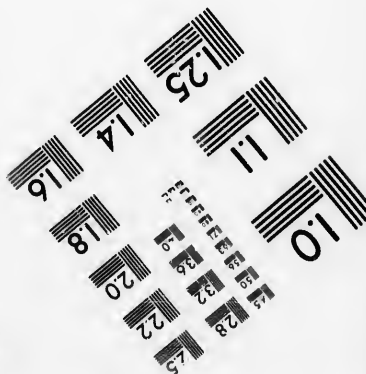
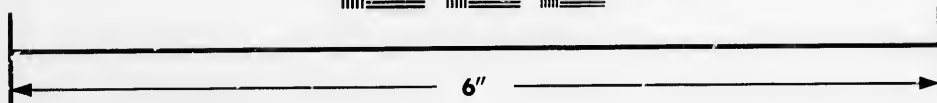
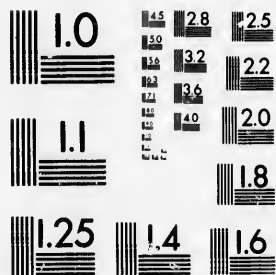


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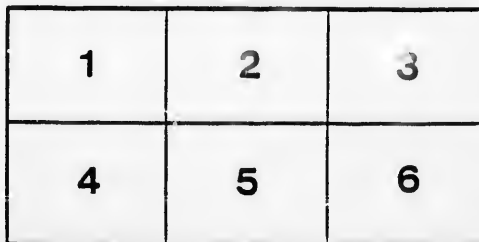
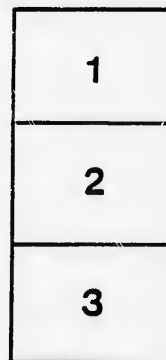
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39 THE
TRAVELER'S GUIDE

FOR
Montreal, Quebec

AND
SARATOGA SPRINGS.

Containing Brief Notices of Prominent Objects of Interest
in these Places.

MONTREAL :
PRINTED FOR THE PUBLISHERS.
1859.

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TRAVELER'S GUIDE

FOR

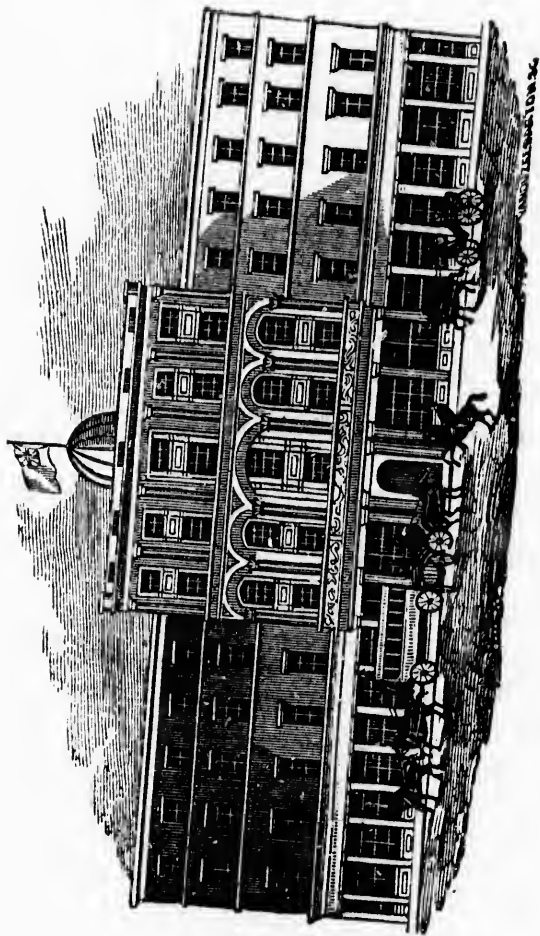
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ST LAWRENCE HALL, MONTREAL.

18

TRAVELER'S GUIDE.

ST. LAWRENCE HALL,

SITUATED ON GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

MONTREAL.

HOGAN & CO. PROPRIETORS.

This first class hotel, (the largest in Montreal,) is situated on Great St. James Street, in front of the French Cathedral, or Church Ville Maria, Notre Dame Street immediately adjacent to the Post Office, Place d'Armes and Banks; is only one minute's walk from the Gray or Black Nunneries, New Court House, Reading Rooms, Champ de Mars, where the troops are reviewed, Mechanics' Institute, Nelson's Monument, Canadian Institute, Bonsecour's Market, and the Fashionable Stores. The new Theatre Royal is directly in the rear of the house, and several of the best boxes in the Theatre are regularly reserved for the guests at *St. Lawrence Hall*.

St. Lawrence Hall has long been regarded as the most popular and fashionable hotel in Montreal. It has been under the charge of its present proprietors over seven years. The building presents a front of some 300 feet on St. James Street, with a depth of nearly 250 feet, and was originally designed for over 150 apartments, conveniently divided into halls, dining-rooms, public parlors, suits of rooms for families and parties, with commodious rooms for gentlemen. The cupola of the St. Lawrence Hall, commands a fine view of the Victoria Bridge, the Mountain scenery, and other objects of interest. During the past year the proprietors have purchased the adjoining property and built upon it, which will increase the accommodations by upwards of 150 additional rooms. The hotel is now double its former size, has an additional private entrance on Craig street, and presents attractions for the comfort of the tourist and traveler rarely equalled.

HOURS OF MEALS.

