IDE to MONTREAL.
lustrated, 1875

MONTREAL
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Montreal pp. 123-124

REYNOLDS & VOLKEL,
HATTERS AND FURRIERS,
Corner Notre Dame and St. John Streets,
MONTREAL.
LADIES' & GENTS' FINE FURS,

Corner
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n Hall,
Circu
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THE P
D THE
CONFESSIONAL,
BY FATHER CHINIQUY.

McMILLAN & CO.,
Merchant Tailors,
22 St. James Street,
Next Door West Ottawa Hotel.
Keep constantly in Stock everything required for a first-class business.

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Gazette 30 Juin 1951

By EDGAR ANDREW COLLARD

THE SIGNS OF THE TIMES

Through the kindness of Mr. J. Alex Edmison, K.C., assistant to the principal, Queen's University, Kingston, we today present a description of life and customs in Montreal in the 1870's. This description of the old days was originally in the form of an address delivered by Mr. Edmison before the Thistle Curling Club in Montreal in 1938. With certain slight revisions, it appears today in print for the first time.

Stranger's Guide

It would be obviously impossible for me to discuss, in a short space of time, all the good old days in the history of our city, and so for the purpose of my discourse, I am going to confine myself largely to the year 1872—79 years ago.

I have before me "Chisholm's Stranger's Guide to Montreal—a Complete Handbook directing Visitors, Where to Go, When to Go, and How to Go," published in 1872.

Let us quickly visualize the Montreal of these days before discussing the events of this momentous year:

It was a city of 130,000 people proudly boasting that most streets were lighted with gas; that many of the principal avenues were paved with stone; that there were 60 fire alarm boxes; that Victoria Bridge, opened by the Prince of Wales 12 years before, was "one of the most stupendous and massive structures of modern times"; that the tariff for hackney coaches was 30 cents per half hour, with children half price; that one should visit Mount Royal Cemetery to see the Molson Vaults and monuments, "the handsomest as well as the largest on the continent."

Montreal was also boasting that the Bonsecours market cost about $300,000 and was equal to any building of its kind in America; that the city horse cars travelled west along St. Catherine street to the outlying suburbs as far as Guy street, and that they traversed St. Lawrence Main up to the toll gate at the far end of Fletcher's Field; that St. James street is known as the Bond street or Broadway of Montreal, and its spacious breadth entitles it to the first rank among city thoroughfares; that at the corner of St. James and St. Peter streets was the new Molson's Bank Building, which was one of the most modern and beautiful in America; and H. Hogan & Company, proprietors of the St. James Hotel, Victoria Square, advertise with pride and dignity that "they have fitted the house up with all modern improvements with a bathroom and closet on every floor."

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A Quick Review

And this is our Montreal at the dawn of the New Year 1872. At that time there was a prominent publisher in this city by the name of George A. Desbarats, first Queen's Printer after the Act of Confederation in 1867, and an outstanding public citizen, being in the forefront of all movements for civic improvement. Mr. Desbarats edited and published the "Canadian Illustrated News," a weekly publication and quite one of the finest journals ever printed in Canada. It is my good fortune to have the 52 issues for the year 1872.

The first issue of this new year gives a quick review of 1871, declares that France would never again be a first rate power after her crushing defeat by Germany... prophesies that Germany was flushed with confidence after her victory and would cause trouble in the future... points out that Spain and Italy have great social and political disorders... bemoans the fact that socialism is growing in England and many fear the disruption of the British Empire... praises the citizens of Montreal for sending $107,000, in addition to great quantities of clothing and provisions, to the relief of Chicago after the fire started by Mrs. O'Leary's Cow... condemns the Ku Klux Klan murders in the Southern States and praises President Grant for working in earnest to put down Polygamy in Utah.

Now let us start with Mr. Desbarats on his journey through 1872. He praises the photographic establishment of W. Notman and says

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that it is world famous, alone worthy of a trip to Montreal, and that his photographs are printed in the United States by magazines who use them as their own and do not assign credit to Mr. Notman.

Mr. Decker advertises that at Decker Park he will have three days of winter horse racing in January. . . . Jas. Fiske Jr., the President of the Great Erie Railroad is murdered in New York and it is remembered that he and his notorious lady have on more than one occasion sojourned at St. Lawrence Hall in Montreal. . . . Madame Albani is commencing to score great singing success in Europe and Mr. Desbarats points out with great indignation that she is from Chambly and the press of the world do an injustice to Chambly when they refer to the great artist as an American singer.

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When the Roof Fell In

In January of 1872 the Drill Hall roof on Craig street collapsed with the weight of the snow. In the account of this happening it is recounted that the band of the Prince of Wales Rifle Regiment were playing "The British Grenadiers" in the band room in the west side of the building and when the main roof collapsed, the bandsmen thought that rowdies were attempting to interrupt their music and they continued to play "The British Grenadiers" all the louder. Onlookers to attract their attention threw stones through the window and the bandsmen in great anger threw down their instruments and rushed out to repel their attackers, only to discover that their armory roof was no more.

On April 6, there appears a strong editorial advocating compulsory education in Quebec and it concludes with a statement (which is as true today as it was then) namely: "The state should assume the real duties of the parent towards those who from whatever cause, are destitute of parental care; to provide clothing and educate them and not permit them to be cast upon the world until they are capable of providing for themselves by their own labor."

So often in reading these old accounts do we come to the realization that there is nothing new under the sun and that history repeats itself. Particularly timely in view of the recent international events is an editorial by Mr. Desbarats on April 13, 1872, when he discusses the Treaty of Washington which was at that time before the Canadian Parliament for ratification.

Listen carefully to his words at that time: "England has been famous for giving up by treaty what she has won by arms and it seems that she is still bound to exhibit her title to consideration for diplomatic stupidity. The whole conduct of England in this treaty business is a warning to us that we Canadians are to be counted as second rate when Britain is concerned. Can we blame Britain? Perhaps not, bue we have duties towards ourselves!"

Mr. Desbarats was also in advance of his day when he attacked fraudulent advertisements and he mentions such as the wonderful offer of "$425.00 per month with a horse and carriage furnished, and all expenses paid," and he says that this will be answered by 10,000 people who have never earned $425.00 a year, and who have never been able to afford a hackney coach fare.

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Mode of Conveyance

We are all acquainted with stories revolving around the hardships which the early settlers in the Canadian West had to contend with. There is striking evidence of this in a large advertisement run by the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, on June 15, 1872, which, after outlining the rates for emigrants going to Fort Garry, gives this travel itinerary:

Mode of Conveyance

By Railroad from Toronto to Collingwood or Sarnia.

By Steamer from Collingwood or Sarnia to Fort William.

45 miles by Waggon from Fort William to Shebandowan Lake.

310 miles, broken navigation in open boats, from Shebandowan Lake to the North-West Angle of the Lake of the Woods.

95 miles by Cart or Waggon from North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods, to Fort Garry.

Between Fort William and Fort Garry, huts and tents will be provided for the accommodation of Emigrants on the Portages. Passengers should take their own supplies. Provisions will, however, be furnished at cost price at Shebandowan Lake, Fort Frances, and the North-West Angle, Lake of the Woods.

On July 1, 1872, there appears a highly significant editorial on the occasion of the 5th anniversary of Canadian Confederation. Mr. Desbarats is fearful of ultimate conflict between the East and West of Canada, and referring to the recent Civil War in the United States he says: "It is to be hoped that a better fate is before this country, but if the game of our leading politicians is to be merely one of party—a contest for place and power—there are materials equally inflammable as were those so deftly handled by American statesmen up to and through the war. Canadians in every province have much need of caution and cool judgment in laying the foundation of the future policy of the Dominion, for—'As the twig is bent the tree's inclined.'"

The poor payment of school teachers is bitterly dealt with, and two adjacent advertisements are quoted, one offering $50 a year to a teacher in a private school, who must be a graduate of Cambridge University, and the other offering $125.00 a year to a cook for a gentleman's family.

"The Fast Young Ladies" are also given attention — because—"they use violet powder and the various cosmetiques known to ladies, with considerable skill, and manipulate false hair with marvellous dexterity. A cigarette—may we whisper a cigar—is no stranger to their ruby lips. Defend us, then, from these 'fast' young ladies, and may their numbers become less!"

On November 21, the statue of Queen Victoria was officially presented to the City of Montreal by Lord Dufferin, Governor-General, in the presence of an enthusiastic crowd of 25,000 persons in Victoria Square. The statue, including the pedestal, cost $13,000. After the ceremonies a brilliant ball was tendered by Sir Hugh Allan at Ravenscrag.

Young Reprobates

I suppose it is a characteristic of every age that the young people of the day are straying from the paths of moral rectitude, in the minds of the older generation. And so, on October 19, 1872, Mr. Desbarats writes: "Toronto has the honor of opening the crusade against swearing on the streets. Montreal is even more inflicted. At night, and on Sunday night especially, it is impossible to pass through the principal streets of Montreal without hearing on every side torrents of hideous blasphemy and abominably foul language. Rowdyism and street profanity are becoming daily more and more prevalent. The young reprobates should be given a taste of the cat-o-nine tails."

The advertisements, of course, are interesting, but we see very few firm names that are known to us today. The Allan Line proudly proclaims that it has 21 ships on the high seas. . . Messrs. Savage and Lyman announce the opening of their magnificent new jewellery store on St. James street, and in this announcement is associated Mr. Henry Birks who had joined the firm four years previously. The Canada Central & Brockville & Ottawa Railways advertise the "Great Broad Gauge Route to Ottawa" . . . Hogan & Mudge's Minstrels & Burlesque Troupe are playing at the Theatre Royal. . . You can take your choice between Molson's and Dow's. . . and there are houses for sale or to let in Montreal's most fashionable residential district—St. Antoine street!

So endeth this rambling chronicle of 1872. I draw no moral or point no lesson, except to observe that we, of Montreal, are blessed with a colorful and intriguing civic past.

As to the future—well—it may or may not be pleasant consolation for us to reflect that 79 years from now, in the year 2030, people will say that we, of 1951, lived in interesting and absorbing times, and that our daily doings, commonplace as they seem now, are quite romantic in retrospect.

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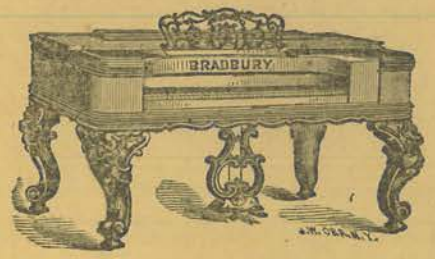
JOSEPH GOULD,

IMPORTER OF THE CELEBRATED



Steinway, Chickering, Gabler, Emerson,

AND OTHER WELL KNOWN

PIANO FORTES,

AND THE

Mason & Hamlin Cabinet Organs.

These instruments are universally recognized as the *Standard instruments of their kind,* "as good as a Chickering or a Steinway" or "as good as a Mason & Hamlin," being the highest claim that can be made for any other

PIANO or ORGAN,

This voluntary recognition on the part of all rival manufacturers is only one more reason why intending purchasers should secure the genuine article, when buying, rather than a poor imitation—*especially when the former costs no more than the latter.*

The different styles of the above world-renowned instruments are fully represented at the Subscriber's establishment, and will be sold at low prices and on very easy terms.

Handsome 7 Oct. Rosewood Pianos,

with all modern improvements and of

Thorough and reliable construction for $300, $325, $350 each,

SINGLE AND DOUBLE REED ORGANS,

At from $65 to $155 each.

A Large number and variety of Second-hand Pianos

Always in stock. Every New Instrument sold, fully warranted.

A fine assortment of Piano Stools, and Cloth and Rubber Covers,

Constantly on hand, imported direct from the manufacturers, and offered at a small advance on cost Prices.

Write for Catalogues, Price Lists and full information.

JOSEPH GOULD,

211 St. James Street, Montreal.

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P. D· BROWNE,

Banker and Broker,

MONTREAL.

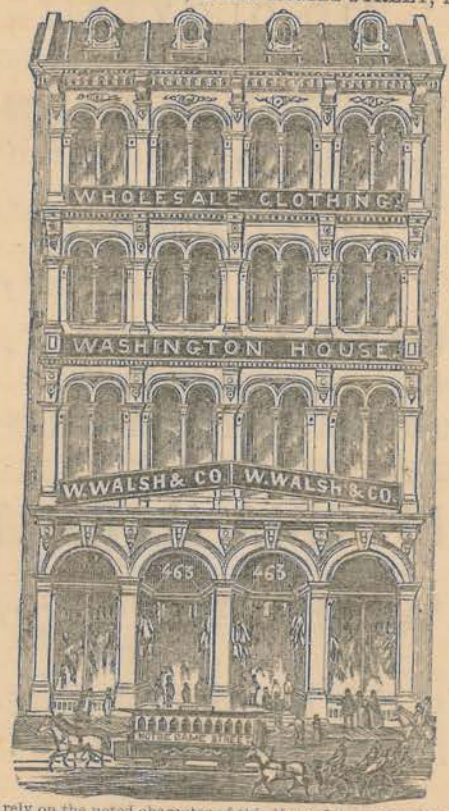
Greenbacks and all kinds of Securities bought and sold. Negotiable Paper discounted.

WASHINGTON HOUSE.

THE GREAT

American Clothing & Tailoring Establishment,

463 NOTRE DAME STREET, NEAR McGILL STREET, MONTREAL.



Gentlemen can rely on the noted character of this House for supplying first-class work in the Merchant Tailoring line, &c. Orders will be executed with the greatest despatch, consistent with correctness of Fit, Workmanship, &c. Prices will be found uniformly moderate. Fashionable Tweed Suits to measurement, $12.00 to $18.00. The extensive Stock of Ready-made Clothing—native and imported—being one of the largest in Canada, comprises every variety of garments for Gentlemen's and Youths' wear, in all the American and Canadian styles of the day. Gents' fashionably made Tweed Suits, $10.50 to $15.00; Youths', $5.50 to $10.50.

The immense assortment presented in the newly-imported Stock for the present season in fine Woollens, Tweeds, Tricots, Mixed and Plain Coatings, Venetians, Sataras, &c., will afford ample facilities to all buyers for making their selections.

The best Cutters, and Coat and Pant makers are engaged; so that perfect satisfaction will be ensured to customers.

Strangers and Tourists are specially invited to visit the Establishment, where they will receive a cordial welcome.

W. WALSH & Co., Clothiers, 463 NOTRE DAME STREET.

N. B.—Our extensive Stock of Gentlemen's Spring and Summer Overcoats in Meltons, Venetians, and fine Scotch Tweeds, can compete with anything of the kind in Canada.

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E. TURGEON & Co.,

IMPORTERS OF

STAPLE AND FANCY DRY GOODS.

KID GLOVES,

(ALEXANDRE'S, JOSEPHINE, ROUILLON'S, AND JOUVIN'S.)

FANCY DRESSES.

HOSIERY, SHAWLS and MANTLES.
BLACK BONNET SILKS.
FANCY and COLORED SILKS.
REAL LACE GOODS.
MANTLES MADE TO ORDER.

MILLINERY,

Opposite OTTAWA HOTEL,

NO. 450 NOTRE DAME STREET, MONTREAL.

VICTORIA MARKET,

Wm. WISEMAN, Proprietor,

No. 18 RADEGONDE Street.

WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER IN

FRUITS, VEGETABLES,

OYSTERS,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS.

GEORGE W. REED,

Slate and Metal Roofer,

AND DEALER IN

Marbleized Slate Mantels, Grates, Registers, Ventilators, Table Tops, Sawed Slate Slabs for Shelves, Firewalls, &c., &c., &c.

MANUFACTURER AND WHOLESALE DEALER IN

Refrigerators, Oil Cabinets, Coal Hods, Coal Sifters, Slop Pails, and all descriptions of Plain and Japanned Tinware,

NO. 785 CRAIG STREET, MONTREAL.

Keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of Canadian and American Slate of the finest quality; also Slate Nails, Zinc, Lead, &c., &c., &c. Slating in all its branches faithfully executed. Old Roofs repaired. Orders from abroad respectfully solicited.

Galvanized Iron Cornices Manufactured to any design.

AMES, HOLDEN & Co.,

MANUFACTURERS OF, AND WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

BOOTS & SHOES,

NOS. 596, 598, 600, 602, & 604 CRAIG ST.,

MONTREAL.

GREENBACKS TAKEN at 5 per cent. ABOVE MARKET VALUE.

SPECIALTIES

Martin's Silk Umbrellas,
Dent's one and two Button Kid Gloves,
Cartwright & Warner's Merino Underclothing,
Morley's Heavy and Light Silk and Merino do
Welch, Margetson & Co.'s Silk Ties.

W. GRANT & CO.,

Importers and Manufacturers of Shirts, Collars, Braces, etc.

249 ST. JAMES ST., opposite the Ottawa Hotel, Montreal.

W. CARTER HICKOK,

Watch and Clock Maker, Jeweller, &c.,

97 St. Lawrence Main St., Montreal.

Watches, Clocks, Jewellery and Musical Boxes repaired carefully and at the Lowest Prices.

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STE. MARIE BROTHERS,

IMPORTERS OF

French, English, & American Dry Goods,

454 Notre Dame Street,

[NEAR McGILL ST.,]

MONTREAL.

Specialties in Fine Laces, and Paisley Shawls, Silks, Velvets, Laces, Ribbons, and Kid Gloves, Silk Umbrellas, and Ladies Costumes, &c., &c.

STE. MARIE BROTHERS.

N. VALOIS & CO.,

Boot and Shoe Manufacturers,

WHOLESALE DEALERS,

26 and 28 Jacques Cartier Square,

MONTREAL.

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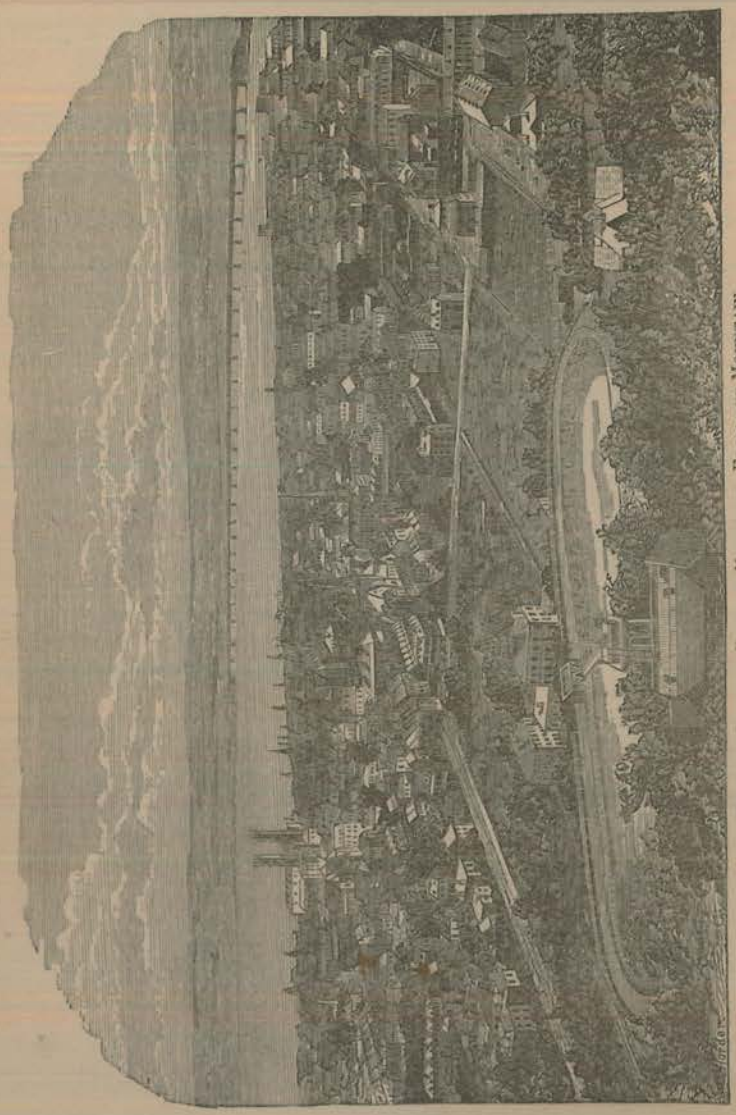

View of Central Part of Montreal, From the Mountain.

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MONTRÉAL

MONTREAL ILLUSTRATED;

OR THE

STRANGER'S GUIDE,

TO

MONTREAL.

A Complete Hand-Book, Directing Visitors

WHERE TO GO, WHEN TO GO, AND HOW TO GO

THROUGH THE CITY AND SUBURBS,

CONTAINING A FINE

Map of the City,

SHOWING THE DISTANCE FROM THE CENTRE TO THE DIFFERENT POINTS.

For Sale on the Cars, Steamboats, and at Booksellers, Hotels, Depots, &c.

Entered according to Act of Parliament of Canada, in the year of our Lord, one Thousand Eight Hundred and Seventy-Five, by C. R. Chisholm & Bros., in the Office of the Registrar of the Dominion.

MONTREAL:

C. R. CHISHOLM & BROS., 167 ST. JAMES STREET,

PUBLISHERS.

1875.

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OTTAWA HOTEL,

MONTREAL.

C. S. BROWNE,
J. Q. PERLEY,
PROPRIETORS.

This well known and popular Hotel is situated on St. James Street, the principal business thoroughfare of the city, and is near the Post Office, Banks, Theatre, and all the Public Buildings; and has ample accommodation for 400 Guests.

The OTTAWA HOTEL covers the entire space of ground running between St. James and Notre Dame Streets, and has two beautiful fronts. The house has been thoroughly REFITTED and FURNISHED, with every regard to comfort and luxury—has Hot and Cold Water, with Baths and Closets on each floor. The aim has been to make this the most UNEXCEPTIONABLE FIRST-CLASS HOTEL IN MONTREAL.

The Proprietors respectfully assure their patrons that no exertions will be spared to make this Hotel a comfortable home for the Travelling Public.

