de soie noir à manteaux dans tous les prix ; soie brochée à manteaux et robes.

Soie noire, Corde, Ottomane, Soie de couleur à 50c.

Broderies importées de Suisse, à très bas prix qui défient toute compétition.

Dentelles crème, blanche et couleurs, de toutes qualités, sur lesquelles nous attirons l'attention.

Nets à rideaux et à voiles, grand assortiment, à bas prix.

Fragrances en soie, chenille, laine, mirais ; perles en toutes couleurs.

Prête de porter une attention spéciale aux marchandises pour trousseaux de mariée, de baptême, de première communion, pour deuil.

Nos cotons blancs et jaunes et careautés à des prix inconnus jusqu'ici.

SPECIALITE

Gants de Kids noirs et de couleurs, à 50c. valeur extra—

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All kinds of Lithographic and Printing done on the most reasonable terms, with promptitude and despatch.

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LAPOSTOLLE & Co., Proprietors of the ALPINE IRON WORKS, OFFICE, 667 NOTRE DAME STREET.

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DRY GOODS, CARPETS, AND OIL CLOTHS

ONE OF THE MOST EXTENSIVE STOCKS in the DOMINION.

1883 & 1885, NOTRE DAME STREET
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THOS. F. G. FOISY

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GARANTIES POUR DIX ANS
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GARANTIES POUR DIX ANS
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SUCCESSORS: COUTTLE, THIBAUT & Co, 699 rue Ste. Catherine. J. A. SEARS,
2076 rue Notre-Dame. JOS. LIZOTTE, 594 rue Ste-Catherine.

LIGGET & HAMILTON, 1883 & 1885 NOTRE DAME STREET.