Breakfast	From 8 to 11 o'clock
Lunch	" 1 to 2 "
Dinner	" 2 and 6 "
Tea	" 8 to 11 "

CITY OF MONTREAL.

The City of Montreal is one of the largest and most populous cities in British North America. It was founded by M. de Maissonneure, in 1642, on the site of an Indian village, named Hochelaga, and dedicated to the Virgin Mary as its patroness and protector, and for a long period bore the name of *Ville Marie*. It is laid out in the form of a parallelogram, and contains some two hundred streets. with a population of about 75,000.

The traveler, in approaching the city from the river, is struck with the peculiar beauty of the large cut stone buildings which front the majestic river St. Lawrence, on whose banks they are reared, resembling in their solid masonry and elegance the buildings of European cities. The wharves and streets, unlike the cities of the States are always clean, and the atmosphere pure and healthful.

The Island of Montreal is, in fact, most properly regarded as the garden of Canada. The city being at the head of ship navigation, her local advantages for trade are unsurpassed.

RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWRENCE

AND PLACES OF INTEREST, WITH DISTANCES .
BURGH TO MONTREAL.

IS-

Chimney Island, four miles below Prescott or Ogdensburgh.

The Gallop Rapids, six miles below Prescott, are easily passed by steamboats, although they prevent the navigation of the St. Lawrence by sailing vessels.

Matilda, eight miles farther, is a steamboat landing on the Canada side of the river.

Waddington on the American shore, eighteen miles below Ogdensburgh, lies opposite Ogdens' Island, which is passed to the right. Here commences Rapid Plat, and extends about two and a half miles.

Williamsburgh, seven miles below Matilda, is a regular steamboat landing.

Chrysler's Farm, a few miles below Williamsburgh, is the place where was fought a battle in the war of 1812, between the English and Americans, in which the latter were defeated.

Louisville landing, twenty-eight miles below Ogdensburgh, is where passengers leave for Massena Springs, six miles distant by stage—a great resort for invalids during warm weather.

The Long Sault Rapid, extending from Dickinson's Landing, forty miles below Prescott, to Cornwall on the Canada side, is one of the longest and most important rapid of the St. Lawrence.

The Cornwall Canal commences seventy-two miles above Montreal, the dividing line between the United States and Canada. It extends to Dickinson's Landing, eleven and a half miles, overcoming forty-eight feet descent in the St. Lawrence.

Cornwall, one hundred and twelve miles from Kingston, and seventy miles above Montreal, situated at the head of the Cornwall or St. Lawrence Canal. This is a regular steamboat landing for American and British steamers.

St. Regis, four miles below, on the American side of the river. It is an Indian village; part of its inhabitants living in the United States, and part in Canada.

Lake St. Francis is a magnificent expansion of the St. Lawrence above Coteau du Lac, extending for a number of miles. It is studded with picturesque Islands. The Indian village of St. Regis, and an island owned by the natives, lie near its upper termination.

Lancaster, fifteen miles below Cornwall. Here the waters pursue their course downward, before rushing down the several rapids below Coteau du Lac.

At Coteau du Lac, 40 miles above Montreal, commences a rapid of the same name, extending about two miles.—Seven miles below this commences the Cedar Rapids, which extends about three miles. Then comes the Cascade Rapid, which terminates at the head of Lake St. Louis, where the dark waters of the Ottawa, by one of its mouths, join the St. Lawrence. These three rapids, in eleven miles, have a descent of eighty two and a half feet.

Beauharnois, twenty-four miles above Montreal, at the foot of the Cascade Rapids, where commences the Beauharnois Canal, twelve miles in length.

Caughnawaga, ten miles above Montreal, is an Indian village numbering several hundred inhabitants.

Lachine, eight miles above Montreal, situated on Lake St. Louis, where enter the black waters of the Ottawa River, the St. Lawrence presenting a greenish hue, the difference in the color of the waters being plainly visible for many miles below.

The Lachine Rapids, a few miles above Montreal, are the last rapids of importance that occur on the St. Lawrence. They are now considered the most dangerous and difficult of navigation. They are obviated by the Lachine Canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, overcoming a descent of $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS.

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

THE NEW COURT HOUSE, on Notre Dame Street, and directly opposite to Nelson's Monument, is of elegant cut stone, in the Grecian Ionic style. The ground plan is 300 by 125 feet ; height, 76 feet.

THE NEW POST OFFICE, on Great St. James Street, opposite *St. Lawrence Hall*, is a beautiful cut stone building.— J. B. MEILLEUR, LL. D., is Post Master.

THE MERCHANT'S EXCHANGE, situated on St. Sacramen Street: Several Telegraph and Insurance Offices are in this building, as also the Reading-Room.

THE MECHANICS' INSTITUTE, a very fine building, situated on great St. James Street, of cut stone, three stories high, built in the Italian style. The Lecture Room is sixty by eighty feet, height, eighteen feet, neatly and tastefully finished.

THE MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION, Odd Fellows' Hall, opposite the above.

THE COMMERCIAL BANK, Great St. James Street, is a neat cut stone building in the Grecian Doric style.

TRAVELER'S GUIDE

THE BANQUE DU PEUPLE, is a fine cut stone building in Great St. James Street.

THE BANK OF MONTREAL, Place d'Armes, St. James Street, opposite the Cathedral, an elegant cut stone building of the Corinthian order.

THE CITY BANK, next to the above, in the Grecian style, of cut stone, and worthy of note.

THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA, Great St. James Street, next to the Post Office, is a handsome building, of cut stone, and built in the composite style of architecture.