☞ Carriages, with attentive drivers, may be had at all times by application at the Office.

Coaches will also be found at the Railway Depot, and Steamboat Landings, on the arrival of the several Trains and Steamers.

Montreal Telegraph Office in the House.

CANADA HOTEL

St. Gabriel St. between Notre Dame and St. Paul Streets.

Rue St. Gabriel entre les Rues Notre Dame et St. Paul.

PROPRIETOR

PROPRIETAIRE

A. BELIVEAU

The Canada Hotel has many advantages, it being situated in the business part of the City, and convenient to the Street Cars, Steamboat Landings and Railway Depots. The Bedrooms are large and well ventilated.

The Proprietor trusts, with close attention to the wants of his guests, to merit a share of the public patronage.

Omnibuses to and from all Cars and Steamboats.

Montreal Telegraph Company connected with this house.

MONTREAL HOUSE,

CUSTOM HOUSE SQUARE, - - - - - MONTREAL, CANADA,

Is well worthy the attention and patronage of the first-class travelling and commercial public.

It has a frontage of one hundred and eighty feet on the Square, commanding the most interesting and picturesque view of the River St. Lawrence for miles above and below the Victoria Bridge.

Being situated near the Custom House, Post Office, Banks, &c., renders it one of the most desirably located Hotels in Montreal. It is under the personal management of MR. DECKER, and his large experience in Hotel Life is a sufficient guarantee (at least to his numerous acquaintances) that the Hotel will be kept in a manner to secure the comfort of guests and the patronage of the travelling community.

DECKER, STEARNS & MURRAY.

ALBION HOTEL,

McGILL AND ST. PAUL STREETS, MONTREAL, CANADA,

Has for twenty years been the favorite resort of the travelling public of the United States, as well as of Canada, when visiting Montreal on business or pleasure. McGill Street is the great business thoroughfare of the City, and from its proximity to the principal houses of business, justly entitles THE ALBION to that large and increasing support it is receiving from the commercial class; while from its favorable position it commands a magnificent view of the River St. Lawrence, Victoria Bridge, Victoria Square and Mount Royal. It possesses every convenience which the travelling community can require, and we trust that our long experience in the business will give confidence to our friends that they will continue to enjoy at THE ALBION the advantage of a really first-class hotel at second-class prices.

DECKER, STEARNS & MURRAY.

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THE CITY OF MONTREAL
TARIFF FOR HACKNEY CARRIAGES.

ONE-HORSE VEHICLES.

From any place to another without stopping:—
1 or 2 persons, 25 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 40 cents.

From any place to any other, and back, provided the time occupied do not exceed the half hour:—
1 or 2 persons, 35 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 50 cents.

When the drive exceeds the half hour, hour rates to be charged.

BY THE HOUR.

For the first hour:—
1 or 2 persons, 60 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cents.

For every subsequent hour:—
1 or 2 persons, 50 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 65 cents.

TWO-HORSE VEHICLES.

From any place to another, without stopping:—
1 or 2 persons, 40 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 50 cents.

From any place to any other, and back, provided the time occupied does not exceed half an hour:—
1 or 2 persons, 55 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 65 cents.

For time in excess of the half hour, hour rates to be charged.

BY THE HOUR.
1 or 2 persons, 80 cents; 3 or 4 persons, $1.

Fractions of hours to be charged at PRO RATA hour rates—but not less than one quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

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

The tariff by the hour shall apply to all rides extending beyond the City limits—when the engagement is commenced and concluded within the City.

BAGGAGE.

For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, 10 cents.

But no charge shall be made for travelling bags or valises which passengers can carry by the hand.

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MONTREAL ILLUSTRATED;

OR THE

Stranger's Guide to the City of Montreal.

A GLANCE AT ITS HISTORY.

THREE hundred and fifty years ago, (on the 2nd October, 1535,) a small company of French soldiers and sailors landed on the Island of Montreal. They were gaudily dressed, and every possible display was made for the purpose of striking with awe and reverence the simple-hearted Indians, whose town they were now about to enter. The leader of the party was Jacques Cartier, the first explorer of the shores of Canada to any extent, and the first European who visited the site of the now beautiful City of Montreal. The party landed a few miles below the Indian Village, and encamped for the night, and early on the next morning they set out, accompanied by three Indians, as guides, to visit the town and the "habitations of those people, and a certain mountain that is somewhat near the town."

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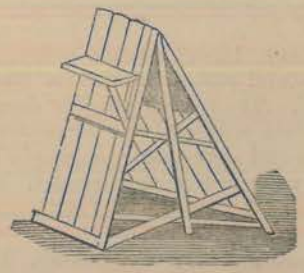
After they had gone about four miles, they were met by one of the chiefs of the city, accompanied by many of the natives, who, as soon as he saw them, led them to a place where a large fire had been made, and signified to them by signs that they should stop and rest themselves, which they did.

After they had rested themselves, the chief began to make a long speech, showing by his countenance and signs that they were welcome. Cartier gave him two hatchets, a pair of knives, and a cross, which he made him kiss, and then put it about his neck. After this, the chief led the way, and when they had passed about a mile further they found "goodly and large fields, full of such corn as the country yieldeth."

In the midst of those fields stood the village or town of "Hochelaga." When they came near the town, they were met by the Lord or King of the country, Agouhanna by name, who was borne on the shoulders of several natives. When the party were all seated, the natives brought in diseased men, lame, blind and deaf, and laid them before Cartier that he might touch them, for they thought that he was a God who had descended from heaven to heal them. He recited the Gospel of St. John, and prayed that God would open their hearts, that they might receive His holy word and be converted.

After these ceremonies were over, Cartier was conducted into the town, which thus he describes: "It is placed near, and as it were joined to a great mountain, very fertile on the top, from which you may see very far. The town is round, encompassed about with timber, with three rampires,



SECTION OF INDIAN PALISADE.

one within another, framed like a sharp spire, but laid across above. The middlemost of these is made and built in a

direct line, but perpendicular. The rampires are framed and fashioned with pieces of timber, laid along the ground, very well and cunningly joined after their fashion; this enclosure is in height about two rods; it hath but one gate, or entry thereat, which is shut with piles, stakes and bars; over it, and also in many parts of the wall, there be places to run along, and ladders to get up, all full of stones, for the defence of it.

"There are in the town about fifty houses, each fifty paces long, and fifteen or twenty broad, built all of wood, covered over with the bark of the wood, as broad as any board, and cunningly joined together. Within are many rooms, lodgings, and chambers. In the midst of every one there is a great court, in the middle whereof they make their fires. They live in common together, then do the husbands, wives, and children, each one, retire to their chambers. They have also in the tops of their houses, certain garrets, wherein they keep their corn to make their bread. The people are given to no other exercise, but only to husbandry and fishing for their existence."

The visitor to the city of Montreal, while viewing its great extent, and the splendor of its buildings, will find it difficult to realize a small settlement upon its site, such as that just described; but doubtless, those who resided within its narrow enclosure, considered it an extensive settlement, and a place of great importance.

Having seen all that he deemed worthy of notice in the village, Cartier expressed a wish to ascend the mountain, and was immediately conducted thither by the natives. From its summit he discovered an immense extent of fine country, interspersed with rivers, woods, hills, and islands, the sight of which filled him with feelings of joy and gratification. In honor of his king he gave to the elevation the name, which, with small change, has since extended to the city, "Mount Royal." And truly the name was most appropriately chosen. From the summit, that noble prospect met his eye, which at this day is the delight of tourists. But greatly changed is the scene since the first white man—the Breton voyager, gazed upon it. Now, tower, dome, and spire—white sail and gliding steamer—the magnificent Victoria Bridge spanning the river, all tend to give animation to the scene; but then "East, West and South, the forest was over all, while the broad blue line of the great St. Lawrence gleamed amidst it all." Cartier on his return to France described his visit to this mountain, and recommended it as a favorable site for a settlement, but he did not live to see his idea carried out.

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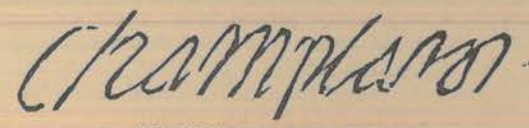
Seventy years passed ere the island was again visited by



AUTOGRAPH OF CHAMPLAIN.

a white man. In 1609, Champlain, governor of New France, (by which name Canada was then known), wishing to establish relations with the great Indian communities of the interior, repaired to Hochelaga, where he chose a site and cleared ground for the proposed trading-post. The spot chosen was immediately above a small stream (which now forms Commissioners and Foundling Streets) which entered the River St. Lawrence at Point a Callière; and, "here, on the margin of the stream, he built a wall of bricks, which he made from clay found on the spot, in order to test the effects of the ice-shove," in the spring.

When he visited Montreal, the tribe of Indians mentioned by Cartier had disappeared, and with them all traces of their village. Again the island was left to solitude, and thirty years elapsed ere its forests sent back the echo of European voices. The 18th May, 1642, was the birth-day of Montreal, and romantic, and interesting are the incidents which attended its early history.

The peopling and fortifying the Island of Montreal with a view of repressing the incursions of the Iroquois, and the conversion of the Indians, had occupied the entire attention of the first missionaries, and, in 1640, the whole of this domain was ceded to a company for that purpose.

AUTOGRAPH OF DAUVERSIERE.

"Jerome le Royer de la Dauversière, a collector of taxes at La Flêche, in Anjou, and a young priest of Paris, Jean Jacques Olier by name, having met each other, formed the idea of establishing at Montreal three religious communities, one of priests, to convert the Indians, one of nuns, to nurse the sick, and one of nuns, to teach the children of the Indians and of the colonists."

A rather romantic account is given as to the manner in which these two persons became acquainted.

Dauversière was an enthusiastic devotee, and one day while at his devotions he heard a voice commanding him to become the founder of a new order of hospital nuns, and to establish on the island called Montreal, in Canada, an hospital or "Hotel Dieu," to be conducted by these nuns. Dauversière was greatly perplexed. On the one hand, the voice from Heaven must be obeyed; on the other, he had a wife, six children, and a very moderate income.

There was at this time, at Paris, a young priest, "Olier," twenty-eight years of age, who, while he was praying in the ancient church of St. Germain des Prés, thought he heard a voice from Heaven telling him that he was to be a light to the Gentiles. He was also told that he was to form a society of priests, and establish them upon the island called Montreal, in Canada, for the propagation of the true faith.

We are told that while he and Dauversière were totally ignorant of Canadian geography, they suddenly found themselves in possession, they knew not how, of the most exact details concerning Montreal, its size, shape, situation, soil, climate and productions.

Dauversière pondered the revelation he had received, and the more he pondered the more he became convinced that the call came from God. He therefore went to Paris, where he was strengthened in his conviction by another vision in which he heard Christ ask the virgin, three times, "Where can I find a faithful servant?" upon which the virgin took Dauversière by the hand, saying, "See, Lord, here is that faithful servant." Christ received him with a smile, and promised him wisdom and strength to do His work.

From Paris he went to the Chateau of Menden, not far from St. Cloud. Entering the gallery of an old castle, he saw a priest approaching him. It was Olier. Although these men had neither seen nor heard of each other, yet, impelled by a kind of inspiration, they knew each other, even to the depths of their hearts, and saluted each other by name like two friends who had met after a long separation.

Dauversière received communion at the hands of Olier, after which they proceeded to discuss the plans revealed to them. It was an easy matter to talk over those plans; but, in order to carry them out, they must first raise some money. For this purpose, Olier laid the matter before some of his wealthy penitents, while Dauversière succeeded in securing the Baron de Fancamp, a devout Christian, and a wealthy

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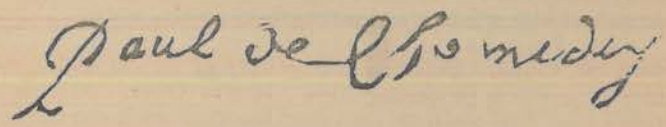
man, who considering the enterprise as one calculated to further his spiritual interests, was eager to take part in it. Shortly afterwards, three others were secured, and the six together formed the germ of the "Société de Notre Dame de Montréal." Among them they raised seventy-five thousand livres.

Previous to this, the Island of Montreal had been granted to M. de Lauzon, a former president of the Company of One Hundred Associates, and his son possessed the exclusive monopoly of the fishery on the St. Lawrence. After much persuasion, Dauversière and Fancamp succeeded in securing from him a transfer of his title to them; and to make the matter more secure, they obtained, in addition, a grant of the island from its former owners, the "Associates." That company, however, reserved the western extremity of the island for themselves, as a site for a fort and stores. The younger Lauzon also gave Dauversière and his company the right of fishery within two leagues of the shore of the island, which favor they were to acknowledge by a yearly donation of ten pounds of fish. These grants were afterwards confirmed by the king, and thus Dauversière and his companions became "Lords of the Isle of Montreal."

They now proceeded to mature their plan, which was to send out forty men to take possession of Montreal, intrench themselves, and raise crops, after which they would build houses for the priests, and convents for the nuns.

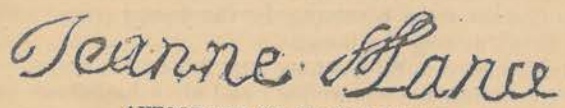
It was necessary that some competent person should be secured who should take command of the expedition and act as governor of the newly acquired isle. To fill this important position, it was desirable that with the qualities of the statesman should be added the courage of the soldier. One in whom these were combined was found in the person of Paul



AUTOGRAPH OF PAUL DE CHOMEDEY.

de Chomedey, Sieur de Maissoneuve, a devout christian, an able statesman, and a valiant soldier. Maissoneuve at once accepted the position, but many obstacles presented themselves to the company before they were enabled to furnish him with the means required for founding the new colony. Not the least of their troubles was the difficulty they met with in procuring money. This difficulty so preyed upon the minds of Dauversière and Olier that they became very

despondent. They continued so for a length of time; but finally their faith in the enterprise became so strengthened that they set to work in earnest, to complete their plans. They were now successful. Many very wealthy ladies contributed towards defraying the expense of the undertaking, and also became members of the "Association of Montreal," which had now increased to about forty-five persons, and it was decided to postpone the establishment of a college and seminary, until the colony should be formed. The hospital, however, was to be at once erected, as they felt assured that it would be needed by the settlers. To superintend the hospital, they secured the services of a young lady, thirty-



AUTOGRAPH OF JEANNE MANCE.

four years of age, Mademoiselle Mance, a descendant of an ancient family of France. She accepted the appointment, and although of delicate constitution, was ready to face any hardship, so that she might spread the cause of her church. Once only did her courage fail her, and that upon the eve of their departure when she had some misgivings as to the advisability of her accompanying alone, to the forests, a troop of soldiers. This difficulty was removed by two of the men refusing at the last moment to embark unless their wives accompanied them, and by a young woman who volunteered to accompany the party, and took passage in one of the vessels.

In February, 1641, the Associates, with Olier at their head, assembled in the Church of "Notre Dame" at Paris, and before the Altar of the Virgin "solemnly consecrated Montreal to the Holy Family, and to be called "*Ville-Marie de Montréal.*"

Maissoneuve with his party, forty-five in number, reached Quebec too late to ascend the river. On their arrival at that place they were received with jealousy and distrust. The agents of the "Company of One Hundred Associates" looked on them with suspicion, and Montmagny, the Governor, feared a rival in Maissoneuve. Every opposition was thrown in their way, and Montmagny tried to persuade Maissoneuve to exchange the Island of Montreal for that of Orleans. But Maissoneuve was not to be deceived, and he expressed his determination to found a colony at Montreal, "even if every tree on the island were an Iroquois."

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On the 8th of May, 1642, Maisonneuve embarked, and "on 17th May his little flotilla, a pinnace, a flat-bottomed craft moved by sails, and two row-boats, approached Montreal, and all on board raised in unison a hymn of praise. Montmagny was there to deliver the island, on behalf of the 'Company of One Hundred Associates.' Here, too, was Father Vimont, superior of the Missions. On the following day they glided along the green and solitary shores, now thronged with the life of a busy city, and landed on the spot which Champlain, thirty-one years before, had chosen as the fit site of a settlement. It was a tongue, or triangle of land, formed by the junction of a rivulet with the St. Lawrence. This rivulet was bordered by a meadow, and beyond rose the forest with its vanguard of scattered trees. Early spring flowers were blooming in the young grass, and the birds flitted among the boughs.

"Maisonneuve sprang ashore and fell on his knees. His followers imitated his example; and all joined their voices in songs of thanksgiving. Tents, baggage, arms and stores were landed. An altar was raised on a pleasant place near at hand; and Mademoiselle Mance, with Madame de la Peltrie,* aided by her servant, Charlotte Barré, decorated it with a taste which was the admiration of all beholders. Now all the company gathered before the shrine. Here were the ladies with their servant; Montmagny, no willing spectator; and Maissoneuve, a warlike figure, erect and tall, his men clustering around him—soldiers, sailors, artisans and laborers—all alike soldiers at need. They kneeled in reverent silence as the Host was raised aloft; and when the rite was over the priest turned and addressed them: You are a grain of mustard seed that shall rise and grow until its branches overshadow the land. You are few, but your work is the work of God. His smile is on you, and your children shall fill the land.

"The afternoon waned; the sun sank behind the western forest, and twilight came on. Fire-flies were twinkling over the darkened meadow. They caught them, tied them with threads into shining festoons, and hung them before the altar. Then they pitched their tents, lighted their fires, stationed their guards, and lay down to rest. Such was the birth-night of Montreal."

The following morning they proceeded to form their encampment, the first tree being felled by Maisonneuve. They

* While staying at Quebec, Maisonneuve gained an unexpected ad ition to his party in the person of Madame de la Peltrie, who had, in 1650, came to Canada, bringing with her, at her own cost, a body of nuns, to establish the Ursuline Convent. When she joined Maisonneuve she took with her all the furniture she had lent the Ursulines.

worked with such energy that by the evening they erected a strong palisade, and had covered their altar with a roof formed of bark.

It was some considerable time after their arrival before their enemies, the Indians, were made aware of it, and they improved the time by building some substantial houses, and in strengthening their fortifications.

To recount the struggles of the early colonists would be a repetition of the history of every city or town founded in midst of a savage country. Attacks by Indians, disease, disputes, and all the accompaniments of such an enterprise, were alike the lot of the Founders of Montreal.

As the French settlements increased in extent and power, they assumed offensive operations on the New England frontier. The spirit of the British colonists was roused, and the result was that both parties, aided by the Indians, carried on a destructive warfare. To protect the settlement at Montreal the Governor of the town, M. de Callieres, in the fall of 1684, ordered all the inhabitants to cut down and bring in great stakes, 15 ft. in length, to fortify the town. The inhabitants worked so vigorously during the winter that all things were ready by the spring of 1685, and six hundred men were at once started to work in erecting a palisade around the town. Thirty years after it was decided to strengthen the fortification. The palisades were now decayed, and would not prove of any service should an attack be made. By an Act passed 15th May, 1716, Sieur de Ramsay was authorized to build stone fortifications. The cost of the fortifications, which were commenced in 1722, was about 300,000 livres, which amount was advanced by the French king. One-half of this sum was to be charged to his Majesty's account, while the other half was to be paid by the Seminary, or Seigneurs of the Isle, and the inhabitants. The Seminary to repay yearly 2000 livres, and the citizens 4000, until the amount was paid off.

The fortifications were somewhat formidable in appearance, although subsequent events proved them to be of but little real value, nor were they destined to pass through any ordeal calculated to test their durability.

Fortunately the inhabitants were not exposed to much danger or suffering at the hands of an enemy, and we question whether any fortified city ever fell more easily into the hands of its captors, than did the good City of Montreal, when on the morning of the 8th of September, 1760, Amherst's army entered with colors flying and drums beating, to take possession of its forts and towers, and on that day from its walls for the first time was thrown to the breeze the red banner England.

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Rare Medals commemorating the capture of Montreal 1760.

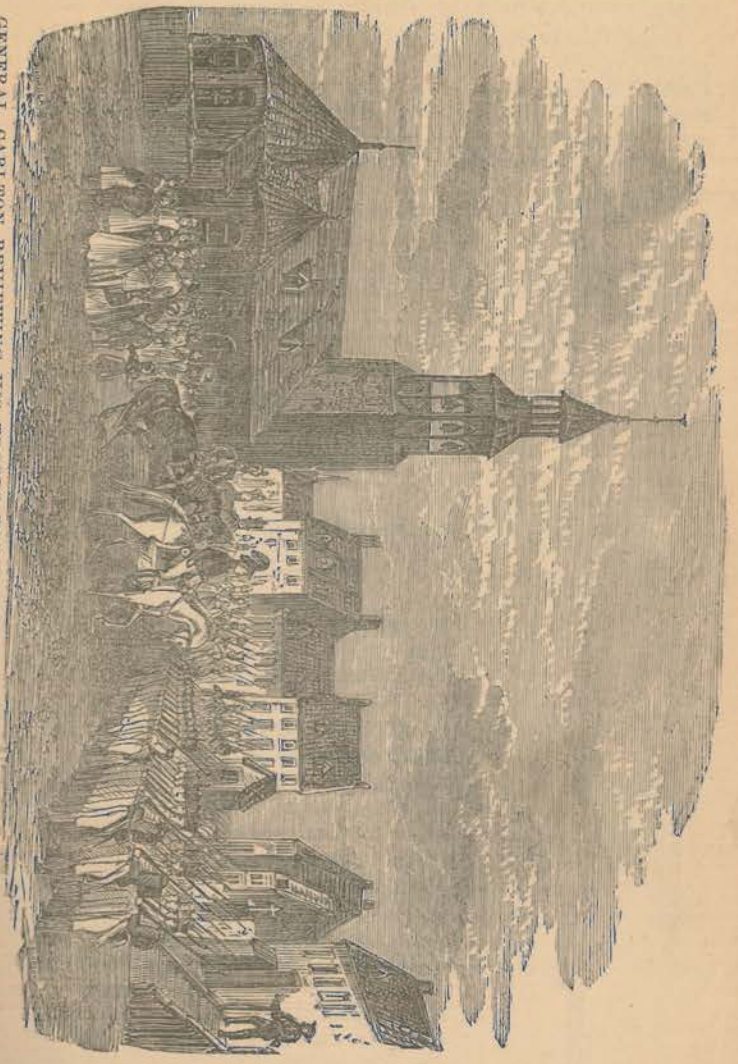
At the time of its surrender, Montreal contained about 3,000 inhabitants.