THE BONSECOUR'S MARKET, on St. Paul and Water Streets, is a magnificent edifice in the Grecian and Doric style; cost about \$300,000; has a front of three stories on Water Street, and two stories on St. Paul. The upper part of the building is occupied by the various officers of the city. The City Council Room is fitted up in the most elegant style. In the east wing of the building is a large Hall or Concert Room, capable of seating 4000 persons.

THE ST. ANN'S MARKET, opposite the Grey Nunnery, although not built in the style nor at the expense of the former, is still a building that speaks well for the public spirit which governs the city in the erection of their public buildings.

THE MCGILL COLLEGE. This is an institution of very high repute. It was founded by the Hon. JAMES MCGILL, who bequeathed a valuable estate and £10,000 for its endowment. The buildings for the Faculty of Arts are delightfully situated at the base of the mountain, and command an extensive view.

THE MUSEUM OF THE NATURAL HISTORY OF MONTREAL, is situated on Little St. James street, and is free to strangers.

THE NEW CITY WATER WORKS. These works tap the St. Lawrence at the Lachine Rapids, some six miles above the city. They will cost the city when fully completed, nearly \$1,000,000. The two receiving reservoirs for supplying the city are about 200 feet above the level of the river, and hold twenty millions of gallons.

THE JAIL. This is a substantial stone building surrounded by a high wall, and is worthy of a visit. It has recently been erected, at an expense of \$120,000.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL, on Dorchester street, is a fine cut stone building, and is one of the many prominent institutions of the city.

THE ST. PATRICK'S HOSPITAL, at the west end of the same street, is an elegant structure, and occupies a commanding position.

THE PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM, situated in Catharine street, is a well conducted charity, sustained by the benevolence of private individuals.

THE LADIES' BENEVOLENT INSTITUTION, for the relief of widows and half orphans, is a large three story building in Berthelet Street. It is managed solely by a committee of ladies.

THE BONAVENTURE HALL, is situated on the south east side of Commissioners Square, and being a peculiar combination of brick and cut stone, arrests the attention of most persons, and commands the admiration of all connoisseurs of architectural beauty. It is surmounted by a handsome illuminated clock; cost of building, about \$50,000.

THE THEATRE ROYAL, Cote Street, in rear of the *St. Lawrence Hall*, is a fine brick building, and capable of accommodating about 1,500 persons. Under its present management, it has become quite popular with the lovers of the drama.

NELSON'S MONUMENT, Jacques Cartier Square, Notre Dame street.

THE WHARVES of this city are unsurpassed by any on the American Continent, They are built of solid limestone, and meeting with the locks and cut stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present for several miles a display of continuous masonry which has few parallels. Unlike the levees of the Ohio and Mississippi, no unsightly warehouses disfigure the river side. A broad terrace faced

with grey limestone, the parapets of which are surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent.

The remaining public buildings worthy of notice are : The old Government House, Notre Dame street, now occupied as the Normal School; the Barracks, Water street; the Custom House, St. Paul street; the Odd Fellows' Hall, Great St. James Street; the Bon Pasteur Nunnery, Sherbrooke Street.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY, is situated on the east side of the mountain, about two miles from the city. Judgment and taste have been displayed in the selection and management of the grounds; it is much visited by strangers.

THE CHAMP DE MARS.—This is a favorite promenade for citizens and strangers, being the general parade and review ground of the military, and is frequently enlivened during summer evenings by music from the fine bands of the regiments.

PLACE D'ARMES is a handsome square, between Notre Dame and Great St. James Streets, opposite the French Cathedral. It is surrounded by a neat iron railing, and tastefully laid out and planted with shade trees; in the centre of the square is a fountain.

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.—It is understood that this stupendous undertaking will be completed early in the year 1860.

The cost of this gigantic structure was originally estimated at £1,450,000, but this sum has since been reduced, and the present calculation of its probable cost is about £1,250,000. It is supposed that in its erection 250,000 tons of stone and 7,500 tons of iron have been used. The iron superstructure is supported on 24 piers and 2 abutments. The centre span being 330 feet; there are 12 spans on each side of the centre, 242 feet each. The length of the abutments is 242 feet each. The extreme length including abutments is 7000 feet. The height above summer water level in the centre opening is 60 feet, descending to either end at the rate of 1 in 130. The contents of the masonry

will be 3,000,000 of cubic feet. The weight of iron in the tubes is 8000 tons. The following are the dimensions of tube through which the trains pass in the middle span, viz : 22 feet high, 16 feet wide ; at the extreme ends 19 feet high, 16 feet wide. The total length from river bank to river bank will be 10,284 feet, or about 50 yards less than two English miles.

THE LACHINE CANAL is among the public works particularly worthy of note, and of which the city may well feel proud. The head of water on this canal has been rendered available for the creation of water power, which has been applied most successfully to the movement of very extensive machinery over a large extent of ground. Among the works here, are foundries, engine and boiler works, a ship yard and marine works, saw mills, sash, blind and door factories, stave and barrel works, a flour mill, an oatmeal and corn mill, cotton mills, an edged tool factory, India rubber factory, a factory of woollens, a large rope and cordage factory, with other smaller establishments. These works, with those on the lower basin, are using a power daily equal to that of 3500 horses. They furnish employment to more than 2000 men, affording subsistence to 10,000 persons.

As a place of beauty and pleasure, the ride from the city to MOUNT ROYAL will attract the traveller at all times. The distance around it is nine miles, commanding one of the finest views of beautiful landscape to be found in North America ; and in returning, entering the city, a view of the St. Lawrence and of Montreal both comprehensive and extended, that well repays the time and expense.

Next to the drive around the Mountain is that on the Lachine road, leading to the village of that name, nine miles from the city. The road is directly along the banks of the river, presenting scenery of unsurpassed beauty and grandeur. It is a lovely drive. If the proper hour is selected, a view may be had of the descent of the steamer over the rapids.

Another favorite drive in the immediate vicinity, is to Longue Pointe, being in an opposite direction from the last and down along the banks of the river.

It would be useless to undertake an enumeration of all the places of interest in and about Montreal, for we believe that there are but few places on the American Continent where can be found so much of interest to the traveler, whether in pursuit of health or pleasure, as in this city.

CHURCHES OF MONTREAL.

ROMAN CATHOLIC.

THE PARISH CHURCH.—The length of this Church is 255 feet 6 inches, and its breadth 134 feet 6 inches. The height of the principle towers is 220 feet, and of the others 115 feet each. The great window at the high altar is 64 feet in height, by 32 feet in breadth. The total number of pews is 1,224, capable of seating between six and seven thousand persons. In the north east tower is a fine chime of bells, and in the north west tower is placed the largest bell in America, cast expressly for this church, and weighing 29,400 lbs. This tower is open to the public for a small fee; from the top a splendid view of the Island of Montreal is presented.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.—This beautiful building is erected upon the ruins of the one destroyed by the great fire of 1852, known as the Bishop's Church, which was of the Roman-Ionic order; but altered in form and extended in length, is now constructed after the most admired specimens of the early pointed style, chiefly drawn from existing examples of the thirteenth century.

THE RECOLLET CHURCH, west Notre Dame street, is a commodious stone building of ancient architecture, and the oldest church but one in Montreal. When church accommodation was very limited, nearly a century ago, divine service was held in this building on Sundays alternately by the various denominations of Christian residents in Montreal. It will seat about 2,000 persons.

ST. ANNS CHURCH, Griffintown, is a large and commodious stone building, capable of seating over 1,000 persons; it is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is the most striking edifice in the quarter of the city in which it is situated.

BONSECOUR'S CHURCH, St. Paul street, (the first erected in this city) contains a fine organ, and will accommodate about 2,000 persons.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH.—This is a very handsome edifice, situated on Visitation street, and built of cut stone, in the style of the 13th century, resembling the Bishop's or St. James' Church. It will accommodate about three thousand persons.

The new Cathedral, together with the Bishop's residence, about to be erected in St. Antoine suburbs, will be a *fac simile* of St. Peter's Church, Rome, and will not be surpassed in grandeur on this continent. The buildings at present occupying this site, being the old French Burying Ground, are well worth visiting.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.—This large and commanding edifice is built in the Gothic style of the 15th century. It stands upon an elevated site, on Alexander street, fronting Lagauchetière street, and is one of the most striking objects visible on approaching the city. The extreme length is 240 feet, the breadth 90 feet, and the height of spire 225 feet.

NUNNERIES.

The GREY NUNNERY, designed for the care of foundlings and the infirm, is situated on Foundling street, near the St. Ann's Market.

The HOTEL DIEU NUNNERY, on St. Joseph and St. Paul streets, is designed for sick and diseased persons.

The BLACK NUNNERY, Notre Dame street, is an admirable institution, in which all the branches of a general education, needle-work, embroidery, &c., are taught.

The BON PASTEUR NUNNERY, situated on Sherbrooke

street, and L'ASYLE DE LA PROVIDENCE, St Catherine street, are devoted to the care of aged and infirm persons.

There are several other Nunneries, in different parts of the city, devoted to various offices of Christian charity, to all of which chapels are attached.

The SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE, situated in the Notre Dame street, is one of the most ancient buildings in the city. There is a public clock in the front of the building equally celebrated for its antiquity.

The MARIA VILLA CONVENT is situated about three miles from Montreal, (Monklands) and was formerly the residence of the Governor General. There is also a very handsome Church adjacent to this Nunnery.

COLLEGES.

THE THEOLOGICAL COLLEGE.—This building is erected on the ground of the Seminary of St. Sulpice—commonly called the Priest's Farm—is an extensive and imposing structure, in the Italian style of architecture. The plan forms threesides of a quadrangle, with the wings advancing. The eastern wing contains a chapel 100 feet by 40 feet, with a library over, and is embellished in the Corinthian style. The western wing contains the kitchen and refectory. The whole is traversed by curtains, wide and lofty corridors, and spacious and elegant stair-cases, giving easy access to all portions of the building.

Protestant Churches, Colleges, &c.

CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.—The foundation stone of this structure was laid on the 21st of May, 1857. Its site is at the junction of Union Avenue and St. Catherine street. The plan of the Church is cruciform, and of the early decorated style of architecture. The tower and spire will be placed at the intersection of the four arms of the cross, with vestry attached, yet separate. It will be built of Caen stone, and Montreal limestone, the latter being ob-

tained from the neighboring quarries, and the former from Normandy. The following are the dimensions of the building:—Length (inside) 187 feet; width of nave 90 feet; transept including tower 99 feet; height of tower and Spire 224 feet.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH.—This is a very neat building, erected in the style of the 13th century, at a cost of about £3,000. The size is 150 in length by 56 feet in width, and it will seat about 1,500 persons. It is situated in St. Joseph street.

ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH, Dalhousie street, Griffintown, is designed in the same style as St. George's, but with somewhat less pretensions. The ground plan is 100 feet by 55 feet, and it will seat over 1,200 persons.

TRINITY CHURCH, on St. Paul street, is a neat building, erected at the expense of the late Major Christie; the size is 75 by 44 feet, and will accommodate about 800 persons.

ST. THOMAS CHURCH, on St. Mary street, is a neat brick building, erected at the sole expense of Thos. Molson, Esq. In the north east tower is a superior chime of bells; in the north west tower is a service bell; and in the front is an illuminated clock.

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH, north Dorchester street, is a neat edifice, in the style of the 13th century. It was erected immediately after the great conflagration in 1852.

ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL, in which the congregation of the late Christ Church Cathedral worship, is situated in Gosford street, and is a handsome building in the Grecian style.

There is also a small church at Hochelaga, (the original site upon which the city of Montreal was founded;) and a temporary building at Point St. Charles for the accommodation of workmen at the Victoria Bridge and Grand Trunk Railway, supplied by ministers from different churches alternately.

CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH, Beaver Hall, is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style of architecture and an ornament to the city. It is enclosed on three sides with a railing of cast and wrought iron, on a cut stone plinth, having entrance gates on the different points. Its dimensions are 90 by 65 feet; the interior is well arranged and handsomely fitted up, and the church will accommodate about 1000 persons.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, on St. Helen street, is also in the Gothic style of architecture, and is a handsome edifice which will accommodate about 800 persons.

THE PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF CANADA, on Cotè street, a neat and comfortably fitted up edifice, seating about 800 persons.

THE SCOTCH KIRK, on St. Gabriel street, is a plain stone building, which will seat about 800 persons.

THE AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, a neat cut stone building, is situated at the west end of Great St. James street; it has an excellent organ and a good choir, and will seat over 1000 persons.

UNITED PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, Lagauchetiere street.— This Church was founded in 1833. It was re-built and enlarged in 1847. It is in connection with the Canadian Branch of the United Presbyterian Church in Scotland, and professes to hold the distinctive principles of that body.

BAPTIST.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH, St. Helen street, is a neat cut stone building, which will seat about 500 persons.

CONGREGATIONAL.

ZION CHURCH, Radegonde street, is a neat building in the Doric style, which will seat over 1000 persons.

WESLEYAN.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH, Great St. James street, is an elegant building, in the florid Gothic style of the 14th century, and is one of the great ornaments to the city. Its size is 111 by 73 feet, and it will seat about 2,500 persons. The arrangement of the interior is unique and beautiful, the pulpit especially, being a fine specimen of the carved Gothic style.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, Griffintown, is a handsome building in the Gothic style of architecture, which will seat about 1,500 persons.

ST. MARY'S CHAPEL, Lagauchetière street, is a neat building in the Grecian style of architecture, which will seat about 500 persons.

UNITARIAN.

THE UNITARIAN CHURCH, situated at Beaver Hall, being found too small for the increasing congregation, was taken down a short time since, and a new and enlarged building is now in course of erection on the same site. The style of architecture adopted is the Byzantine, plain but effective in character. The tower will be about 17 feet square, and about 120 feet high. A broad flight of steps at the base of the tower (east front) will afford the main entrance to the church. Over the west end entrance will be a large rose window, and in the chancel, a window of a highly decorative character, both of which will be filled with stained glass.

SYNAGOGUE.

THE WISH SYNAGOGUE, Chenneville street, is a neat cut stone building, the interior being beautifully fitted up in the Egyptian style. Rev. A. De Sola, Minister.

RAILROAD AND STEAMBOAT OFFICES.

Champlain and St. Lawrence Railroad, 67 Commissioner Street.

North and South Through Lines, Rutland and Burlington Railroad, and Lake Champlain and Lake George Steamers' Offices, 64 Commissioner Street.

Vermont and Canada Railroad, 66 Commissioner Street.

Plattsburg and Montreal Railroad, at Depot, Bonaventure Street.


Grand Trunk Railway Offices, for Quebec, Portland, and Toronto, &c., Great St. James Street, in *St. Lawrence Hall*.


American Line, or River St. Lawrence and Lake Ontario Steamboat Company's Office, McGill Street.

Upper Canada Line of Steamers' Office, 40 McGill Street.

Ottawa City Steamboat has no office. Passengers go *via* Lachine Railroad, Bonaventure Street.

Quebec Steamboat Office, on board, or 66 Commissioner Street.

 All Stages and Omnibuses to and from the Cars and Steamers, call at the *St. Lawrence Hall*.

 Parties of Pleasure, or on business, who desire carriages, will be accommodated by leaving their orders at the office of *St. Lawrence Hall*.

CURRENCY.

Canada £, \$4; Canada Shilling, 20 cents; Canada Sixpence, 10 cents; Seven-Pence Half-Penny, 12½ cents; One and Threepence, 25 cents; Two and Sixpence, 50 cents.

FARE PER HOUR.

COACHES, OR FOUR WHEELED CARS, OR CORRESPONDING winter vehicles, drawn by two horses, for the first hour 5s. For each subsequent hour 3s. 9d.; and *pro rata* for intermediate quarters of an hour.

CABS, two or four-wheeled, or corresponding winter vehicles, drawn by one horse. For one or two persons, for the first hour 2s. 6d., and for each subsequent hour, 2s. For three or four persons, for the first hour, 3s. 9d., and for each subsequent hour, 2s. 6d., and *pro rata* for intermediate quarters of an hour.