Passing fifteen years onwards, Montreal is again threatened. The American Revolution had broken out, and one of the first movements of the Congress was to issue orders for the conquest of Canada. They had already captured Ticonderoga and Crown Point, and why should not Montreal and Quebec fall into their hands?

The command of the army intended for this purpose was given to General Montgomery, who with 3000 men besieged and took the forts at Chambly and St. John. Governor Carlton (who was at Montreal) started for the relief of St. Johns, but he was met at Longueuil by a party of Americans who compelled him to recross to Montreal.

On the first eruption of the American troops into Canada General Montgomery had detached Colonel Ethan Allen with 150 men to attack Montreal. On the 24th October, 1775, he crossed the River St. Lawrence, three miles below

the city, where he no sooner landed than his approach was announced to General Carlton, who assembled thirty regu-



GENERAL CARLTON REVIEWING HIS TROOPS BEFORE HIS ATTACK ON ETHAN ALLEN, 1775.

lars, and about two hundred militia of the town, and put them under the command of Major Carden, who early next

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day marched to Longue Point, where the Americans had taken post, possessing themselves of several houses and barns. An action commenced and lasted half-an-hour, when Allen gave way, and the whole were taken prisoners.

Immediately upon the surrender of Fort St. Johns, Montgomery pushed on to Montreal. In the meantime Governor Carlton assembled all his available forces for the purpose of repairing to the defence of Quebec, and had just left Montreal when Montgomery appeared before the city.

The citizens, although knowing full well that their ruined walls would prove no defence, determined to enforce, if possible, the observance of military custom ere they surrendered, and while they had neither ammunition, artillery, troops nor provisions to withstand a siege, they drew up their own articles of capitulation, which were accepted, and on the 13th November, 1775, at 9 o'clock, the Continental troops took possession by the Recollet Gate, only, however, to retain their position for a few brief months, when the old flag again floated from "Citadel Hill." From this time onward, Montreal prospered, and extended its borders in every direction, so much so, that in 1797, the city o'erleaped its former bounds, and the walls having become a decided nuisance, it was resolved to remove them.

Commissioners were appointed and in a few years the work was completed.

While removing the old Fortifications, an interesting relic of early days was discovered in one of the bastions. The old French Halbard thus discovered, belongs to a period dating back to the very earliest history of the City, and we may picture to ourselves the French sentry bearing this weapon while pacing to and fro upon his beat within the old wooden palisades, or upon the ramparts of the more modern walls.

By a proclamation of 7th May, 1792, the bounds of the city and town of Montreal were fixed "to comprehend all that tract or parcel of and bounded in front by the River St. Lawrence, in the rear by a line parallel to the general course of the fortification walls in the rear of said town, at the distance of one hundred chains from the Gate, commonly called St. Lawrence Gate, (near St. Lawrence and Fortification lane,) and bounded on the easterly or lowermost side, by a line running parallel

to the general course of the fortification walls on the easterly or lowermost side of the said town, at the distance of one hundred chains from the gate towards the Quebec suburbs, commonly called the Quebec Gate, (near Dalhousie square,) and in the westerly or uppermost side by a line running parallel to the general course of the fortification walls of the said town, at the distance of one hundred chains from the gate towards the St. Anthony suburbs, commonly called the Recollet Gate, (Notre Dame and McGill Streets,) and that the said city and town of Montreal shall be divided into two wards, to be called respectively the east and west wards. The east ward shall comprehend all the easterly or lowermost part of the said tract described, bounded on the west or uppermost side by a line running through the middle of the main street of the St. Lawrence suburbs and continuation thereof, and through the middle of the streets called Congregation street and Notre Dame street, and along the middle of the same westerly to the middle of St. Joseph street, (now St. Sulpice,) to the river; and the west ward shall comprise all the rest of the said tract or parcel of land within the limits aforesaid."

On the 20th December, 1792, a notice appeared in the *Quebec Gazette*, announcing, for the first time, a mail once in every fortnight, between Montreal and the neighboring States. The mails between Montreal and Quebec, at this time, being weekly.

Up to 1799 no arrangements had been made towards securing a uniformity to the streets, which were being rapidly built upon in the outskirts of the town, nor had any suitable accommodation been provided for the sitting of the Courts of Justice. The funds at the disposal of the Legislature were not sufficiently large to justify them in authorizing the erection of a jail and Court-house, but the British Government, by a spontaneous offer to advance the necessary means, by way of a loan, enabled them to carry out this much needed improvement. By act of 3rd June, 1799, they authorized the appointment of a surveyor, "who should draw plans of the city and land adjacent, and that commodious streets should be opened, and ground reserved for public squares."

In 1801 the first effort was made to supply the city with water. A company was formed, vested with exclusive rights for 50 years. The plan proposed by the Company was to supply the city from a source in rear of the mountain, and with this in view they expended large sums of money in laying down wooden pipes. But the supply of water was so scanty, and the rude pipes so liable to leak or burst, that they failed to carry the plan into successful operation, and the charter was subsequently sold to another company.

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During the session of 1805, an Act was passed, providing for the "improvement of navigation between Quebec and Montreal, and the establishment of the Trinity House," with important powers relating to navigation on the St. Lawrence. Arrangements were also made whereby the mails from Montreal for Upper Canada should be despatched monthly.

Up to this time the only mode of conveyance between Montreal and Quebec was by means of stages or batteaux, but the time had come when superior accommodation was to be provided. John Molson, Esq., an enterprising and spirited merchant of Montreal, now fitted out the first steamer that ever ploughed the waters of the St. Lawrence. On the 3rd November, 1809, the little craft got up steam, shot out into the current, and, after a voyage of thirty-six hours' sailing, arrived safely at Quebec, where the whole city crowded to have a look at the nautical phenomenon.

It is a fact worthy of record that the second steamer built on this continent was launched at Montreal. Fulton's little steamer first navigated the Hudson, then Molson's "Accommodation" cleaved the magnificent waters of the St. Lawrence.

Previous the year 1815 no provision had been made for lighting the town, although the matter had been suggested as early as 1811. It was agreed that the cost would not be great, from the fact that the lamps would only be required from the 1st of September to the end of November, and from 1st of March to the end of May. Another forcible argument was that if the streets were properly lighted the ladies might be induced to visit their friends much more frequently.

Nothing was done until November, 1815, when, by the exertions of Mr. Samuel Dawson and other gentlemen, that portion of St. Paul-street west of the old market (Custom-house-square) was *handsomely?* lighted by twenty-two lamps, fixed at fifty-four feet distance from each other. The novelty of the thing had its effect, and hopes were entertained that other citizens might go and do likewise. These hopes were soon to be realized, for in December of the same year the inhabitants of the east end of St. Paul-street, determined not to be outshone by their neighbors, started a subscription among themselves, and soon collected sufficient to purchase lamps and light their portion of the street. Notre Dame-street followed the bright example set, and a public meeting was called to take into consideration the advisability

of erecting lamps on that street. The money was raised and the lamps were at once put up.*

In 1818 a night watch was appointed. It consisted of twenty-four men, their duties being to attend to the trimming and lighting of the lamps, and to act as guardians of the city.

Passing over the intervening fourteen years, we arrive at 1832, when the bill incorporating Montreal, which had been reserved for the royal pleasure, was sanctioned and took effect in the spring of the year, and Jacques Viger, Esq., was appointed first Mayor of Montreal. The Act of Incorporation was limited in its duration to the 1st May, 1836.

To trace the insurrections in 1837-38 generally known as the "Years of the Rebellion," to their source, or to follow them in their progress, would be foreign to this work.

In 1840 the charter of incorporation of the city (which had expired during the years of the rebellion) was revived and in 1844 the seat of Government was removed from Kingston to Montreal.

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

At the civic elections in May, a disturbance took place in which several persons were wounded.

This had scarcely been settled when a fire broke out on Saturday afternoon, June 15th, in a carpenter's shop, situated at the corner of Nazareth and Gabriel (now Ottawa) streets. The conflagration spread with great rapidity, and before it expended its fury, about five hundred persons were homeless. Several buildings were blown up, in hopes that the fire would thus be stayed. This, however, proved of but little avail. By this fire two hundred and seven houses were burned.

While the vast area ravaged by this fire was still encumbered with ruins, an almost equally disastrous and extensive conflagration broke out in another part of the city, and over one hundred and fifty houses were burned.

In 1852, June 7th, over one hundred buildings were destroyed by fire, and about one month later (July 9th) a second conflagration occurred, and 1,100 houses were burned. The city, however, speedily recovered from these calamities, and a finer class of buildings, with wider streets, now occupy the site of the burned localities.

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* The cost of these lamps, ready for use, was $7 each.

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GREAT FIRE OF 1852—BURNING OF HAY'S HOUSE, AND THEATRE, DALHOUSIE SQUARE.

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

"The remains of gigantic public works in connection with the cities of the east are the standing theme of wonder with travellers and historians. Great moles, breakwaters, aqueducts, canals, pyramids, and immense edifices, strikingly evince the enterprise, skill, and wealth of those people, whose very names are lost in the obscurity of ages. Modern architecture and engineering are much more superficial. How much, for instance, of modern London, New York, or Chicago would survive twenty or thirty centuries of desolation? The wooden wharves of the latter, which contrast so strangely with the immense extent of the commerce carried on at them, would not survive a hundred years of neglect. It is, however, worthy of remark, that Montreal is rather following the ancients than the moderns in respect to the solidity and extent of her public works. The Victoria Bridge is the wonder of the world; the extensive wharves are not equalled in this continent, and by but four cities in Europe, and no where can finer or more solid public buildings be found.

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

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

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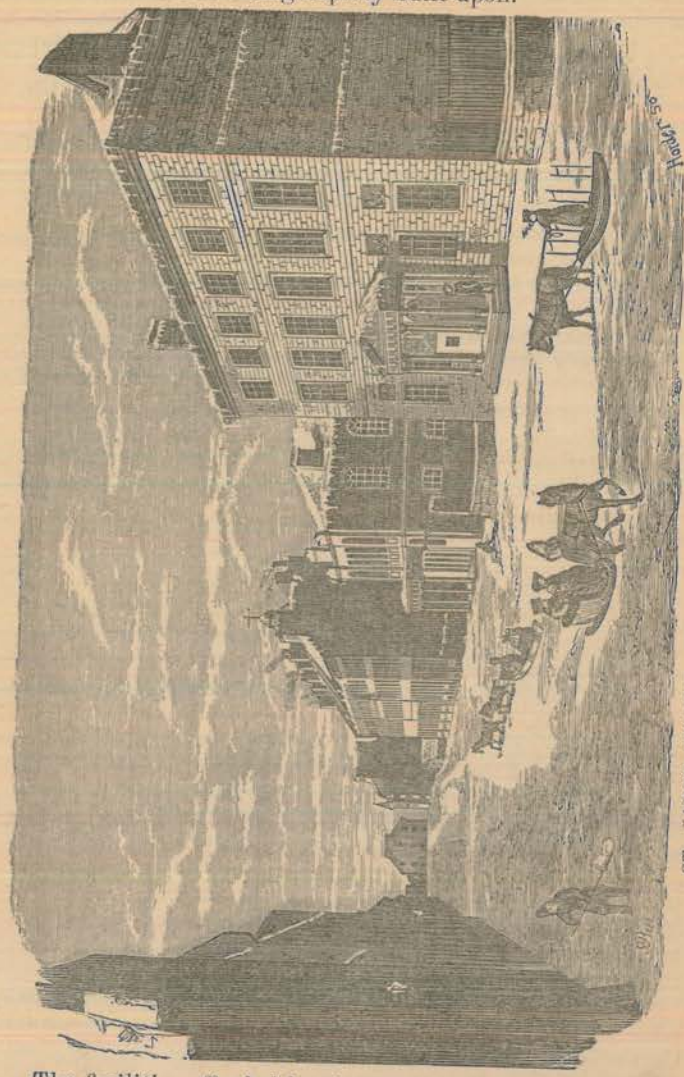
The growth of the city has been so rapid, that within the past year the boundaries have been extended and the area thus added is now being rapidly built upon.



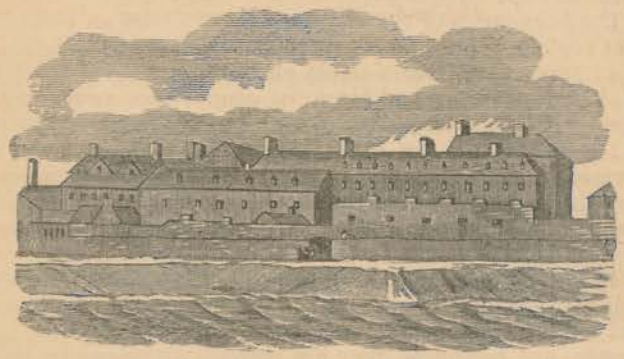
ST. JAMES STREET, FROM PLACE D'ARMES, FIFTY YEARS AGO.

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

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

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

It is difficult to say if any portion of the old French wall is still above ground. The water front of the Quebec Gate Barracks is supposed to be built upon a part of it, and if so



OLD BARRACKS.

it is the only portion left, being, with the old Barrack on Water Street, the only vestige remaining of French military power in this city. The Government store houses of the *ancien regime* were in the same part of the town, east of the Bonsecours Church; and "owing to the venality of Varin, 'the Commissary of the Marine,' and Martel 'the Storekeeper,' two gentlemen who displayed great talent in cheating the French Government out of its stores, and charging for them twice over, early received the name of *La Friponne*, a name which still adheres to the lane on which they abutted."

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

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

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

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

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

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

ARCHIVES MUNICIPALES
MONTRÉAL
MUNICIPAL ARCHIVES

OUR FIRST TOUR.

PRESUMING that arrangements have been made to remain in the city for two or three days, and that the tourist desires to make himself acquainted with all the places of interest in and about Montreal, we purpose dividing our tour of sight-seeing into three sections, and shall endeavor to act the part of a faithful *cicerone* by allowing no point of interest to be passed, without at least, a brief notice.

Having made choice of a hotel, of which there are several kept in a first-class manner,* we shall take as our starting point, the corner of St. James-street and McGill-street.

We shall experience no difficulty in securing a comfortable conveyance, as the Canadian carriage is kept with scrupulous neatness. The drivers are your willing and obliging servants, knowing every inch of the route by which they convey you, and the charges, unlike American coaching fares, do not spoil the fairest prospects, by threatening total ruin to your finances.

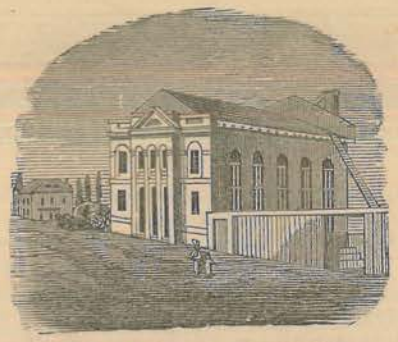
On page 10 we give the tariff for fares as established by the municipal authorities. Each driver is supplied with these tariff cards, and must produce the same, if required to do so.

Our arrangements being completed, we commence our tour, and entering St. James street, which is the principal thoroughfare of the city, paved with Nicholson pavement, and lined with fine buildings, occupied as stores or commercial offices, we pass a large building forming the left hand

* The advertisements of the principal hotels in the city will be found on pages 8 and 9.

Archives de la Ville de Montréal

corner of St. James and McGill-streets, and occupied by Messrs. Morgan & Co. as a dry goods warehouse. This is built in the site of the Old American Church



OLD AMERICAN CHURCH.

erected in 1825, and torn down in 1865. Immediately opposite this building is the Ottawa Hotel.

OTTAWA HOTEL.

This hotel, under the able management of Messrs. Brown & Perley, has attained a reputation second to none in the Dominion.

At the corner of Dollard-street is a beautiful stone edifice in which is the jewellery establishment of Messrs. Savage

SAVAGE, LYMAN & CO., JEWELLERY ESTABLISHMENT.

Lyman & Co., (established 1818) a place of great attraction to strangers. It is 95 feet by 50, 4 storeys high, and is fitted up with great taste, and every convenience. Here may be found the latest styles of jewellery, gems, bronzes, works of art.

At the corner of St. Peter-street, stands the Mechanics' Hall. This building is in the Italian style of architecture, and consists of three divisions; the centre having a portico with columns and rusticated pillars on the lower storey. The pillars and quoins are ornamented, and the windows on St. James-street have moulded cornices.

The library of the Institute contains 5000 volumes, and the reading room is supplied with British, United States, and Canadian papers, and periodicals.

During the winter months, classes in mechanical drawing, and other branches, are sustained by the Institute, and are well attended; large numbers of the members availing themselves of the valuable privileges thus afforded them. In securing teachers for these classes, every effort is made to obtain the highest talent of the city, for the respective departments.

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The Ticket Offices of the South Eastern Railway Co. are on the ground floor of the building.

MECHANICS' HALL.

Looking across St. James-street we notice a beautiful building, "The Merchants Bank," of which corporation Sir Hugh Allan, of "steamship fame," is President.

The general design of the building is of modern Italian character, the basement being rusticated, and built of grey Halifax granite, while the rest of the building is Ohio sandstone, with polished Peterhead granite columns at the principal entrance. Internally, the arrangement is somewhat peculiar, the general banking office being arranged at the back of the building, approached by a central corridor from the street. This is a handsomely designed room, about 60 feet by 50 feet, and 42 feet high, paved with tesselated tiles, with galleries for head clerks, &c., on two sides. Out of this main banking office, which is fitted up in the most elaborate style, are the strong rooms, which have been

designed and constructed with the utmost possible care, to to ensure the safety of their contents, against fire and thieves, no expense having been spared to make them as perfect as possible.

Adjoining this Bank is a building originally erected as the "Odd Fellows Hall" but now known as Nordheimer's Hall.

Across St. Peter-street, directly opposite the Mechanics' Hall, stands the Molson's Bank.

MOLSON'S BANK.

It is built entirely of Ohio sandstone, and is three storeys in height, with a lofty basement. The style is that known as the Italian, and is highly ornamented. On the two upper storeys of the front on St. James-street, are richly carved wreaths of flowers, fruit, &c. The main entrance on the same street, is through a portico, supported by highly polished columns of Scotch granite. Similar columns of smaller dimensions are placed above these, and extend to the third storey. The front is surmounted by a richly carved shield, bearing the arms of the Molson family, and supported by two female figures, the whole being executed in sandstone.

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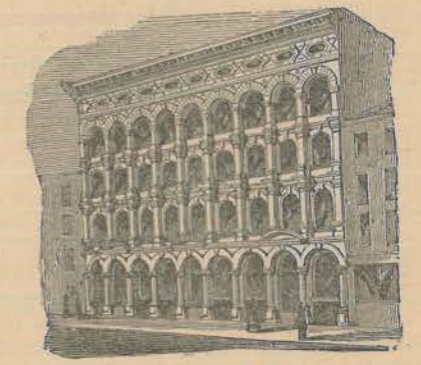
The building is finished with a Mansard roof, surmounted by fancy iron railing. The banking room occupies the ground floor.

St. Peter-street, which here crosses St. James, is a fair specimen of the old-fashioned narrow streets of Montreal, and a first glance would scarcely induce the tourist to deviate from his onward course; but having done so, and crossed Notre Dame-street, he will be at once struck with the beauty and solidity of the warehouses by which it is lined, and, as many, equally narrow streets open out on either hand, he will notice that they, too, are occupied by buildings which cannot be surpassed by any erected for mercantile purposes on this continent. We are now in the heart of what may be termed the wholesale business portion of the city. We cannot stop to notice all the buildings, but prominent among those seen just after passing Notre-Dame street, is the Caverhill Block.



CAVERHILL BLOCK.

In former years the tourist was certain to pass through this district, as by St. Peter-street, access was had to the well-known point of interest, the "Grey Nunnery." That venerable pile of buildings has disappeared, and over the site of the "Chapel" now rumble the wheels of vans and carriages, laden with the merchandise of foreign lands. A few years ago the "Sisters" removed to their beautiful new building on Guy-street, and the extension of St. Peter-street through the old site, is now lined with substantial and lofty warehouses. At the foot of the street, on the river front, stands the offices of the "Allan Line of Steamships," and at the Dock may be seen the vessels of that line.

Returning to St. James-street, and passing onward, we notice to the right, (adjoining the Molson's Bank) a plain, three-storey brick building, covered with cement, and painted to imitate brown free-stone. This is occupied by the Mechanics Bank. Opposite to this is the

GREAT ST. JAMES, OR CENTRE WESLEYAN CHURCH,

an elegant building in the Florid Gothic style, and one of the ornaments of the city. It is the largest Wesleyan Church in Montreal, and with one or two exceptions, the largest in Canada. Its size is 111 by 73 feet, and it was erected at a cost of about £13,000. The interior is entirely surrounded by large galleries, and will comfortably seat over 2,500 persons. The arrangement of the interior is unique and beautiful, the pulpit especially, being a fine specimen of Gothic carved work, and is entirely of solid rosewood. Within the altar rails is a finely carved font in white marble. The pews are finished in white enamelled paint. Those on the ground floor being lined with crimson damask, and those on the gallery are grained in imitation of maple. On the gallery behind the pulpit and immediately over the entrance to the church is placed the organ, which is a most powerful instrument. The windows in front and rear of the building, as well as those on the side below the galleries, are filled with stained glass of the most elaborate design; several of these being memorial windows. Round the walls are placed tablets in white marble, erected to the memory of deceased ministers or prominent members of the church. There are three entrances to the building on St. James-street, and two on Fortification-lane in rear. Access is also gained by all these doors to the spacious lecture room of the church. Many of the most important meetings of the various Protestant religious societies are held in this building; and upon the occasion of anniversary services, and more particularly upon New Year's morning of each year, when the Sabbath school children of the different Wesleyan churches are assembled within its walls, the scene is one of great interest and is not easily forgotten by those privileged to witness it.