CALASHES.—For one or two persons for the first hour, 1s. 10½d., and for each subsequent hour, 1s. 6d. For each person over that number 5d. extra, and *pro rata* for intermediate quarters of an hour.

Usual charges for two horse carriages to go around the Mountain, (distance nine miles,) \$4 for one or four persons.

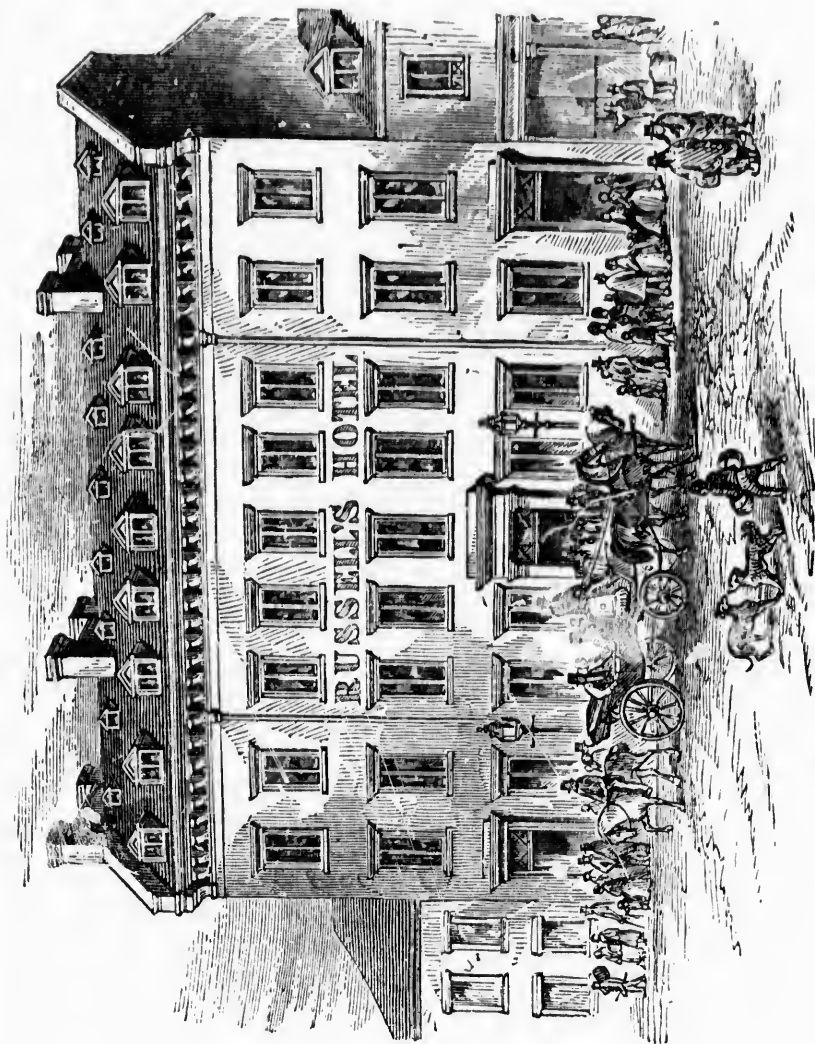
For cab, \$1.50 for two or three persons; four persons \$2.

Divisions Referred to in the Foregoing Table .

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

Second Division.—That portion of the city bounded by the boundary of the above described First Division and McCord Street, Mountain Street as far as its junction with St. Catharine Street, thence in a straight line along St. Catharine Street to its junction with Papineau Road to the River.

Third Division.—That portion of the city beyond the last described division and within the city limits.



RUSSELLS' HOTEL, PALACE ST., QUEBEC.

RUSSELLS' HOTEL

PALACE STREET,

QUEBEC.

I am satisfied that this hotel is not only the largest, but in every particular the best managed and most popular Hotel in Quebec, the undersigned can only say, that this season they have spared no expense to make it one of the most comfortable houses of public entertainment to be met with on this Continent.

In addition to an enlargement of FIFTY NEW BED ROOMS, the house has been renovated throughout, NEWLY CARPETED &c., &c.

The services of the best cooks and waiters have been obtained, and they have no doubt that such gentlemen who favor them with their patronage will find their House fully equal to its long established reputation.

APRIL, 1859.

W. RUSSELL & SON.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

The city of Quebec was founded by SAMUEL CHAMPLAIN, in 1608. In 1622 the population was reduced to fifty souls.

In 1629, Sir DAVID KEITH, in the employ of the British crown, sailed up the St. Lawrence and made the conquest of Quebec. The treaty of St. Germain, concluded soon after, restored to France Quebec and her other American possessions.

In June 1759, the English army, under General WOLFE, landed upon the Island of Orleans. On the 12th of September, took place the celebrated battle of the Plains of Abraham, which resulted in the death of Wolfe, and the defeat of the French army. A force of 5000 English troops under General Murray were left to garrison the fort.

In 1760, the French made preparations to besiege Quebec, and a battle had already taken place, when a large English fleet arrived, and the French retreated to Montreal, Thus ended this eventful war.

The city is very interesting to a stranger ; it is the only walled city in the Canadas, and one feels on passing the gateways, and being shut in by the ponderous gates, as though he were entering some sort of prison. There are five of these gates.