On the same side of the street, and almost adjoining the church, is the new building of the Citizens Insurance Company: this and the building of the Canada Life Assurance Co. (immediately opposite) are new structures, built of sandstone. The granite columns which ornament the façade of the latter building are made of granite procured in the Province of Nova Scotia, a stone which bids fair to take the place of the celebrated Scotch granite, possessing as it does all the beauty and durability of the latter, with the advantage of cheapness, and facility for speedy delivery. Adjoining this building, is a lofty and elaborately structure.

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THE CITY AND DISTRICT SAVING BANK.

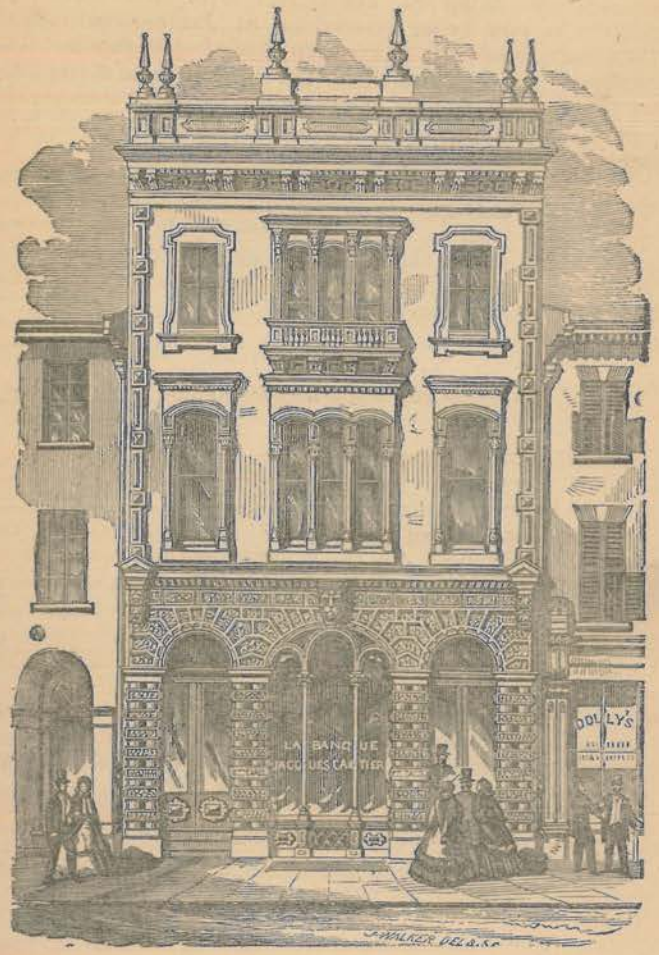
It has a frontage on St. James-street of 32 feet only, but extends along St. John-street over 100 feet. An addition is now being erected on St. James-street, which when completed will more then double that façade. The building is 4 storeys in height, and three of these storeys are fire proof. The banking offices are in the lower storeys, the upper being occupied by the British American Bank Note Company.

The narrow street (St. John) on which the greater extent of this building stands, somewhat hides the beauty of architecture displayed, as it does also one façade of the Barron Block which forms the opposite side of the street. This latter block, however, has the advantage of a very extended façade on St. James-street.

THE BARRON BLOCK.

Is without doubt one of the finest, if not the finest block in the city erected for commercial purposes. It is 4 storeys in height and built entirely of Montreal stone. The first storey is composed of fluted corinthian columns, detached from the pier behind, and the columns of the upper storeys are similar in effect, but engaged. Each column has richly carved caps. The building is surmounted by a bold massive cornice of handsome design, above which arises the mansard roof. In this building are the publishing offices of the Proprietors of this Guide, and from thence are issued the many works so invaluable to travellers and so well known throughout the Dominion and the United States. The International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide, and Chisholm's All Round Route Guide to the St. Lawrence, no doubt form part of the collection of *souvenirs*, which our tourist will carry home with him.

On the opposite side of the street is the building of the Standard Life Assurance Company, a neat structure built of Ohio stone.



STANDARD LIFE ASSURANCE CO'S BUILDING.

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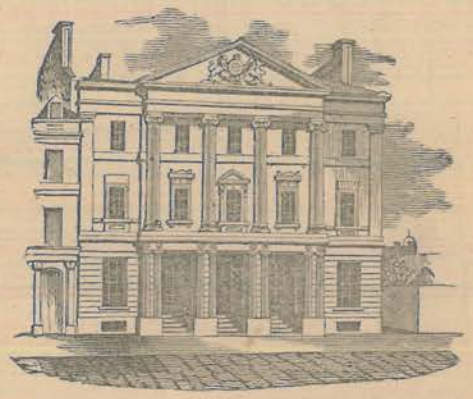
Passing along, we speedily reach the St. Lawrence Hall, favorably known as a first-class hotel, patronized by Royalty

ST. LAWRENCE HALL.

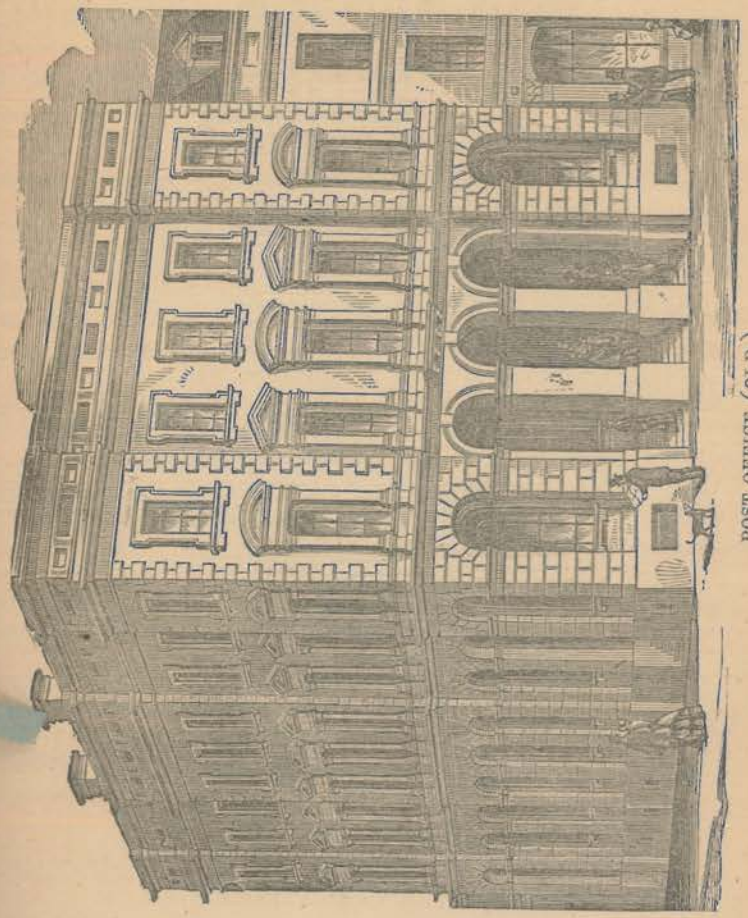
and by many distinguished visitors to the city. Immediately opposite, is the Bank of British North America. It is of the composite style of architecture, and is built entirely of cut stone. While not remarkable for any great boldness in design, it cannot fail to attract attention for its



BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

solidity. The banking room occupies the whole of the ground floor, and is very spacious and light in appearance. The upper part of the building is occupied as offices, for the several departments.

The (Old) Post Office Building is the next edifice presented to our notice. It comprises a basement ,and three storeys, with a portico, and pediment on Great St. James street; it



POST OFFICE (OLD.)

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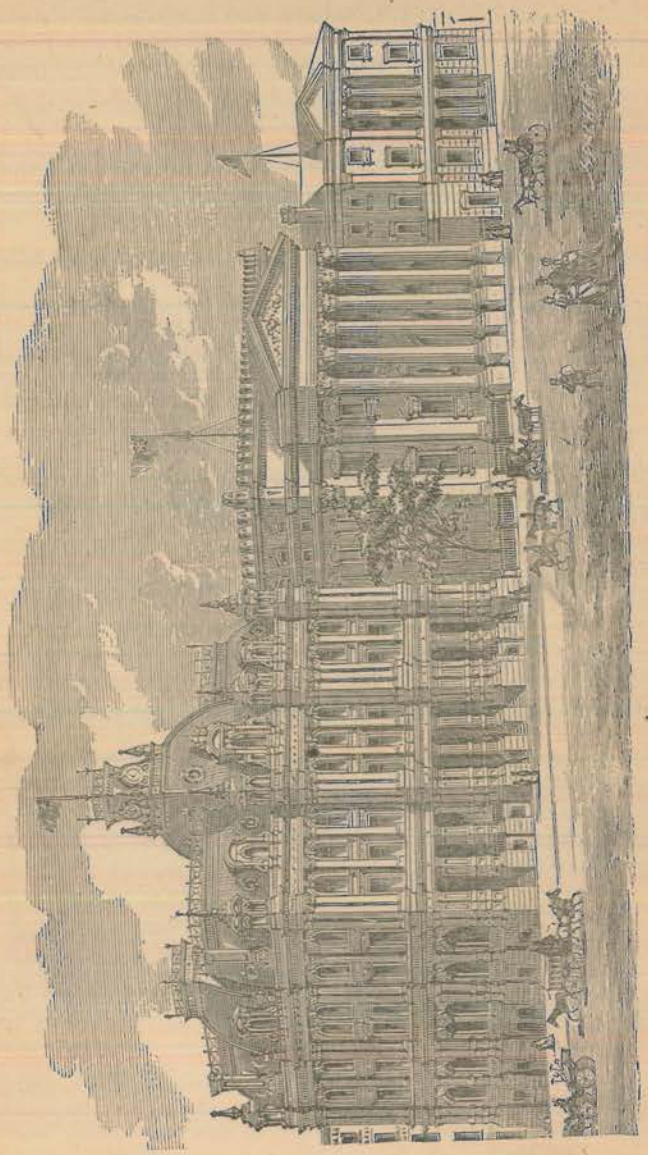

POST OFFICE WITH THE "MONTREAL" AND "CITY" BANKS.

is of coursed cut-stone masonry, measures 100 feet in length and fifty-six feet in breadth, and is covered by a flat roof. The accommodation is exceedingly deficient, and it is a source of great surprise that such a building should so long have been permitted to be used as a post-office, for the principal city of the Dominion.

Its uses as a post office are about to terminate, as in a short time the new structure on the opposite corner of the street will be ready for occupancy.

NEW POST OFFICE.

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

The top cornice on these fronts is of rich finish, and the roof and towers are in French style. The centre tower terminates above the Mansard roof, with a massive cornice and cresting. The tower will contain a large clock having three faces.

The interior will be finished in a style corresponding with the exterior, and every possible convenience will be supplied, for properly conducting the immense postal business connected with the city.

Adjoining the New Post Office is the

BANK OF MONTREAL.

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

The sculpture on the pediment, is fifty-two feet long, and weighs over twenty-five tons, there being twenty different pieces. The figures are colossal—eight feet in height for a human figure—and are placed at an elevation of fifty feet from the ground. The arms of the bank, with the motto

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GREAT ST. JAMES STREET, FROM PLACE D'ARMES, 1874.

GLOBE BOOK & STATIONERY WAREHOUSE.

Wm. DRYSDALE & Co.,

BOOKSELLERS, STATIONERS, &c.,

232 St. James Street,

MONTREAL.

[Next door west of Savage, Lyman & Co.]

Strangers visiting Montreal would do well to call at DRYSDALE'S and examine their large and well-assorted Stock of Choice

ENGLISH AND AMERICAN STANDARD WORKS,

together with an immense variety of Cheap Reprints, suitable for Rail and Steamboat Travel. Also, their carefully selected Stock of

Commercial and Fancy Stationery, imported direct from the best English and American Manufacturers.

STEREOSCOPES, STEREO VIEWS, PHOTOGRAPHS,

&c., &c.

Lithographic Views of Montreal, Quebec, and the St. Lawrence,

12 Views in Packet, with Descriptive Book, only 30c.

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

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Connected with this bank is a Savings' Branch, the business of which is carried on in a building adjoining the one just described, and connected with it by fire-proof passages.

In the view of St. James-street on page 44, this building is shown in the foreground. Taking our stand on the steps of this bank, we have before us the square known (under the French,) as Place d'Armes, a Market Place and Drill Ground, now a beautiful, though small, public garden, with a fountain in the centre. On part of this square stood, in early days, the French parish church, the foundation of which was laid in 1671. The church was low, built of rough stone, pointed with mortar, and had a high pitched roof, covered with tin.

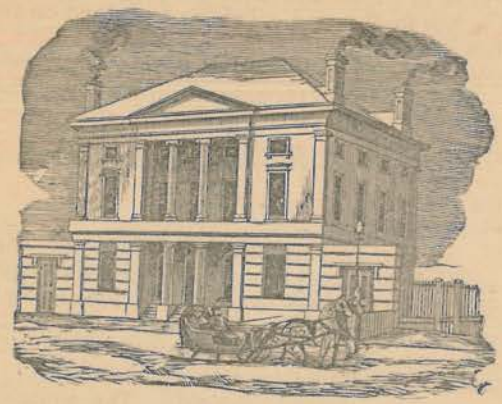
On this square, in 1775, was assembled the handful of citizen soldiery and regulars, who, after review, proceeded to the point where Ethan Allen, and his followers, had landed, in his reckless adventure to capture the city, and in which he was defeated. The illustration given on page 21 shows the square at the time referred to.

The scene has greatly changed. The square is now enclosed with a neat iron railing, on a stone foundation, a fountain is erected in the centre, and handsome entrance gates are erected at the four corners. The stone posts on either side of the gates, are surmounted by a shield with the arms of the city, cut in stone. Although the square is but small, yet it forms a pleasant resort in the summer months, when the trees are clothed with green, and the grape vines and flowers, carefully cultivated and trained, afford pleasing recollections of the country, to the passers-by. Seats are placed round the fountain, and beneath the trees, and on warm summer days, the poor invalid may be seen enjoying the music of the falling waters, and the odors of the flowers. On either side of the square, are buildings, which, for solidity and architectural beauty, are unsurpassed in Canada. These buildings are chiefly devoted to banking and insurance offices. That which immediately adjoins the Bank of Montreal is known as

THE CITY BANK.

It is a plain but substantial stone building of the Doric order, three storeys in height, the centre portion of the building being formed of two rows of stone columns, between the lower of which, is the entrance to the banking offices.

Further on, at the corner of St. James-street and Place d'Armes Hill is the building of the Life Association of Scotland, a lofty edifice of sandstone. On the left hand side of Place d'Armes is the JACQUES CARTIER BANK, a beautiful new building, well executed in the modern French Renaissance style, four stories in height, with high mansard roof.



THE CITY BANK.

A few yards further along, and at the corner of Notre Dame-street, stands the Masonic Hall, or, as it is more familiarly known, "Muir's Building." The Lodge Room, in the upper portion of the building, is beautifully fitted up with all the requirements necessary for the ceremonies observed by the "brethren of the mystic tie."

On the opposite side of the square stands the

ONTARIO BANK.

This building is in the pure Italian style of architecture, chaste and simple in its features, yet producing a handsome façade. It is four storeys high, and built of Montreal stone. The frontage of the building is fifty feet, and the depth seventy feet; height over sixty-two feet; forming as a whole, a very fine building.

Next in order, is the building occupied by "La Banque Nationale" and still nearer to us, and forming the corner of St. James-street, and the square is, the handsome edifice of the Liverpool, London & Globe Insurance Co.

But from our point of view, we observe, rising above all surrounding buildings, the lofty and massive towers of the Parish Church of Notre Dame, or "The Cathedral," as it is erroneously designated by many. Like a giant among pigmies, it raises aloft its twin towers of stone, from which

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ever and anon peals forth the music of sweet-toned bells, and the deep roll of the "Gros Bourdon," or great bell, which is suspended within the western tower. For miles distant these towers may be discerned, and its world-wide reputation naturally makes it the centre of attraction to the tourist.

The old church, of which we have just spoken (page 46), being found too small, in the year 1824 the present magnificent structure was commenced, and it was opened for public worship on the 15th July, 1829, High Mass being performed by the Bishop of Telmesse. The greater part of the Canadian Roman Catholic clergy were present, as was also Sir James Kempt, Governor General, with the members of the Corporation, and upwards of 8,000 persons.

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME.

The building is of the Gothic architecture, and has no superior on the continent of North America. The length of the church from east to west is 225 feet 6 inches, and its breadth from north to south, is 134 feet 6 inches. On St. Sulpice-street, the height from the street to the eaves, is 61 feet. On the west front, it has two towers 220 feet high. The space between the towers is 73 feet by 120 feet in height. The building will accommodate 10,000 persons. The eastern window at the high altar is 64 feet in height, by 32 in breadth; it is separated by shafts into five compartments, and subdi-

vided by mullions into 36 divisions. The portal is formed by an arcade of three arches, each 19 feet by 49 in height. From this arcade are the entrances to the church, and over the arcade are three niches, in which are placed statues.

In the south-west tower is placed the largest bell in America, weighing 29,400 lbs., while the other tower contains a chime of bells. Admission may be gained to the south-west tower every day (except Sunday) during the summer, and from the summit the spectator has a delightful and extensive view of the city, the river, and surrounding country.

Adjoining the church, and facing Notre Dame-street, is the venerable

SEMINARY OF ST. SULPICE,

which was founded about the year 1657, by the Abbe Quelus, who then arrived from France, commissioned by the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, to superintend the settlement and cultivation of their property on the Island of Montreal, and also to erect a seminary upon the plan of that at Paris. His instructions were so well fulfilled that the establishment he formed, has existed until the present time, modified by many and great improvements.

A portion of the building originally erected for this institution still stands near the corner of Notre Dame and St. François Xavier-streets, and forms a striking contrast to the magnificent buildings by which it is almost entirely surrounded; yet to the antiquarian it is one of the principal points of interest, being the oldest building now standing. There is a public clock in front of the building, equally celebrated for its antiquity. We, however, expect that the time honored walls, which have withstood the summer sun and winter storms for now over 200 years, will soon have to make way for more modern structures. A change in this direction was made this last summer when a portion was taken down to make room for the new building now occupied by the Hochelaga Bank. The old Seminary was the same shape as at present, viz., forming three sides of a square, 132 feet by 90 feet deep, and had attached spacious gardens and grounds, extending 342 feet on Notre Dame-street and 444 feet on St. François Xavier-street. A portion of this garden was taken for a site on which to erect the present Parish church, and a row of buildings on St. François Xavier-street further curtailed its dimensions, leaving the garden of but limited extent. What has been retained, is well laid out and cared for.

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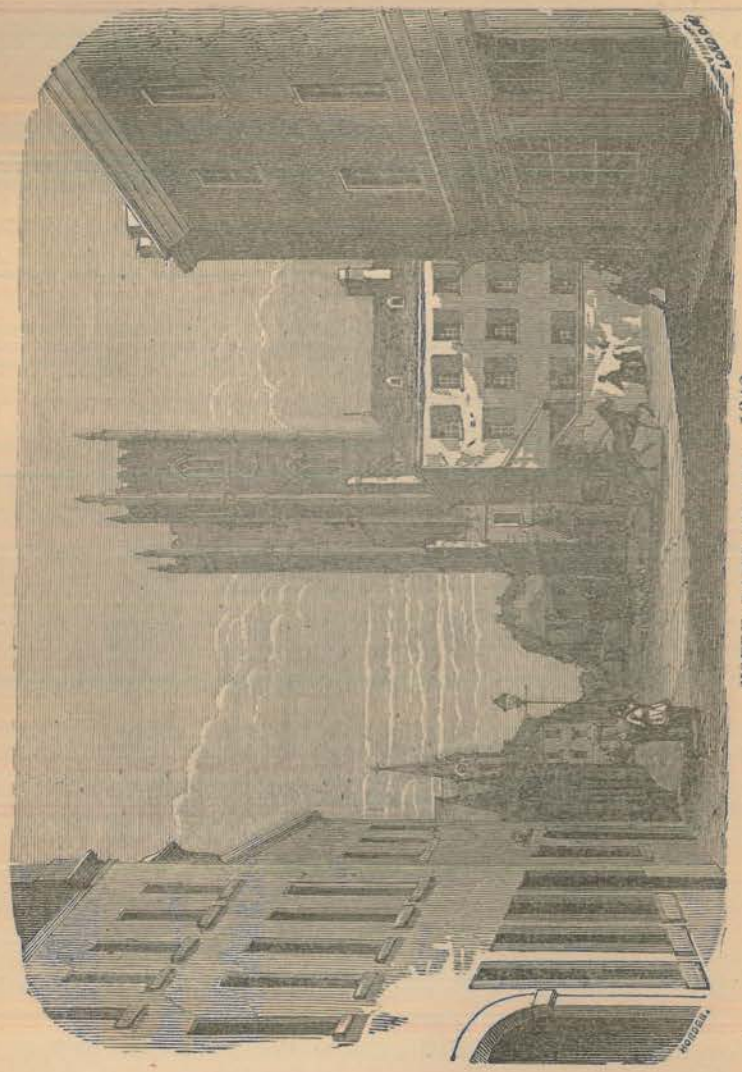
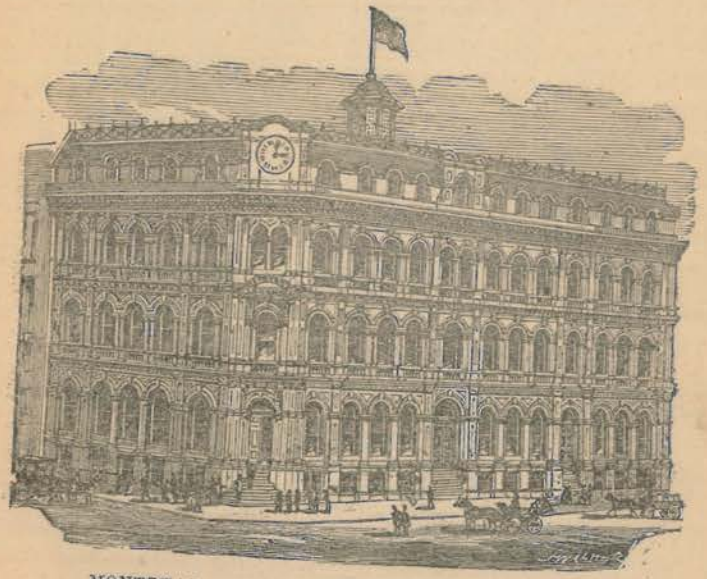


NOTRE DAME STREET—1842.

Immediately opposite to the Seminary, is a building used as a library and lecture hall of the Circle Literaire. This forms the corner of St. François Xavier-street (the Wall street of Montreal), down which we shall pass, entering it from Notre Dame-street, between the new Hochelaga Bank Building, just mentioned, and the Exchange Bank, completed this summer. On our way, we pass the offices of the Canadian Express Company, the fine building of the North British and Mercantile Insurance Company, also the offices of the Dominion Telegraph Company, and speedily find ourselves standing before the superb building recently erected by the Montreal Telegraph Company for its own use.



MONTREAL TELEGRAPH COMPANY'S BUILDING.

This block has a frontage on St. Sacrament-street of 110 feet and on St. François Xavier-street 65 feet. The public entrance is on the corner of the streets named, and there is another entrance on the latter named street, which gives access to the general offices. Above the public entrance in the attic storey is a large illuminated clock and connected with this there are within the building a number of clocks, the whole worked by electricity, thereby securing a uniformity of time throughout the premises. The Montreal Telegraph Company of which Sir Hugh Allan is President,

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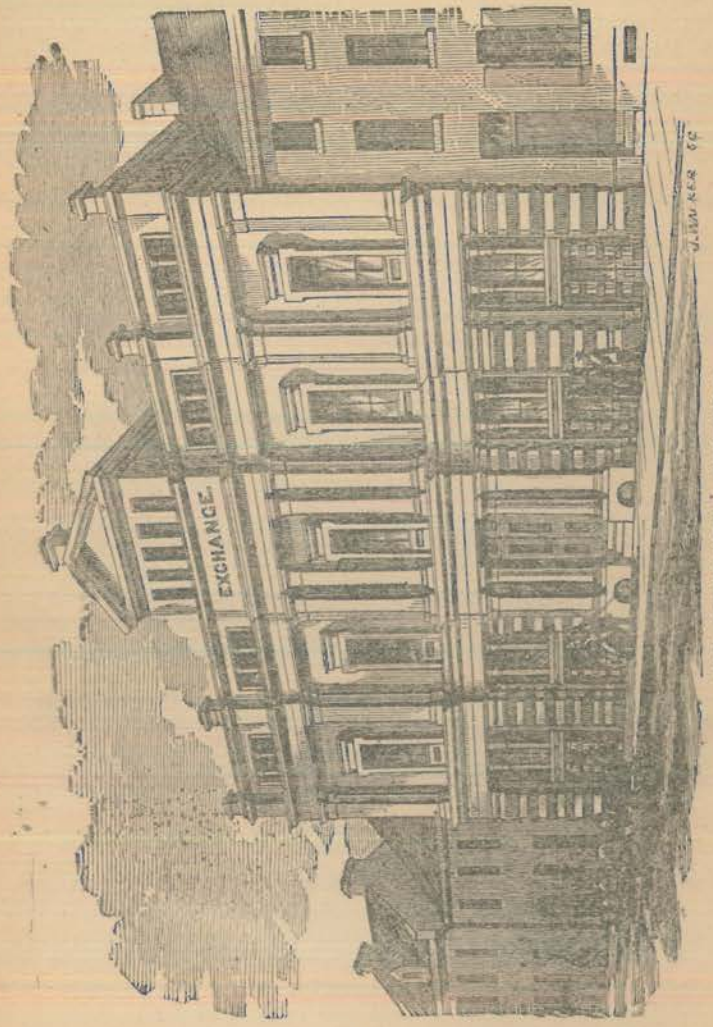
employs more then 2000 persons, there being over 21,000 miles of line in operation.

Opposite to this building, on St. Sacrament-street, stands the



OLD MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE,

which is three storeys high with basement and finished attics. The ground floor is divided into large double offices with safes. On the second floor is the reading room, sixty

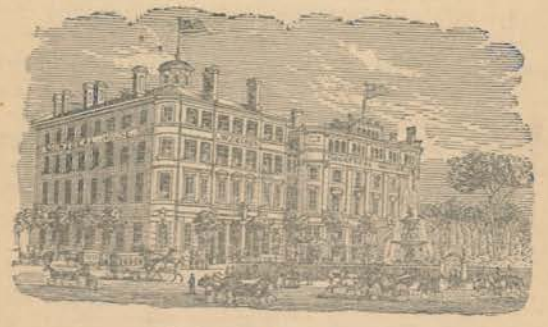
feet by thirty-two feet, extending from front to rear, with offices for the secretary, and two other double offices. The façades are cut stone, the principal one, facing on St. Sacrament-street, being in the Italian style, with the main entrance in the centre.

Near to this place is situated the

CORN EXCHANGE,

which forms the corners of St. Sacrament, St. John and St. Alexis-streets. It is three storeys in height, the upper storey being equal in height to the two lower ones. The lower storey and a portion of the second is of dressed Montreal stone. The upper portion of the building is of red brick with stone dressings. The upper flat is fitted up as a spacious and elegant hall for the transaction of businesss; the room is well lighted with lofty windows on three sides.

Returning to St. François Xavier-street, and passing down, we enter St. Paul-street, a narrow street, but on which are some of the finest buildings erected for mercantile purposes. Passing one block downward, we enter a small square on which is erected a plain building formerly used as a custom house. In front of this building is a very neat square, with fountain enclosed. On the west side of this square stands that well-known hostelry, the Montreal House,



MONTREAL HOUSE.

a very eligibly situated and comfortable hotel where the tourist, or business man may rely upon securing a hearty welcome and pleasant quarters. Opposite the Hotel is the

CUSTOM HOUSE.

This building was erected for the Royal Insurance Co. of

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London, and was subseqently purchased by the Dominion Government. From the tower of this building a beautiful view of the Harbor, the River, and Victoria Bridge is obtained.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

A short distance below Custom House Square is the "Montreal Sailors Institute," an institution which has accomplished very much for the welfare (both spiritual and temporal) of the large class for which the Institution was founded. The comfortable reading and coffee room are largely patronized by the seamen.

Returning to St. Paul-street, and passing onward, we ascend St. Sulpice-street, on the lower side of which are the immense blocks of warehouses known as the "Nuns Buildings," used as barracks for the troops sent out during the "Trent" difficulty, but now occupied by wholesale firms. Passing up this street we have a fine view of the side of the French Parish Church, and speedily enter Notre Dame-street, at the Place D'Armes. Passing along that street, the tourist will note the chaste and elegant style of architecture adopted for the large Retail Establishments which line its extent. Shortly after we turn into Notre Dame-street, we notice among the fine blocks of warehouses one known as the Cathedral Block. This occupies the site of the old Christ's Church destroyed by fire in December 1856.

The front of the church was of the Doric Order; the tower was of stone, square and lofty, and from the top of it, rose a spire of wood covered with tin; the height of the whole being two hundred and four feet.

Midway between the Place D'Armes and the Court House

we stop, and passing through a modest looking gateway, we

OLD CHRIST'S CHURCH.

find ourselves surrounded by ancient looking buildings with old fashioned slanting roofs and iron shutters. This is

THE CONVENT OF "LA CONGREGATION DE NOTRE DAME."

founded by the celebrated Marguerite Bourgeois, who commenced the undertaking in the year 1659, with some young ladies she had brought from France. The buildings orginally extended 234 feet along Notre Dame and 433 feet on St. Jean Baptiste-street. The Notre Dame-street front was enclosed by a high stone wall, which was taken down about 1835, and a range of cut stone houses and shops erected. The buildings in St. Jean Baptiste-street still stand, but the old chapel was taken down a few years ago, and was replaced by an elegant edifice of cut stone, entrance to which is gained by this arched gateway from Notre Dame-street.

The pious and benevolent foundress of this institution was born at Troyes, in France, on the 15th of April, 1620, and full of days and honors, she died on the 12th of January, 1700, in the 80th year of her age.

The black dress worn by the sisters of this congregation has given to the establishment the name of the "Black Nunnery."

Just as we approach the Court House we pass St. Gabriel-street, on which is situated the Canada Hotel, a first class, comfortable and well kept house.

Proceeding along Notre Dame street, we reach the

COURT HOUSE.

This building is after the Grecian style of achitecture

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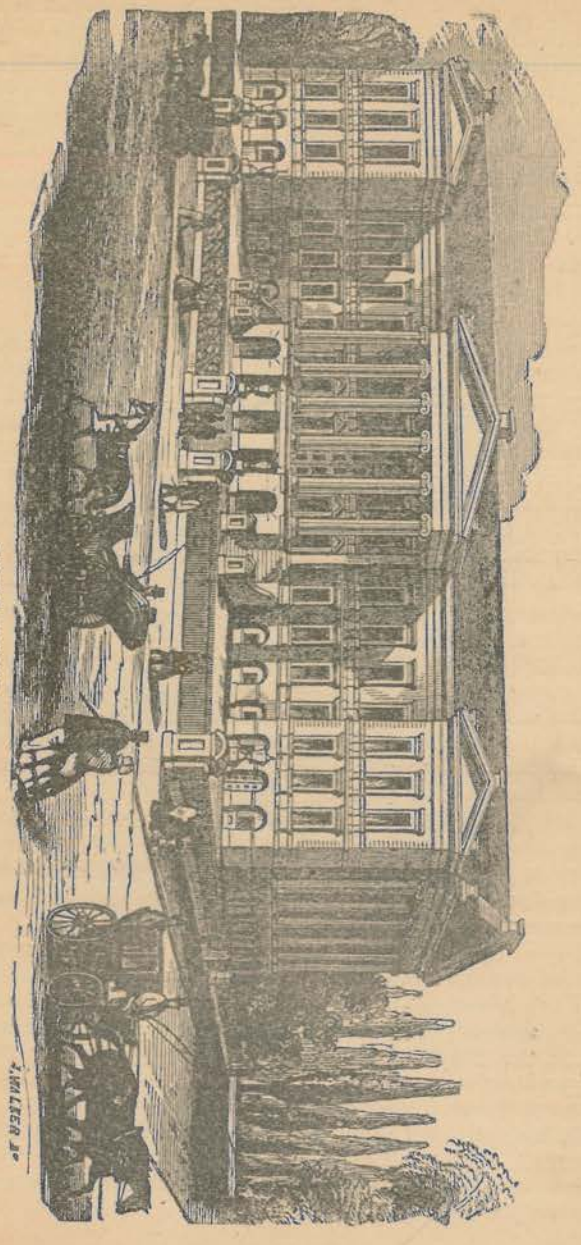
modified to suit the requirements of the Courts of law, and the vicissitudes of the climate, and, although divested of some

CANADA HOTEL.

of the elegant ornamentation belonging to this beautiful style, is yet, in its unpretending and massive grandeur, second to few buildings in the city. The most striking feature is its large Ionic portico, and the bold projection of the pediment, which gives the central portion of the principal front a very noble appearance. The front is divided in its length into five compartments, the wings advancing somewhat less than the centre, so as to give the façade an artistic prominence, and to free the building from that monotony which marked the earlier public buildings of the city. Ample proportions are given to the entrance, vestibules, corridors and staircases, while spacious halls of Justice and public offices are laid out, as well as ante rooms and private chambers for the Judges, and chief officers of the Court. These offices are well lighted from the sides. Besides capacious fire-proof vaults, the building contains rooms for the Police, Criminal, Circuit, Superior and Appeal Courts, advocates' rooms, Council room, and Library offices for the Prothonotary, Sheriff and Registrar, and rooms required for all other officers engaged in the administration of justice. The total length of the building is 300 feet; width 125 feet; height 76 feet. It is built entirely of Montreal stone, and the roof is covered with bright tin.

In rear of the Court House is a large level plateau known as the Champs de Mars.

This spot was formerly used as a parade, or drill ground for the troops. It was originally but a small piece of ground situated in one of the bastions of the old town wall, but after the walls were removed it was enlarged to its present dimensions, 240 yards long by 120 wide. It is kept in most excellent order, and perfectly level. On the embankment next to Notre Dame-street a range of stairs extends the



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whole length of the parade, for the accommodation of the citizens during public reviews. Along the upper part of the stairs is a broad terrace which serves as an agreeable promenade. Craig-street, about 20 feet below the level of the parade, is reached by stairs, at regular intervals, leading to the different streets which here commence.

Facing this square is the

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY MUSEUM.

The Geological Survey of Canada was instituted by the Provincial Government in 1843, and one of the duties imposed upon the Survey was the formation of a provincial museum, which should illustrate the geology and the mineral resources of the country. This object has been constantly kept in view, and since this building has been placed at the disposal of the Survey, the museum has gradually assumed a value and importance which at the present time render it second to few on the continent for the special purposes to which it is devoted. The museum is open daily from 10 A.M. to 4 P.M., and is free to all.

Opposite to it, and at the side of the Champs de Mars, stands the

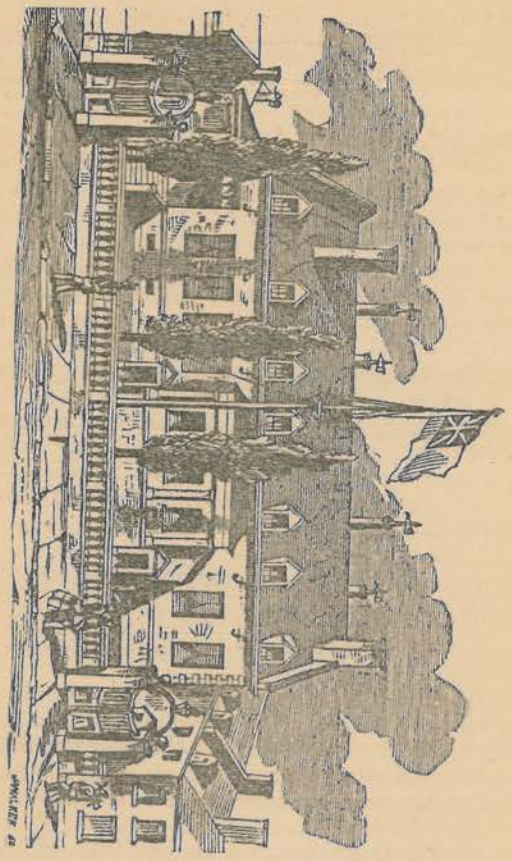
ST. GABRIEL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

erected in 1792. It is a plain unassuming looking structure, and stands back several feet from the street. It is surmounted by a small steeple, which contains a bell said to be the first Protestant bell sounded in Canada. For many years a part of the church was assigned to the use of the troops, when any Scotch regiments were stationed in Montreal.

On the site adjoining the Court House is now being erected a spacious structure designed for a City Hall and Public Offices, and immediately facing this new building on Notre Dame-street stands a quaint looking low building enclosed by an iron railing. This cannot fail to be a point of interest to the American visitor.

During the American invasion, in 1775, it was occupied by the American Brigadier-General Wooster, and in 1776 by his successor, Benedict Arnold, who held a council there with the illustrious Franklin, the two Carrolls, (Charles Carroll, of Carrollton and his brother, afterwards Bishop Carroll,) and Mr. Samuel Chase. In this building was erected the first printing press ever used in Montreal. It had been brought by Franklin in order to publish matters likely to bind the French Canadians to the "American cause;" but as neither the "pen" nor the "sword" proved successful, the

principals retired from the field, and the printer remained, and shortly after started a newspaper which is still published—the *Montreal Gazette*. This building with additions is now known as the Jacques Cartier Normal School.



OLD GOVERNMENT BUILDING.

In front it is 100 feet in length, 51 in breadth, two storeys in height, and is built of stone; in the rear it has a wing 136 feet long, 30 feet wide, four storeys high, and built of brick.

The principal building, fronting on Notre Dame street, and formerly known as "Le Vieux Chateau," was constructed by Claude de Ramezay, Esq., formerly Governor of Three Rivers, afterwards Governor of Montreal, father of J.

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Bte. Nicolas Roch de Ramezay, who signed the capitulation of Quebec.

It long continued to be the residence of the French Governors, and even after the conquest was used for similar purposes.

While in this neighborhood we will cross Notre Dame-street, and passing a short distance, we reach the building of the

INSTITUT CANADIENNE.

It is of stone, four storeys in height. The ground floor is used for stores; the reading room and library occupy the rear of the building on the second flat; the front portion being used as offices. The upper part is used as a lecture room, and is well lighted and lofty.

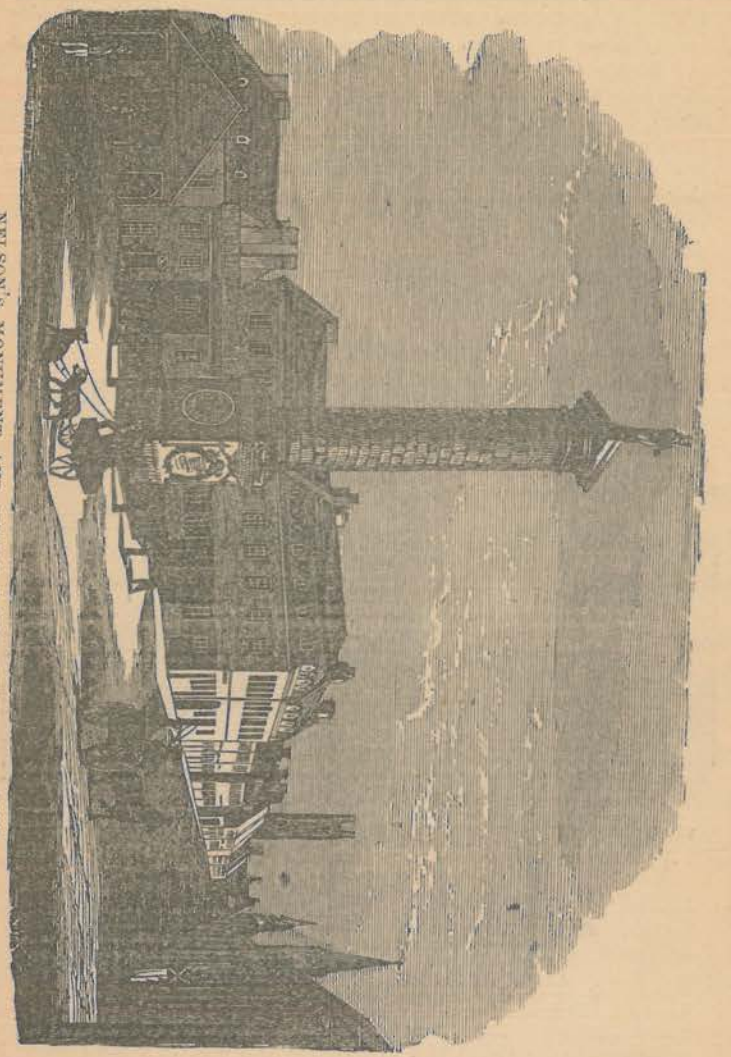
The library contains 7,500 volumes, and the reading room is supplied with 75 French and English journals. A most valuable addition was made to the library a few years ago by Prince Napoleon who presented books valued at $2,600. These are elegantly bound, and comprise works on the arts, sciences, and general literature. In addition to these, the late Emperor Napoleon manifested his interest in the institution by presenting statuary, &c., valued at $1,000. The members are justly proud of these Imperial presents, and they are most jealously guarded, but at the same time are freely exhibited to any who may wish to inspect them.

Directly opposite the Court House (which we may remark *en passant* is erected on the old Jesuit estates, confiscated at the Conquest) stands

NELSON'S MONUMENT.

The monument is built of limestone, and the ornaments are of a composition invented by Coade and Sealy, of London, and were executed by them. The base, or pedestal, is square; six and a-half feet broad on each side and about 10 feet high. From the top of this a circular shaft or column rises 50 feet in height and 5 in diameter. It is of the Doric order, and finished with mouldings. On the top of the pillar is a square tablet, the whole surmounted with a statue of Nelson eight feet in height. The face is directed towards the west, and looks as if intently watching the termination of some great event. His left arm is resting upon the stump of a broken mast, surrounded by tackle, blocks, etc, as they appear to have fallen from the rigging. He is dressed in full uniform, and decorated with the insignia of the various orders of nobility conferred upon him. In former days the Jail stood directly opposite this statue, and it was remarked that

Nelson was very improperly placed, as he had his back to his loved element, the water, while his face was towards the Jail.



NELSON'S MONUMENT AND NOTRE DAME STREET IN 1837.

In front of the monument, and pointed towards the river, are two pieces of Russian ordnance captured during the war with that country.