CAPE DIAMOND, upon which the citadel stands, is three hundred and forty-five feet in height, and derives its name from the quantity of crystals mixed with the granite below its surface. The fortress includes the whole space on the cape.

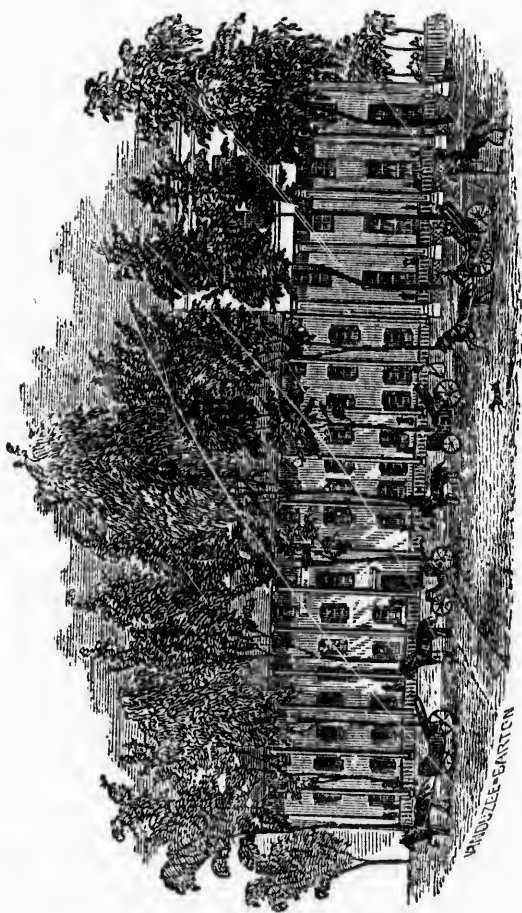
Above the spot where General MONTGOMERY was killed; is now the inclined plane, running to the top of the bank, it is five hundred feet long, and is used by the government to convey stores, and other articles of great weight, to the fortress. Strangers are allowed to enter this fortress, by procuring tickets from the proper authorities.

A ride to the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM is one of the most interesting visits about this celebrated city; a rock is there pointed out, as the spot where General WOLFE expired.— There are four martello towers, forty feet in height, standing upon the plain, about half a mile in advance of the other fortifications.

Seven miles below Quebec is the FALL OF MONTMORENCI. The road is very pleasant, passing through the French village of BEAUPORT. Those who expect to see a second NIAGARA, will be very much disappointed. The stream descends, in silvery threads, over a precipice two hundred and forty feet in height, and, in connection with the surrounding scenery is extremely picturesque and beautiful, but inspires none of the awe felt at Niagara.

The French (Catholic) Church is a spacious stone building, and the interior is decorated with some fine paintings. Since the destruction of the Convent at CHARLESTOWN, Mass., Americans are not allowed entrance to the Ursuline Convent. It is the more to be regretted, from the fact that the grave of MONTCALM is in their chapel.

Castle St. Louis, probably the first public building in Quebec, the corner stone of which was laid by CHAMPLAIN, on the 6th of May, 1624, was destroyed by fire on the 23d of January, 1834. By the orders of Lord DURHAM, the site of this castle was cleared of the ruins that covered it, leveled and floored with wood, and an iron railing placed on the edge of the precipice, making a very delightful promenade. The view from it commands the lower town, the St. Lawrence as far down as the island of Orleans, the harbor with its ships, and Point Levi on the opposite side of the river



UNION HALL, SARATOGA.

UNION HALL,

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

PUTNAM & PAYN, PROPRIETORS.

This well known Hotel is pleasantly located on the west side of Broadway, within a hundred yards of Congress Spring, and commands a view of the beautiful park connected with it. By recent additions, it is now the largest hotel in the place, having a front of four hundred feet with wings of nearly six hundred feet in extent. The court enclosed by the buildings forms a lawn of several acres in extent, intersected with well shaded walks. Here a fine band of music, belonging to the house, contributes to the enjoyment of the guests every afternoon. The management of the house, we trust, will meet with the approval of all who may honor us with their patronage.

SARATOGA SPRINGS.

THE VILLAGE.

Saratoga Springs is the largest village in northern New York having a population of about 5,000 inhabitants; and is thought by many to be the most beautiful also. It consists principally of one very wide street, upwards of a mile in length, with several lateral and parallel streets, all set with trees, which with their rich luxuriance of foliage impart a rural appearance not often met with in large towns. In the use of the waters, a part of the treatment which is not the least important to the patient, is plentiful open air exercise, which the beautiful environs of the town allure him to enjoy in full perfection.

THE DRIVES.

The principal drive is to Saratoga Lake, four miles south east of the village, a beautiful sheet of water nine miles in length, and of a width varying from a half a mile to three miles. Prospect Hill five miles north of the village is thought by many sufficiently attractive to repay one for a visit.

THE SPRINGS.

"These waters are appropriately enough called acidulous, from the abundance of carbonic acid and of the carbonates which they contain; and owing to their large impregnation with chloride of sodium or common salt. They are also actively saline, and hence their proper designation must be acidulo-saline or carbonated saline. These Springs, we are told by Dr. Steel, are all situated just

along the verge of the secondary and not far from the transition formation. Those of Saratoga seem to form the centre of a long range in the shape of a crescent, commencing at Ballston Lake, about eleven miles to the south west, and terminating at the Quaker Springs at Stillwater, to the south east. At Saratoga they are more numerous and diversified in their sensible qualities, than at any other place; but it may be said that, with few exceptions, all the mineral springs in the crescent just mentioned, appear to possess the same qualities and differ only in the proportion of substances common to all. It would seem therefore, as if they derived their distinctive properties in one vast laboratory, some of them being modified in their passage to the surface by the geological character of the upper stratum through which they passed."*

In and near Saratoga are found the several springs known by the names of CONGRESS, COLUMBIAN, HAMILTON, PUTNAM, PAVILION, HIGH-ROCK, IODINE, EMPIRE, UNION and ELLIS, WHITE SULPHUR and BENEDICT. Of these, a preference has been given for some time past to the one first mentioned.

Subjoined is an analysis of Congress Spring, made by Dr. ALLEN, giving the following ingredients in one gallon of the water:—

Chloride of Sodium	360.560
Carbonate of Soda	8.000
Carbonate of lime	82.321
Carbonate of Magnesia	78.242
Carbonate of Iron	3.645
Hydriodate of Soda	4.531
Silica	0.510
Alumina	0.231
Solid Contents	538.040

*The Mineral and Thermal Springs of the United States and Canadas, by JOHN BELL, M. D.

Carbonic Acid	340.231
Atmospheric Air	4.000
Gaseous Contents	344.231

THE EMPIRE SPRING ranks next in importance, and is at the extreme northern part of the village. According to an analysis made by Dr. ALLEN, one gallon of the water yielded the following ingredients:—

Chloride of Sodium	270.000
Carbonate of Lime	145.321
Carbonate of Magnesia	43.123
Carbonate of Soda	30.304
Hydriodate of Soda	8.000
Carbonate of Iron	3.000
Silica	1.000
Solid Contents	500.748
Gaseous Contents	700
Specific Gravity	1.056

PUTNAM SPRING.—This called after its owner, ranks among the richest of the springs of Saratoga, on the score of chalybeate impregnation, containing as it does seven grains of the carbonate of iron in the gallon, in addition to the ingredients common to it and the other springs.

PAVILION SPRING.—The water of this spring, with a smaller quantity of saline contents³ (11.71 grains in the gallon) than that of the Congress, exceeds this latter in the proportion of carbonic acid, which is 359.5 cubic inches. The High-Rock, Hamilton and Columbian springs, analyses of which are given by Dr. STEEL, resemble each other, and those already described, with the modified feature of being actively chalybeate.

The HIGH ROCK spring is an object of lasting interest and curiosity, and the visitants are few who fail to make it a visit and talk over its history. It is situated in the upper village a few rods south of the Iodine spring. The rock is of conical shape, formed by deposits from

the water itself. It is between eight and nine feet in diameter at the base, and about fifteen inches at the apex, which is about four feet above the surface of the ground. The cavity, at the top, is about ten inches, and increases in size as it descends.

The High Rock was the spring first discovered, or rather the first to which the attention of the then colonists was directed by the Indians, in whose traditions it had long been celebrated for its medicinal virtues, especially for the cure of rheumatism. They were first drawn to the spot by the great quantity of game that frequented it as a salt lick. The first white visitor was Sir WILLIAM JOHNSON, in 1767, who was very subject to gout, and whose health was improved by the use of the water.

During the present year Saratoga has gained an additional spring, probably not inferior to any of those already existing. It was discovered in an attempt to improve the Washington spring, situated a few rods south of Union Hall, which was never properly secured, and which has been neglected many years. Probably few of the old habitues of the place knew of its existence. On excavating to the depth of thirty feet, it was found that the water came from the south, and by following this lead about seventy feet, the fountain head of the spring was struck, and secured directly from the rock. The properties of the water are similar to the Congress; but in what proportions its constituents are mingled together we cannot say, as the requisite time for making an analysis has not elapsed since its discovery. This much however may be said, the supply of water is greater than of any other spring: as is also the quantity of carbonic acid, while the amount of chloride of sodium is probably less than in the Congress.

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LARGEST RETAIL

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And a general assortment of

FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS,

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196, NOTRE DAME ST., EAST.

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HAWANA CIGARS,

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Have always on hand the LARGEST and BEST got up
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JAMES PARKIN,

IMPORTER OF

British & Foreign Lace

AND MUSLIN GOODS,

NO 168 NOTRE DAME ST., MONTREAL.

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In the Province.

Real Brussels Point Lace, with Collars, Sleeves, &c.
do Honiton Lace, Capes, Berthes, Handkerchiefs, &c.
do Valenciennes Laces, in great variety.
do English Thread Lace, Collars, Sleeves, Caps, &c.
do Maltese, Spanish Point, Irish Guipure Laces in
Collars, Sleeves, Coiffures, Berthes, &c.

Real Black Lace Shawls, Mantles, Jackets, Veils, &c.
Black and White real Laces of all kinds and widths.

Black and White Lace, Dress, Jackets, Flouncings, &c
French Embroidered Muslin setts, Collars, Sleeves,
Handkerchiefs, &c.; worked Bands in Cambric and Muslin,
Insertions, &c.; Muslin Jackets, mantles, &c. Also always
on hand a beautiful assortment of Mourning goods in Crape
and Muslin.

Through direct importation from the leading houses in
the trade in England and Europe, my long experience in
the business, both here and in England, together with the
merely nominal duty here for Lace, and Muslin Goods, com-
pared with that of the United States, I am enabled to place
the above goods before the public, at prices fully 25 per
cent. less than they can be purchased for in the United
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Established 1849.

JAMES PARKIN,
Laceman.

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1859.

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