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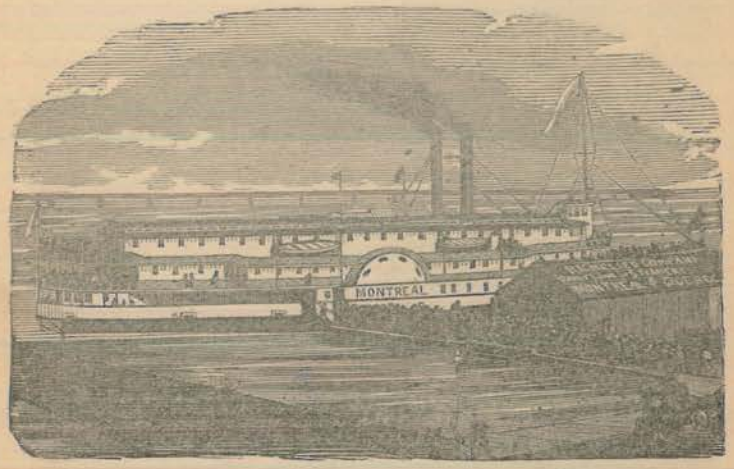
From the monument down to the river front is known as Jacques Cartier Square. On this, there formerly stood a market which was taken down about 20 years ago, and in 1867 the square was paved with Nicholson pavement. Our view shows this point many years ago. The monument in the foreground, with the towers of the Parish Church, in the distance, are all that now remain. The old market near the monument on the left, the Guard House with its sentry, the English Cathedral, and in the extreme distance the spire of the old French Church, are long since things of the past; and the muffin man with his dog team, and the old French caléche, are institutions not familiar to the Montrealer of the present day.

At the foot of this square are the wharves for the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company's Steamers.



WHARVES OF THE RICHELIEU AND ONTARIO NAVIGATION CO.

The steamers running between Montreal and Quebec are named after those cities. The Montreal is commanded by Captain Nelson; the Quebec by Captain LaBelle. They are splendid, double-decked, iron boats, comparing favorably with the finest steamers on the Hudson. Tourist have always been very favorably impressed with the politeness and attention shown by the officers to their patrons. These steamers have about 150 fine single and double state-rooms, each beautifully furnished, and looking so neat and clean that a single glance assures one of a good night's rest. The dining room is below decks, large and well furnished. The

table is supplied with all the delicacies of the season; every attention being shown to make the trip pleasant. The steamers of this line are veritable floating palaces, and are well patronized by tourists. In leaving Montreal you have a few hours of beautiful twilight in which to view the scenery, which will well repay a little attention.

From the square we pass along St. Paul street to the

BONSECOURS MARKET,

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

BONSECOURS MARKET, RIVER FRONT.

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

On St. Paul street at the lower end of the Market stands the

BONSECOURS CHURCH.

This was the first church built of stone on the Island of Montreal, the Church of Notre Dame not being completed when this was opened. The foundations were laid in 1658, by Marguerite Bourgeois, who intended to establish a

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nunnery here, but meeting with obstacles, she visited France, whence she returned the following year, and established the nunnery on Notre-Dame street. On the 29th June, 1673, the principal stones of this edifice were laid with great solemnity, and on August 15th, 1675, Mass was performed for the first time. In 1754 it was destroyed by fire and was not rebuilt till 1771, when its re-erection was resumed, and on 30th June, 1773, it was completed.

It now belongs to the Fabrique of the Parish, who purchased it from the Sisters of the Congregation, many years ago. Like many of the old church edifices of London, it stands surrounded by warehouses, and even a small strip of ground some eight or ten feet in width, which extends along its side, is occupied by small stores.

At this point we return by way of Bonsecours-street, to Notre Dame-street, and soon reach Dalhousie-square. This square was known for many years as Citadel Hill, from the fact that its site was once a hill or elevation upon which was built a small fort or citadel. In the summer of 1821, the then Governor General (Earl Dalhousie) presented the site to the City, and it was named Dalhousie-square. It is not enclosed, nor yet has it any ornamentation whatever, with the exception of a small strip on the west side of Notre Dame-street.

Near the corner of this square, on Notre Dame-street, is the Protestant Infant's Home, an institution well worthy of a visit.

Before the great fire of 1852, many fine buildings stood around this square, and it was the favourite residence of the military officials. By that conflagration, 1100 houses were destroyed and 8000 persons rendered homeless. *(See page 26)*

Passing down St. Mary-street, for some distance along which there are no special objects of interest, we soon reach the

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH,

a neat brick building, erected at the sole expense of the late Thomas Molson, Esq. In front are two towers—that on the north-east corner contains a superior chime of bells, while in the other tower is a service bell, and in front is an illuminated clock. The body of the building is 72 feet by 48, and 24 in height, above a high basement, in which is a school room. The street front, including the towers, is 70 feet in length and 40 in height, forming five compartments, two of which are the towers. The principal entrance is in the centre compartment.

Immediately in rear of the church is a large brick building known as Molson's College for which it was erected, but did not prove a success. It was subsequently used as a barracks, and now serves as a store room in connection with the extensive Molson's brewery, which is passed by us as we proceed along St. Mary street, and arrive at an open space designated Papineau square, at the upper end of which stands one of the public markets. Continuing our drive, we pass in succession, the extensive works of the Canada Rubber Company, the Molson Sugar Refinery, and then on the left side of the street, facing the river, is the

MONTREAL JAIL.

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

A short distance below the jail, is the Ferry to Longueuil, a thriving village on the opposite shores of the St. Lawrence. This village is a very popular summer resort for the families of Montreal. With a beautiful bay, well suited for boating, on which almost every Saturday a boating tournament takes place, and a round of cricket, lacrosse and other games with concerts and entertainments, the summer months are pleasantly passed.

From the ferry, we drive along a beautiful road skirting the river, on the bosom of which floats a fleet of vessels of all descriptions, from the noble iron steamship, down to the barge, laden with pressed hay, or firewood. The scene is one of animation, and its beauty would so influence, that, unless attention was directed to other objects, we would pass by some buildings which if not very attractive outwardly, are still worthy of notice, as the comfort and convenience furnished therefrom are of great value. The large circular building with its accessories form the principal works of the New City Gas Company, and from this point in conjunction with the works at the western end of the city, the supply of gas is furnished. Alongside the works are the stables and offices of the City Passenger Railway Company. Near this point will be located the terminus of the Northern Colonization Railway. We now pass through a thickly settled and beautiful village, known as Hochelaga, at which point large cotton mills have just been completed. Having passed three miles from the city we reach the

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

This institution, directed by the Sisters of the Holy Names

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of Jesus and Mary, is pleasantly situated, and commands a beautiful view of the City as well as of the St. Lawrence and surrounding country.

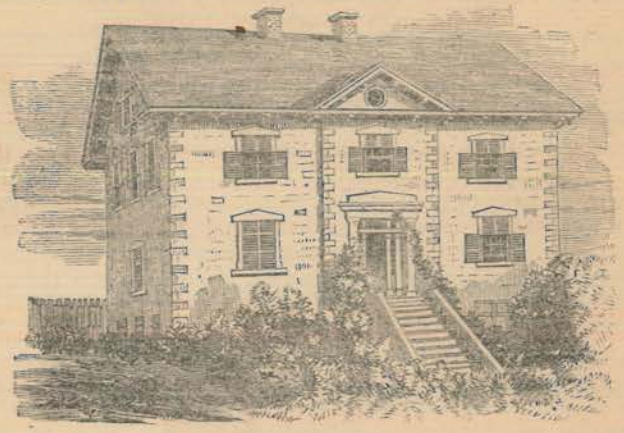
The building has been erected in an improved style, for the purpose of bestowing every attention on the moral and intellectual culture of the pupils, as well as on their physical comfort. The religious principles of the young ladies are guarded with unremitting solicitude.

HOCHELAGA CONVENT.

The course of study comprises the various branches of a solid, useful, and ornamental education.

The system of discipline is mild, but firm and uniform; while every encouragement, and every laudable incentive is employed to forward the pupils in knowledge and virtue.

Pupils of every religious denomination are admitted, and no interference is made with their convictions; they are, however, required to conform to the general rules of the Institution. (*See Advertisement at end of this work.*)



POINTE AUX TREMBLES INSTITUTE. *Girls Department.*

From this point, the ride along the lower part of the Island of Montreal is very beautiful. We shall not proceed further, but merely mention that at Point aux Trembles, a few miles below the convent, is situated the schools of the French Canadian Missionary Society. (Protestant) These are very substantial, and furnished with every facility for the work carried on by that Society.

POINTE AUX TREMBLES INSTITUTE.—*Boys Department.*

We now return to the city, and, leaving St. Mary-street at Papineau-square, which we cross, we enter Dorchester street, and at the corner of Gain-street we notice the

ST. LUKE'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL),

a neat and commodious stone edifice, erected after the great fire of 1852. We next pass in succession, the schools of the Christian Brothers, the St. Bridget's, and St. Peter's Roman Catholic churches, and, reach St. Denis-street, which we will ascend, to St. Catherine-street, at the corner of which stands the

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ST. JAMES CHURCH (R. C.) AND SCHOOLS.

The church is a beautiful stone building in the early pointed style of the 13th century, erected upon the site of the former "Bishop's Church and Palace," and is arranged to seat about 2,500 persons. The windows are filled with stained glass.

The schools are substantially built edifices, capable of accommodating a large number of pupils.

A short distance beyond this, stands the

ASYLE DE LA PROVIDENCE.

This institution, which is under the direction of the Sisters of Charity of the Providence Convent, was founded in 1828. The object of the institution is to receive and care for aged and infirm women, orphans, &c.

Proceeding to the head of St. Denis-street, we visit the

DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM (R. C.),

which was founded in 1851, and is an asylum for the reception and instruction of deaf and dumb girls. The building is a neat stone edifice, surmounted by a cupola.

Returning by St. Denis-street, near its foot, we pass

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL).

This church is in the early English Gothic style, and is built entirely of Montreal stone; the ashlar work of random coursed work, showing the natural face of the stone; the quoins and moulded work being dressed. There is a nave, side aisles, chancel, tower, and basement. The tower, which faces on St. Denis-street, is surmounted by a spire, constructed of wood and covered with galvanized iron, the total height being 168 feet. The whole building is 167 feet in length by 76 in breadth.

Directly opposite this, is

VIGER GARDEN.

The site of this garden was originally a swamp or marsh, and is marked as such on an old plan of the city in 1758. A portion of the site (after considerable improvement) was used as a cattle market, for which it was occupied for many years, when it was decided to remove the market to a more suitable locality, and in its place to open a public garden or square. This was accordingly done, and each succeeding

year has witnessed improvements and additions, until the square has acquired its present beautiful and pleasant aspect. It is bounded by Craig, Dubord, St. Denis, and St. Hubert-streets, and contains three fountains, the largest one being in the centre of the garden. Close by this fountain is a neat conservatory for the propagation of flowering roots, &c., for the decoration of this and other city squares. In addition to the three principal fountains, there are others for drinking purposes in various parts of the garden. The grounds are beautifully laid out, and the utmost care and great discrimination has been displayed in the choice of trees and shrubs, which are plentifully cultivated. During the summer a band plays two or three evenings in each week, upon a platform erected for the purpose, and the numerous walks and avenues are then crowded with citizens, who throng the garden to spend a pleasant hour.

A short distance beyond the garden (on Craig-street) is the Cattle Market, a commodious building, specially arranged for the purpose for which it is used. Still further along, at the corner of Amherst-street is the Second Congregational Church, a neat brick edifice. Returning along Craig-street, westward, we pass by the lower side of the Champ de Mars. Opposite this, stands the

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH.

This church is the property of the French Canadian Missionary Society, and is under their direction. It was opened on Sunday, March 13th, 1864. It is a handsome stone edifice, of the Gothic order, surmounted by a small spire. The basement is used as a Sabbath school and lecture room. The church will seat about 300 persons. Attached to the church, on Craig-street, is a building used as a reading room and depository for French religious works, and on St. Elizabeth-street is a neat stone residence for the minister.

We next pass the ruins of an extensive stone structure covering a complete block. This was erected for a drill shed, but, after a very few months' service, the falling in of the roof from the weight of snow thereon accumulated, utterly destroyed the whole building. On St. Constant-street, which bounds this building, is a Jewish Synagogue.

Continuing our course along Craig-street, and turning up Cotté-street, we pass the Theatre Royal, a plain and uninviting brick building, its appearance being rendered even more unattractive by reason of its immediate surroundings.

Near the upper end of this street is the

COTTÉ-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

a plain but substantial edifice, built of cut stone. There are

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three entrances by Cotté-street, and the building is surmounted by a lofty spire. The interior, which is fitted up in a very neat and effective manner, will accommodate a congregation of 1,000. Adjoining it is a large building, formerly known as the British and Canadian School, now under the direction of the Protestant School Commissioners. Opposite this school are the extensive buildings and grounds of the Christian Brothers.

Passing round these buildings by Lagauchetière-street, we reach the

CHURCH OF "NOTRE DAME DES ANGES" (R. C. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH).

This building was originally* erected (1834) by the Presbyterians, but when the congregation removed, in 1866, to their new edifice (Erskine Church), this was sold to the present occupants. It is a plain stone edifice with a lofty spire.

Immediately above the church, on Chenneville-street, stands the (English)

JEWISH SYNAGOGUE,

a fine specimen of the Egyptian style of architecture. The front is of cut stone, and adorned with a portico of two columns. The interior of the building is neat, the gallery being supported by four pillars. The altar contains a beautiful mahogany ark, over which are placed the Ten Commandments in Hebrew characters, cut in marble.

At the side of this building is the old Protestant Burying Ground, now a public square.

At the foot of Chenneville-street, on Craig-street is the

CENTRAL FIRE STATION.

It is three storeys in height, with a cut-stone front of fifty feet on the former and 100 feet of brick with stone dressing on the latter. There are three entrances on Craig-street, one leading to the residence of the Chief Engineer of the Fire Department, one to the various offices and rooms of the deputies, while that in the centre furnishes a passage for the hose, reels, &c. Over the doors and windows are bold projecting mouldings, and a massive cornice runs along

* At the time of its erection great complaint was made at its being placed so far from the centre of the city!

the eaves, from which rises in the middle a pediment which is decorated with the city arms and the words "CENTRAL FIRE STATION," and surmounted with a flag staff. The whole presents a handsome and substantial appearance.

Opposite this is the Craig-street private entrance to the St. Lawrence Hall. On St. George-street which bounds the western side of this Hotel is a plain brick structure known as St. George-street Hall, and used a place of worship by the body of Christian familiarly known as "Plymouth Brethren."

From this we pass along Craig-street to St. Peter-street, ascending which we enter St. James-street, and there end our first tour of inspection.

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OUR SECOND TOUR.

IN starting on our Second Tour, we shall take as our point of departure, the corner of Notre Dame and McGill streets. On Notre Dame-street, a short distance beyond McGill-street, at the corner of St. Helen-street, there formerly stood an old church, known as the Recollet Church.

OLD RECOLLET CHURCH.

The demolition of this old landmark in the history of Montreal recalled the period when the Catholics and Protestants alternately worshipped on Sunday within its walls, and the elders of the present St. Gabriel-street congregation, on one occasion, acknowledged the kindness of the Recollet Fathers by presenting them, at the close of last century, with "one box of candles, 56 lbs., at 8d.; and "one hhd. of Spanish wine, at £6 0s 5d." The Recollet Church was built about the middle of the seventeenth century by the monks of the order of Recollets, and, like many parish churches throughout the country, was built entirely of rubble and masonry.

The site of this old building is now occupied by a beautiful edifice devoted to business. Along the line of Notre Dame street towards the Parish Church, are many very fine buildings, this being the principal seat of the retail trade. Our course, however, is westward, passing to McGill-street a wide and very fine street, leading from the river towards the mountain. As we enter this street and proceed towards the river, we pass the Albion Hotel, which for

ALBION HOTEL.

twenty years has been the favorite resort of the general travelling public in the United States, as well as of Canada, when visiting Montreal on business or pleasure. The Hotel is furnished throughout with a view to the comfort of guests. It has ample accommodation for 500 guests.

Directly opposite the Hotel stands the Dominion Buildings, a fine block occupied principally by wholesale firms.

DOMINION BUILDINGS.

Just below the Hotel, stands the St. Ann's Market. It is of brick and but one storey in height, with the exception of

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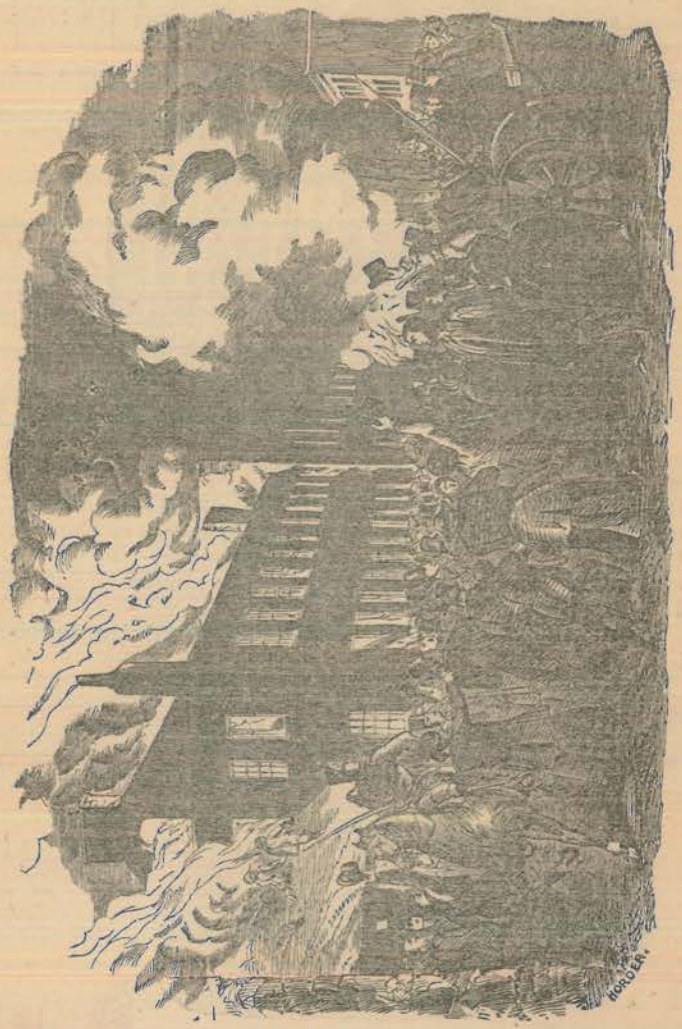
the centre portion, which rises to a height of two storeys and is surmounted by a small tower.

This occupies the site of the old Parliament buildings burned during the riot which took place in 1849, when the

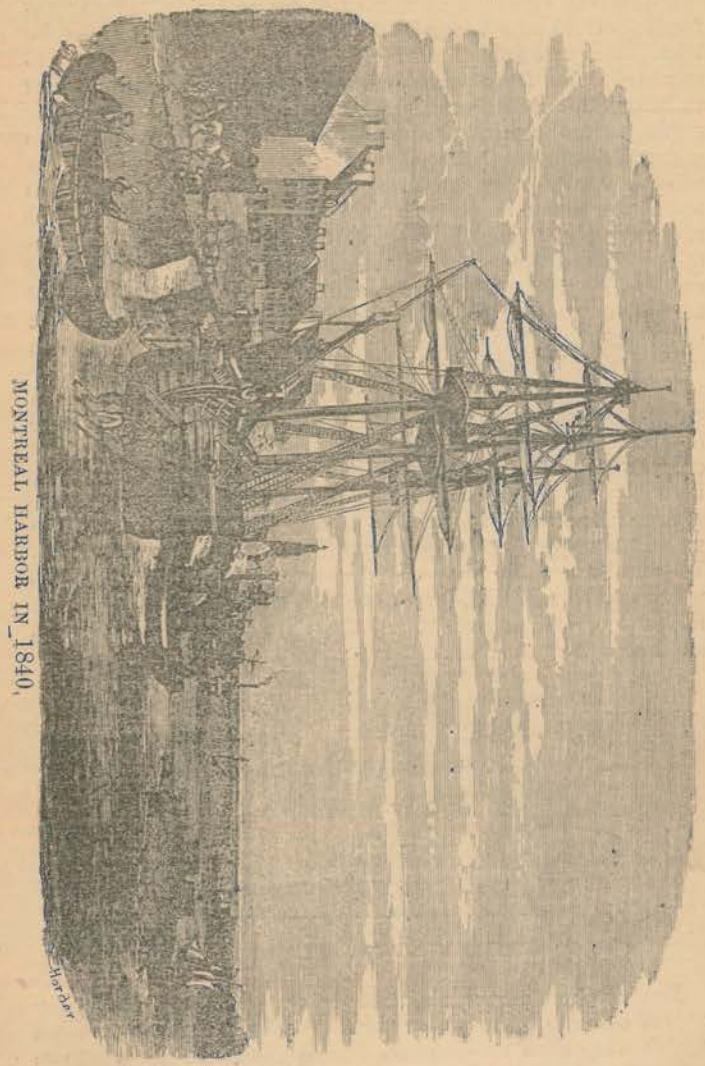


BURNING OF THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS—1849.

Earl of Elgin rendered himself so obnoxious to a large portion of the people, by signing a bill indemnifying those who had taken part in the Rebellion of 1837-38, for losses

sustained by them. This riot led to the removal of the seat of government from Montreal

At the foot of McGill-street are the wharves, and at the docks on the first Basin of Lachine Canal, which here com-



MONTREAL HARBOR IN 1840.

mences, lie the beautiful and commodious steamers of the Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Co, which ply between

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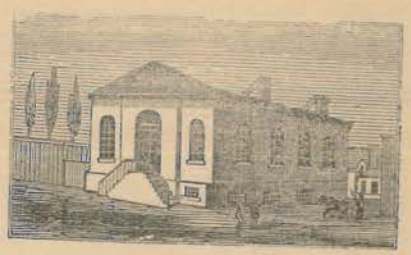
Montreal and Hamilton, and by which the tourist makes the trip down the St. Lawrence and its many rapids. Standing on the wharf at this point, a fine view of the whole harbour is opened to our gaze.

The river frontage is almost three miles in length, extending from the Victoria Bridge to the village of Hochelaga. For upwards of a mile, it has an excellent stone retaining wall, from the entrance to the Lachine Canal to below the Bonsecours Market, which with its glittering dome, forms one of the most conspicuous objects in the scene. Along the parapet wall is a fine promenade, from which, guarded by an iron railing, we can look down upon the busy scene below, where men from all climes are actively engaged in removing the valuable cargoes of the fleet of vessels lying moored alongside, to the railway cars which run along the lower wharf. What a contrast to the harbour of 50 years ago! Then a low muddy beach extended the whole length of the town, with the exception of a small wharf near the Custom House. Sea-going vessels were but rarely to be seen, and the steamers, rude though they were compared with our present floating palaces, were looked upon as objects of wonder. Now, hundreds of vessels crowd the port, and steamships of colossal proportions, may be numbered by the score, each season.

Along the canal banks are placed many very extensive manufactures, the water power at this point being unexcelled. We shall avoid the bustle of the street along the canal, and will pass from McGill-street, on to Wellington-street. About midway of Wellington-street, there stood in former times a small Wesleyan chapel.



OLD WELLINGTON STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.

During the time which it stood, it was the scene of many acts of outrage. On two or three occasions, during the riots which were then so common during elections, the windows were completely destroyed, and on one occasion some soldiers were in occupation, and the marks of the nails of

their boots were easily discerned upon the seats and backs of the pews, up to the time of the destruction of the building by fire in 1845.

All the sights and sounds on this street remind us that we are in the vicinity of large manufacturing establishments. Heavy drays laden with machinery, or carts conveying goods to the Depôts or Wharves at times block our way, although the smoky atmosphere would prompt us to hasten along. In this locality are situated the auxiliary works of the City Gas Company, (Ottawa-street). On the east side of these works stands the St. Stephen's Episcopal Church, while on the adjoining corner (Ann-street) is the Ottawa Street Wesleyan Church. Standing on the steps of this church we have in view nearly opposite to us, the Ann Street Model Schools, while to the left are the Roman Catholic Model Schools, the former built of brick, the latter of stone.

At the head of Dalhousie-street stands

ST. MARK'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN),

a neat, commodious edifice, fitted up to accommodate about 350 attendants.

This church faces upon a large open space formerly known as the College garden, now the Hay Market.

Returning to Wellington-street, we pass the large warehouses of the Montreal Warehousing Company. Opposite these warehouses stands the

ST. ANN'S R. C. CHURCH,

a large and commodious stone building, capable of seating over 3,000 persons; it is a fine specimen of ecclesiastical architecture, and is the most striking edifice in the quarter of the city in which it is situated. In the centre of the building is a square tower surmounted by a lofty cupola. The whole building is after the plan of the far famed church of our Lady of Loretta. Near this church, is placed the Railway Bridge which spans the Lachine Canal. By this bridge the Freight Cars of the Grand Trunk Railway secure access to the wharves. Crossing the canal by the carriage way, provided by the side of the track, we proceed on our ride through the part of the city known as Point St. Charles, and speedily find ourselves at the entrance to that triumph of engineering skill, the

VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The bridge consists of 23 spans, 242 feet each, and one in the centre, 330 feet, with an abutment, 290 feet long, on each

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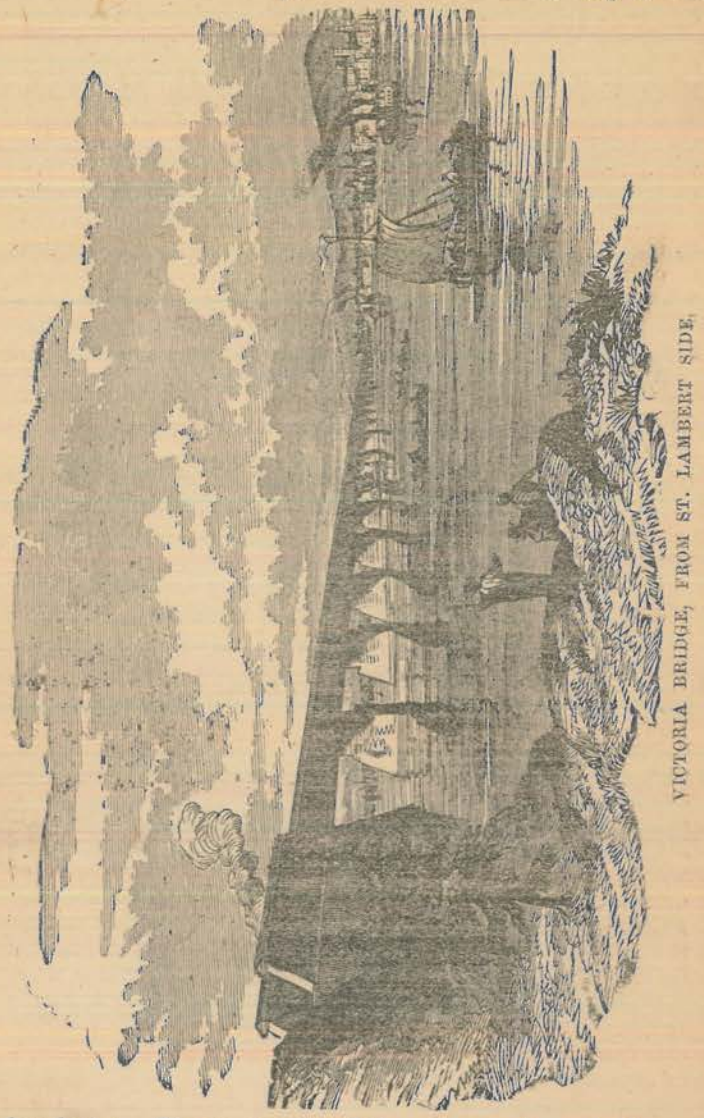
bank of the river. The piers which support the bridge are 33 feet by 16 at the top, and increase to 92 by 22½ at the



VICTORIA BRIDGE, FROM ST. LAMBERT SIDE.

foundation. The upper side of the piers are formed like a wedge to act as ice breakers, and these are dressed smooth,

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

An important feature in the character of the bridge is the abutment at each end, and which give so massive an appearance to the whole structure. They are 290 feet long by 92 feet in width at the rock foundation, and carried up to a height of 36 feet above summer water level. The tubes of the bridge have a bearing of 8 feet on these abutments. At the level of the tubes, the dimensions are reduced to 242 feet by 34 feet; a parapet is then carried up on all sides to a height of 29 feet 3 inches, terminating in a heavy projecting cornice, with flat lintels, 16 feet in width, over the entrance, and, being in the Egyptian style of architecture, the effect produced is grand and impressive, conveying the idea of enormous solidity and strength.

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

ERECTED, A. D. MDCCCLIX.
ROBERT STEPHENSON AND ALEX. M. ROSS,
ENGINEERS.

The lintel over the tube entrance bears the following:

BUILT
BY
JAMES HODGES,
FOR
SIR SAMUEL MORTON PETO, BART.,
THOMAS BRASSEY AND EDWARD LADD BETTS,
CONTRACTORS.

The embankments as completed, are 28 feet in width at rail level.

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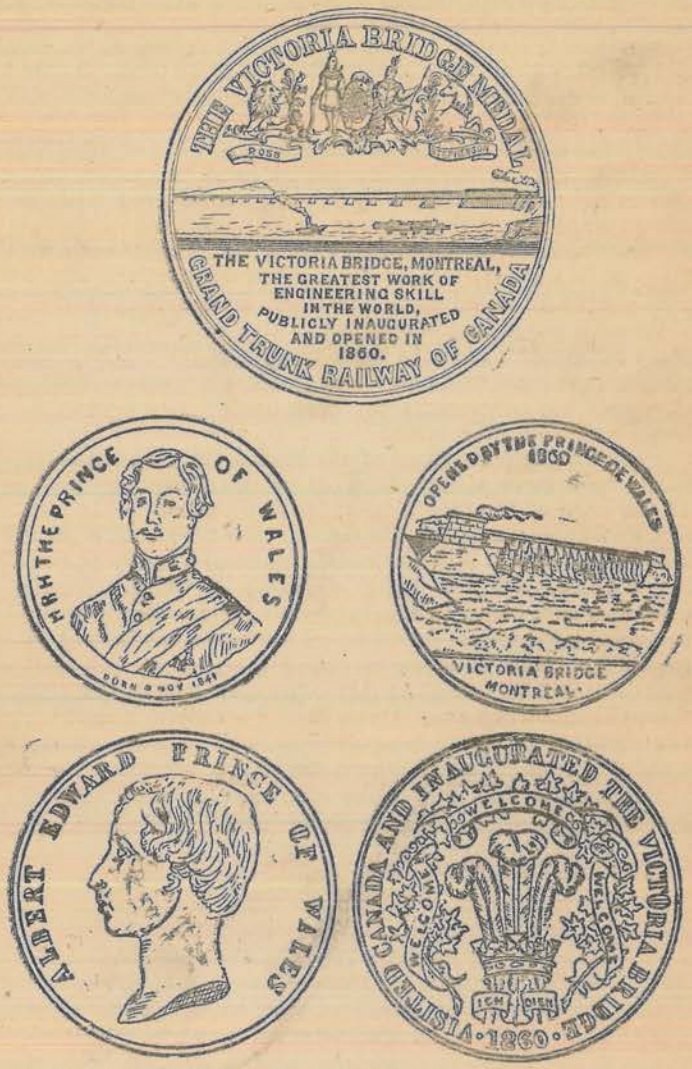
The superstructure designed by Mr. Robert Stephenson, consists of 25 tubes of uniform width of 16 feet throughout,



MEDALS COMMEMORATIVE OF THE OPENING OF VICTORIA BRIDGE.

for the accommodation of a single line of railway, but differing in height as they approach the centre. Thus the

depth of the tubes over the first two spans is 18 feet 6 inches, the next two 19 feet, and so on, every coupled pair gaining an additional 6 inches, to the centre one, which is 22 feet in depth.

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

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

The estimated cost of the work was $7,000,000. This was afterwards reduced to $6,500,000 including a bonus of $300,000 given the contractors for completing it one year in advance of the time specified.

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

First stone of Pier No. 1 laid 20th July, 1854. First passenger train passed 17th December, 1859. Formally completed and opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales in 1860. Total length of Bridge, 9184 feet lineal. No. of spans, 25; 24 of 242 feet; one of 330 feet. Height from the surface of the water to under side of centre tube, 60 feet. Height from bed of river to top of centre tube, 108 feet. Greatest depth of water, 22 feet General rapidity of current, seven miles an hour. Cubic feet of masonry, 3,000,000. Cubic feet of timber in temporary work, 2,250,000. Cubic yards of clay used in puddling coffer dams, 146,000. Tons of iron in tubes, 8,250. Number of rivets, 2,500,000. Acres of painting on tubes, one coat 30, or for the four coats, 120 acres. Force employed upon the works in 1858, 3040 men, 6 steamboats, and 72 barges.

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

Returning from our inspection of the bridge, we purpose accompanying our tourist along one of the most picturesque

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and pleasant drives on the Island. As we proceed through the Point St. Charles district, we pass the

WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The building is in the early English style, and is built of brick. It is 60 feet by 40, and will accommodate about 450 persons. The building stands ten feet back from the street, and has a tower surmounted by a neat spire.

We now approach the City limits, and passing through the toll gate, find ourselves travelling over a smooth and well kept highway, along the river bank. This is known as the Lower Lachine Road. Looking to our right, we have the City with its many beautiful church spires towering aloft, its elegant mansions, and its grand background, Mount Royal, clothed in its dress of living green; while on our left, glides the noble River St. Lawrence, divided just at this point by the Nuns' Island, which lies like an emerald, in its placid yet rapid current. The waters lashed into fury by their struggles over the falls or rapids of Lachine, have here recovered their usual calmness, and flow steadily along in their triumphant march towards the distant sea. Looking across the river, the bright, tin covered spires of the parish church of Laprairie reflect the bright glow of the summer sun.

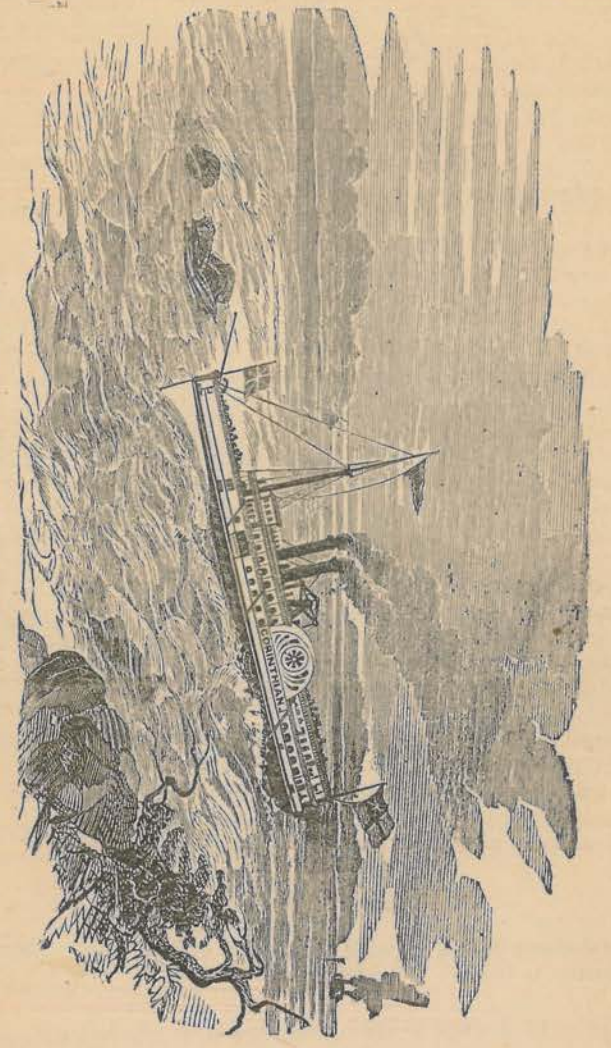
While admiring the beauties so constantly unfolding before us, we would, if not directed to the fact, forget the useful. In this instance, the useful is presented to us, as we cross a massive stone bridge, which spans the tail-race connected with the Montreal Water Works, the wheel house of which lies to our right, distant about ½ a mile.

Of the numerous public establishments by which Montreal is adorned or benefited, there is not one in which the citizens are more interested than the works by which the city is supplied, even in its most remote quarters, with pure and wholesome water. Of how much advantage the perpetual supply of pure streams of water is to the health, comfort and safety of such a city as this, it is not necessary to say here.

Accustomed to its use, the inhabitants of Montreal are not sensible of the immense benefits they derive from it, until they are deprived for a few days of it. Besides the increase of comfort, the great exemption of the city from destructive fires of late years, may be attributed to the abundant supply of water, the head of which is so great that it can be thrown above the highest edifices.

The water is taken out of the River St. Lawrence, at a point about one mile above the head of the Lachine Rapids, where the level of the river is thirty-seven feet above the summer level of Montreal harbor.

It is then conducted in an open channel, four and three-quarter miles in length, to the Lachine Canal at Gregory's, where the wheels and pumps are placed. From the pumps at



STEAMER DESCENDING THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

this place the water is forced through iron mains, 30 inches in diameter, laid under the canal, turnpike, railway and all the public streets, into the reservoir upon the side of the

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mountain, at an elevation of two hundred feet above the Harbor, being about one hundred and fifty feet above the higher parts of Notre-Dame street.

This reservoir we shall visit in course of our next tour. 19,777 houses are supplied with water, and there are over 113 miles of cast iron mains laid in the streets.

A ride of three or four miles, and again looking upon the river we are at once made aware, by foam floating upon its surface that we are nearing the renowned Lachine Rapids, and speedily we find ourselves abreast of the "seething and boiling rapid," and if our tour has been properly arranged we may witness the passage of the steamer as it enters the narrow and dangerous channel.

We now approach the village of Lachine, but do not enter it, our drive homeward leading us by a road below the village, just at the upper entrance to the Lachine Canal. The ride homeward is through scenery, truly beautiful and pleasant. Passing through the village of the Blue Bonnets we speedily descend a declivity, leading us into the village of the "Tanneries des Rollands," a few years ago considered to be a "far away" village, but now linked to the mighty city, by the bonds of railway, and other means of communication, and whereas ten years ago it was reached by passing between extensive fields, the road is now lined by edifices equal to, and in some instances excelling those of the city. The Roman Catholic Church at this village is a large, but certainly not very attractive building. As we enter the city, we pass a number of extensive marine and engine works to the right, and to the left is the new building known as the

ROYAL ARTHUR (PROTESTANT) SCHOOL,

Opened by Prince Arthur in February, 1870. It is a substantial, handsome three-storey brick building, with abundant provisions for heating, ventilation, and everything to secure the comfort and health of the scholars.

Near this, at the corner of Seigneurs-street, is the

WEST END WESLEYAN CHURCH,

a neat stone edifice capable of seating 600 persons. Nearly opposite, is the

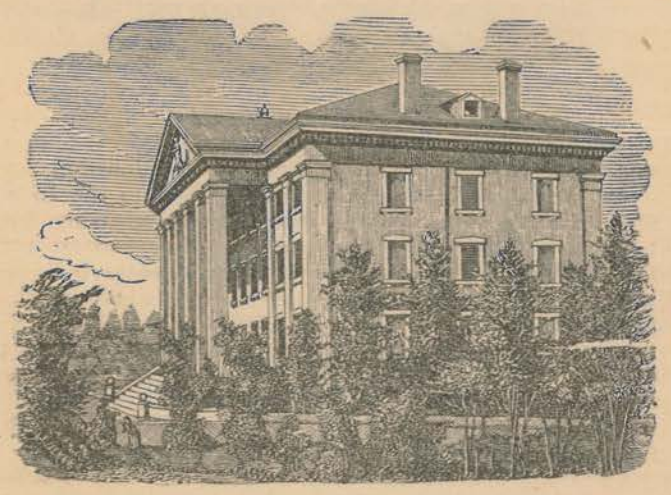
ST. JOSEPH-STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

a neat and commodious brick building accommodating 800 persons. Since its erection in 1862 it has been found necessary to enlarge it by adding a wing to the rear of the building, giving it the form of a letter T.

There being no points of special interest along St. Joseph-street we shall leave it at Guy street, ascending which we cross St. Antoine-street, at a point near a very neat square, known as Richmond Square, on one side of which is a large stone building known as the "Bethlehem Asylum," under the direction of the Grey Nuns. This building was erected by Ex-Mayor Rodier, and presented by him to the Sisterhood.

On this square is also situated the Protestant Home and School of Industry.

Standing in Richmond Square, and looking towards the west, we notice upon the brow of a commanding elevation, overlooking the Square a fine building ornamented with massive stone pillars. This is known as Mount St. Mary.



CONVENT OF MOUNT ST. MARY.

From the top of a flight of stone steps leading to the main entrance, a fine view of the Victoria Bridge, with part of the city, and surrounding country, may be obtained. The building was originally erected for a Baptist College, but has more recently been occupied by the St. Patrick's Hospital, and is now used as a ladies' boarding school, under the direction of the Congregational Nuns.

The entrance to the building is from Guy-street, along which we shall now continue our way, and reaching Dorchester-street, we have before us one of "*the Institutions*" which our American Cousins, especially the female portion, never fail to visit. The immense stone building, which with its grounds occupies the whole extent of Guy-street from

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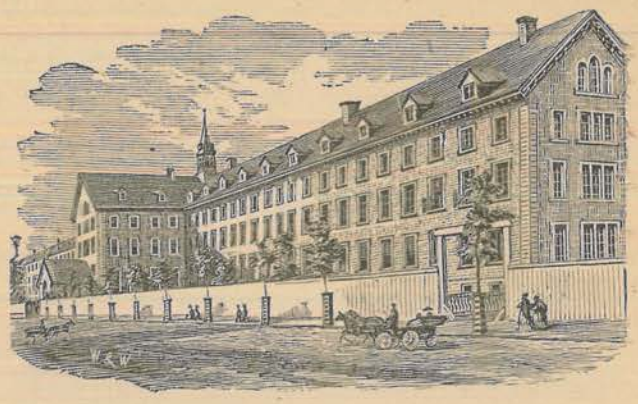
where we now stand, up to St. Catherine street, is the



GREY NUNNERY,

one of the oldest religious establishments in Montreal.

In 1692 Louis XIV. granted letters patent to the Bishop of Quebec, the Governor, and their successors, giving them power to establish general hospitals, and other institutions for the relief of the sick, and aged poor of the country. By permission of the Bishop, and under special letters patent granted thereunto, in 1692, M. Charron, a native of Normandy, and others, founded and endowed a general hospital at Montreal. The gentlemen of the Seminary encouraged the work by making extensive grants of land, among which was the ground on Foundling-street on which the old hospital formerly stood.

Under the management of M. Charron, who was the first superior, the institution made rapid progress in prosperity and importance; but after his death his successor proved to be a man ill-qualified to direct the affairs of the establishment, and the brotherhood was reduced to two or three in number, and the hospital was deeply in debt. The whole estate was, therefore, handed over to the Seminary, who soon afterwards committed it to the care of a society of ladies under the superintendence of Madame Youville. This pious and devoted lady, was, at the age of 28, left the widow of a Canadian gentleman, M. François de Youville by name. Although possessed of dignity of person, an accomplished taste, and a competent fortune, she retired from the world and devoted herself to acts of charity, and religious duties. Having been joined by some other ladies, they formed a society in 1737 to unite in works of charity, to live by their own industry

and place their revenues in one common fund. Having procured a house in the city they took with them six aged persons, for whom they provided. They now bound themselves by vows, as religious recluses, Madame Youville being recognized as superior of the little community. These ladies accepted the charge of the hospital in 1747, and in August of the same year, took possession of the building, taking with them nine poor persons who had formerly been under their care, and four others whom they found in their new residence. The debts which had been incurred by the previous body were liquidated by Madame Youville, from her own private funds, on condition that she should be regularly appointed manager of the institution. Accordingly, by letters patent, dated 3rd of June, 1753, she was legally authorized to establish the community, and carry out her designs. Assisted by the generosity of the benevolent who came forward to aid the pious undertaking, the hospital soon extended its benefits to persons of all ages, and in a short time, no less than one hundred persons were receiving assistance and support.

In the year 1755 a further extension was made in the plans of the hospital, by the admission of foundlings. This was caused by a circumstance which presented itself one winter day to Madame Youville, as she was going into the town on business. Passing by a stream (now covered by St. Ann's market, and Commissioners-street) she observed the body of an infant with a poignard sticking in its throat, and one of its little hands raised through the ice. Her benevolent feelings were dreadfully shocked, and after consulting with her associates, they determined, that to prevent as much as possible the recurrence of such deeds, they would extend their charity to orphans and foundlings.

Additions to the old building were made from time to time, but the growth of the city had rendered the site very unsuitable, and accordingly the present large buildings were erected. The chapel and portions of the convent may be seen by visitors any day except Sunday or holidays.

The sisters are now building an extensive addition to the premises, among which is a chapel 202 feet in length. The walls will be 75 feet high, and the mason work of the tower 106 feet. There will be 21 cast iron pillars, 10 of which will stand in two rows supporting the roof; these are of great size and very ornamental. A wing will extend 140 beyond the chapel, and another running transversely to it 125 feet. The whole will correspond to the portion already built with respect to height and construction.

Having *inspected* this building we leave Guy-street. On returning towards the centre of the city, by St. Catherine-

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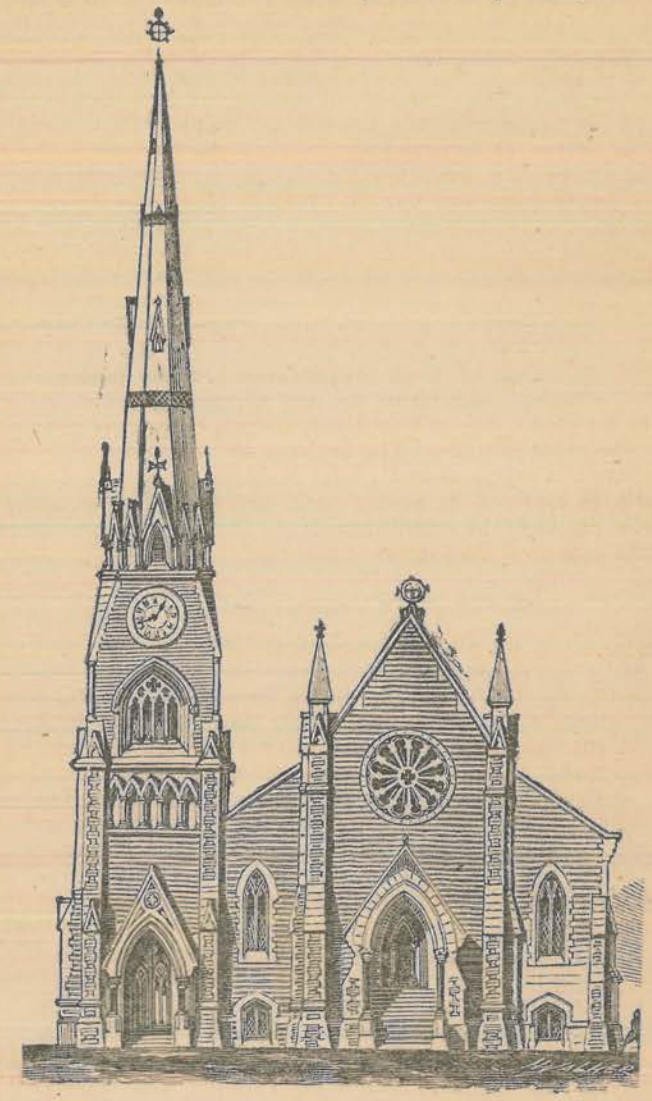
street, at the corner of Mackay-street we pass the



CHURCH OF ST. JAMES THE APOSTLE.

It is built in the Gothic style, with dark Montreal stone,

hammer dressed; the length is 115 feet, the width 45 feet, and the height from floor to apex of the roof is 60 feet. According to its present design, it will seat 550, but finished as contemplated it will accommodate 900 persons. The tower was built at the expense of $8,000, by Mrs. Charles Phillips (as a memorial of a deceased brother).

At the corner of Drummond street is the Curling Rink and nearly opposite is another Rink owned by the Caledonia Club. This building was opened by H. R. H. Prince Arther during his visit to the city.

Continuing our course, as we approach Peel-street we pass the

MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

a stone building of neat appearance, with pleasant grounds attached. Children are not allowed to leave the asylum before the age of 8 or 9 years, except when adopted into respectable families. The orphans are instructed in the rudiments of a religious and useful English education; and the girls, in addition to needle work, are early taught the domestic duties of the establishment.

At the corner of Peel-street stands the

ERSKINE CHURCH, (PRESBYTERIAN.)

This building is 136 feet by 79 feet; height of the side walls 49 feet; from the ground to apex of the roof 82 feet. In front of the church, in the centre, is a tower 18 feet 6 inches square, surmounted by a spire, the height of which from the ground to top is 196 feet. The walls are of rough Montreal stone, in small courses, the sides of the windows, doors, buttresses, tower, &c., being of cut stone. The windows are pointed throughout, with tracery heads. There are three entrances in front, the centre one being 13 feet wide and 32 feet high. There are also two entrances in rear of the church. The building will accommodate about 1,300 persons.

We now leave St. Catherine-street and descend to Dorchester-street, passing by the side of "Dominion Square. On reaching the corner of these streets we pause, and looking around, find ourselves surrounded on every hand with churches and public buildings. On the corner of Dorchester and St. François de Salles-street, by which name the continuation of Peel-street is designated, stands the

DORCHESTER STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.

The style of architecture is English Gothic of the 13th cen-

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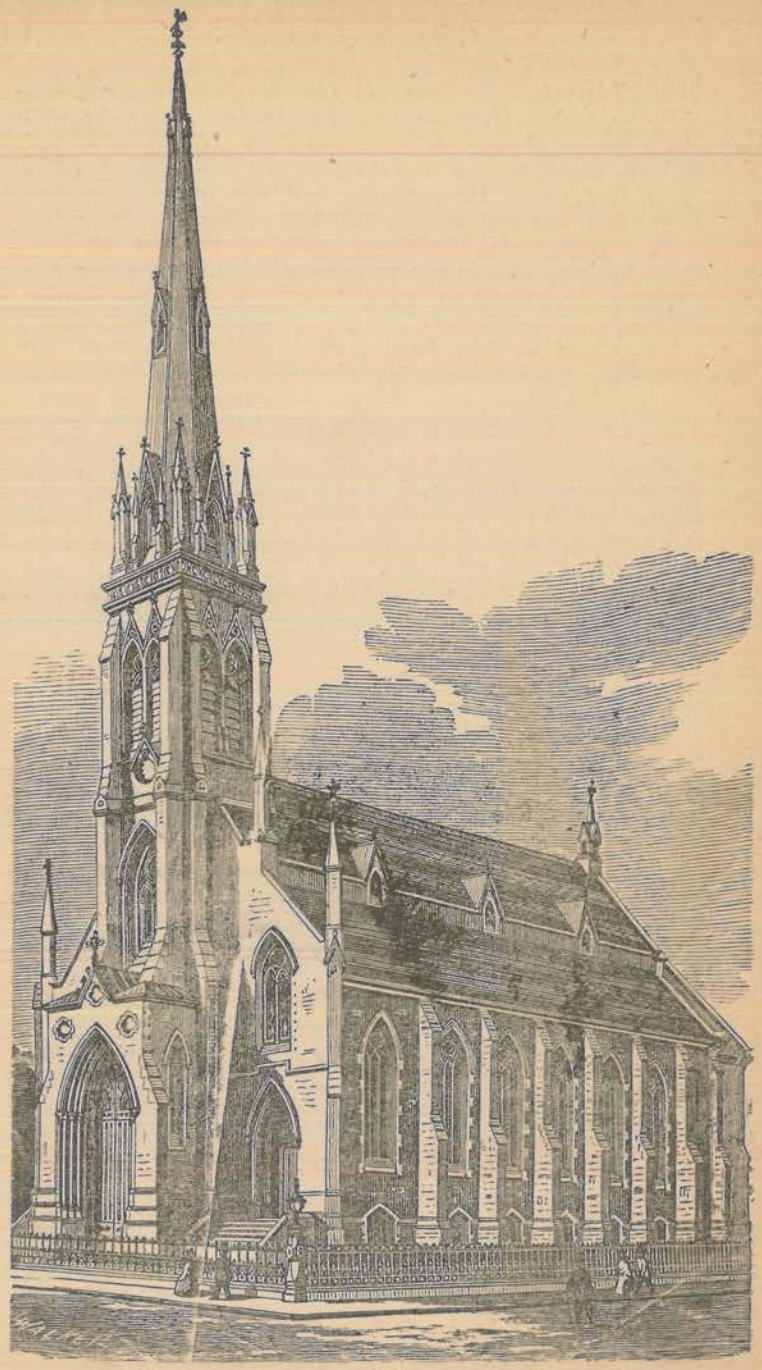

ERSKINE CHURCH.

tury. The walls are stone, the plain surface being natural faced work, while the windows and door jambs are of cut stone. The tower is in the centre of the front, projecting boldly from the building, and is of stone up to the base of the spire, which is enriched by pinnacles and canopies. The total height of tower and spire is 170 feet. The windows have pointed arches, with traversed heads of different designs. There are four entrances, the principal one being a massive and lofty stone porch in front of the tower, and has deeply recessed jambs with three columns on each side, and richly moulded pointed arch with gable. The interior of the church has a lobby extending wholly across the front, and the pews are arranged on a plan radiating from the pulpit. The roof is open nearly to the apex, showing the Gothic arched timbers, which are finished in oak, the principals springing from Ohio stone triple columned corbels at the walls. The basement is lofty, wholly above the ground, and is divided into lecture and class rooms. The sessions of the Wesleyan Theological College are held in this Church.

On the opposite (western) side of Dorchester-street is the site chosen on which to erect the new "Windsor Hotel." Adjoining this site is the newly erected

STANLEY STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

A plain but neat edifice, built of white pressed brick. This church has been built by members of the Presbyterian Body who oppose the use of the organ in their service. Opposite to this church is the

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

The building is of brick and is 250 feet long by 100 broad. It is covered by a semi-circular arch-like roof, fifty feet high in the centre, constructed to give an apparent lightness of effect, combined with great strength. The space used for skating is surrounded by a promenade raised about a foot above the level of the ice. The front portion of the building is two storeys in height, and contains on the lower floor commodious dressing and cloak rooms and offices, while the upper part provides a residence for the superintendent. At the extreme end of the building is a gallery. At night the building is well lighted by gas with colored glass lamps. When many hundred persons appear upon the ice, and, with every variety of costume, pass through all the graceful figures that skaters delight in, the scene presented to the spectator is dazzling in the extreme. The fol-

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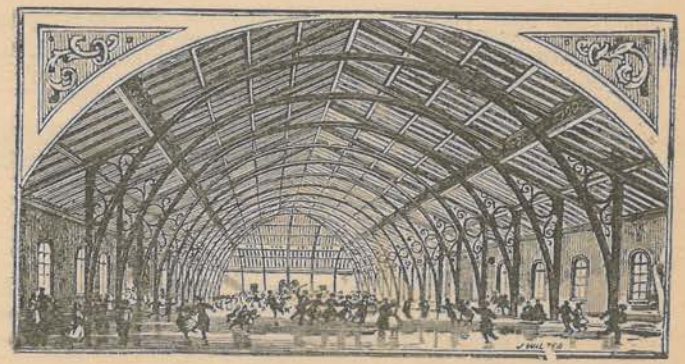
lowing taken from the columns of a local newspaper, is a description of a carnival held at the Victoria Rink, on the evening of the 3rd February of the present year. "When Lord and Lady Dufferin, attended by their suite, took their seats under the dais about eight o'clock, the scene was magnificent. Never since the carnival in honor of the Prince of Wales' visit has there been such a brilliant assemblage in the Victoria Skating Rink. As the band discoursed the noble strains of "God Save the Queen," the skaters left the attiring rooms and bounding on the ice, commenced their graceful evolutions. Every nationality under the sun was represented, Indians of various tribes, with thick layers of war paint, brandishing tomahawks and scalping knives; Spaniards and Italians shooting love and jealousy from their



INTERIOR OF VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

piercing black eyes; obese Dutchmen, with their indispensible pipes and peculiar gait; negro ministrels, rattling bones and thrumming tambourines and banjoes; girls of this period with immense chignons and unsightly Grecians; girls of the olden times in quaint but comely costumes, eclipsing the so called finery of the nineteenth century belles; Chinamen and Japanese laboring hard to show their superiority over the nations they despise; brigands intent on plunder; pirates glorying in their deeds of blood, riflemen in their simple uniform, glowing with the ardour peculiar to volunteers; ladies of the Elizabethian period proving beyond dispute their claims to beauty and fashion; swells of this and other ages, sporting eye-glasses, ringlets, and languishing whiskers; in fact, such a commingling of curious characters as to excite all kinds of emotions in the breasts of the observers. In summer the building is occasionally used for horticultural exhibitions and concerts.

While this building extends to Stanley-street, the public entrance is on Drummond-street.

At the corner of Drummond and Dorchester-streets is the

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.

This building is an exact copy of Park Church, in Brooklyn, New York, and has a massive appearance, yet without any great pretension to architectural beauty, no particular style being applied in the design. Its length over all is 144 feet, and the width 86 feet. The ceiling is forty-four feet from the floor. The front elevation, on Dorchester-street, has two towers, one at each angle, the one on the south-west corner being finished with a spire rising to a height of 200 feet above the street, the other being finished square at about 80 feet high. The auditorium is 90 feet long, by 76 feet wide, and will seat 1200 persons. There is no basement, hence the lecture and school rooms are in the rear portion of the building, and are each 90 feet by 30 feet wide. All the pews on the ground floor have a curved form, so that the minister can everywhere be seen without the listener sitting in an uneasy posture. This church was opened on June 24th, 1866.

Passing down St. François des Salles street, at the corner of St. Janvier-street stands the

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH, (EPISCOPAL,)

a very beautiful edifice built of Montreal stone, Ohio sandstone being used for the decorative parts. Everything about it is solid as well as tasteful, useful as well as ornamental, made to endure as well as to delight.

The massive Gothic entrance, attractive and beautiful, though without any profusion of ornament, with the modest symbols of church and crown, strong in their inherent right, is an excellent vestibule to a church which bears the name of England's patron saint.

On entering, the attention is at once engaged with the spaciousness of the edifice. It is cruciform, and the transepts add greatly to its capacity. The roof, stained and varnished, is lofty, and gives an air of venerable majesty to the whole interior.

The ornamental stained glass window at the end of the chancel, is to the memory of the late Metropolitan, Bishop Fulford; and the one at right hand side of centre, to the memory of the late Hon. George Moffatt. The church will accommodate 1,300 persons. The schools intended for this church are built on the same lot, fronting upon Stanley

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street, consist of day schools, with class rooms on ground floor, with large room on first floor 86 by 42. The buildings are of Montreal stone, roofs covered with slate.

Standing by the side of the church, and looking across Dominion-square, we notice a lofty brick structure, devoid of ornamentation, even of the simplest nature. This is the Roman Catholic Bishop's residence, or, as it is called by courtesy,

THE BISHOP'S PALACE.

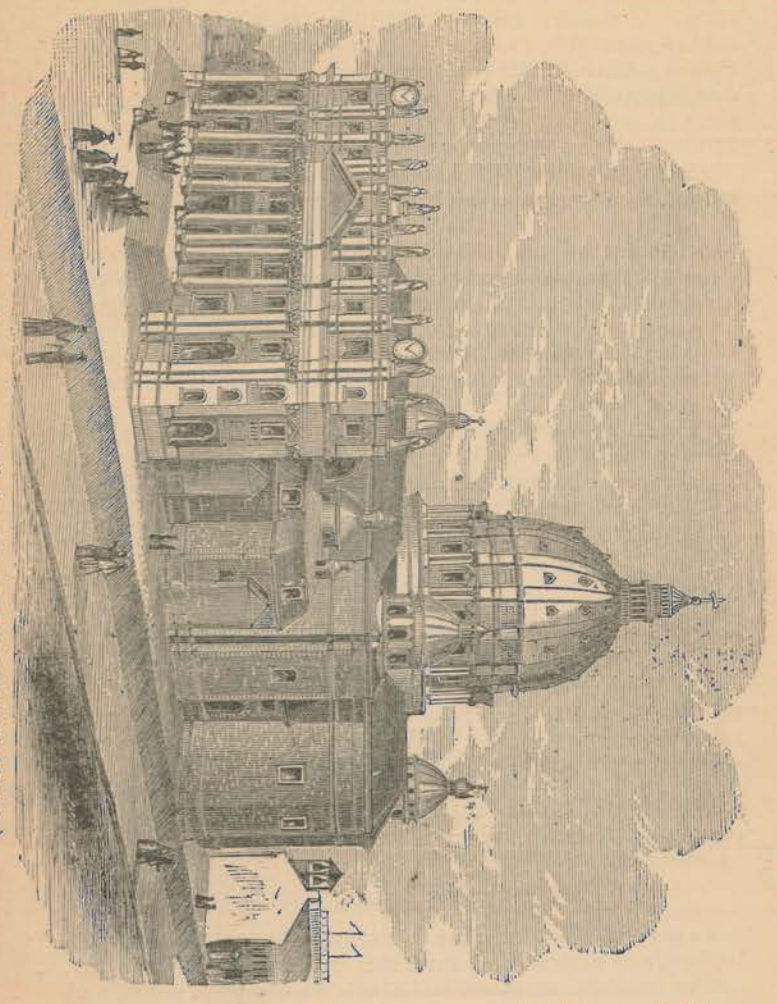
A wing at the rear is at present used as the Bishop's church. A few years more, and this will cease to be occupied as such, for we now pass lofty and massive walls of masonry, which are part of an immense ecclesiastical structure, which when completed will surpass all others in America.

THE CANADIAN "ST. PETER'S"

is being erected in the form of a cross, 300 feet in length from the grand entrance to the back of the nave, while its breadth—or length of the transept— is 225 feet. The length of the building will be further increased by a portico 30 feet in width. The average height of the walls will be 30 feet. Those to support the roof of the nave will be 42 feet hiher, with an additional elevation of 66 feet under the great dome. Thus the extreme height of the masonry from the floor will be 138 feet. The roof, which is to be of galvanized iron, will not be modelled after that of St. Peter's, for though at Rome the climate admits of a flat roof, it is otherwise in Canada.

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

A splendid view of Montreal will be obtained from the ball, such as visitors get from the top of the dome of St. Paul's in London. It may here be stated that the dome of



THE CANADIAN "ST. PETER'S" (ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL.)

the Montreal cathedral is to be constructed of stone, which is not often attempted in works of such magnitude. Four smaller domes equidistant from the major one, will surround it, and be fully as large as those surmounting Bonsecours market and the Hotel Dieu.

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

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

This Cathedral stands at the corner of Dorchester and Cemetery-streets, and near the foot of the latter is the St. Joseph's Church and Orphan Asylum (Roman Catholic.)

A few paces beyond Cemetery street on Bonaventure street is the Grand Trunk R. R. passenger Station, a venerable building, soon it is hoped to give place to a structure more worthy of a visit. However finer buildings may be slighted by the tourist, he is pretty certain to visit this structure.

We shall, however, proceed along Dorchester-street. At the corner of Mansfield is

KNOX CHURCH, (PRESBYTERIAN.)

This church is in the early English style of Gothic architecture, and consists of a nave, side aisles, and a pulpit recess. The principal entrance is through a large open porch, and there are two side entrances giving access to the galleries and basement. The church is built of Montreal stone; the ashlar work in small, even courses of natural faced stone, the quoins, strings, &c., being dressed. The columns of the porch are of similar stone, polished, and having much of the effect of Purbeck marble.

Passing one block, we next arrive at

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH, (PRESBYTERIAN.)

For size, beauty, and convenience, this is one of the most important of our city churches. It is cruciform in plan, stained windows, and the usual accessories of Gothic architecture. The capacity of the building is that of 1000 sittings —there are no galleries, except one for the organ and choir. Under this gallery, and on the same level with the church floor, are the ministers and elders', vestries, fitted up with every requisite for comfort and convenience. The transepts and nave are divided on either side of the church by an arcade of three arches, resting on octagonal pillars of Ohio stone, out of the capitals of which are worked the corbels for the support of the roof principals. There is a basement under the whole area of the church, divided into lecture rooms and school rooms, with the necessary adjuncts to each. The walls to the level of the base are constructed of Montreal limestone; the superstructure is faced with similar material, having the natural surface of the stone exposed to view; the weatherings, groins, pinnacles, and all the ornamental parts of the work are of Ohio sandstone. The roof is covered with slate from the Melbourne quarries. The internal dimensions of the nave are 102 by 69 feet; the transepts are about 46 feet wide, with a projection from the nave of nearly 17 feet. From the floor to the apex of the roof the height is 58 feet.

At the corner of Dorchester and University-streets, is the

ST. JAMES' CLUB HOUSE,

having a frontage on the former, of sixty-eight feet, and sixty-two feet on the latter. The base to a height of seven feet from the footpath, is executed in Montreal limestone, rough-faced ashlar, with dressed moulding and angles. The superstructure is in red brick, with Ohio stone cornices and window dressings; the entrance, bay windows, and balconies being built entirely of the latter material.

The building is surmounted by a massive cornice, from which rises a curved mansard roof, covered with metal. An ornamental iron railing surrounds the four sides of the flat portions of the roof, from which place extensive views of the city can be obtained.

On the opposite corner of University-street is

BURNSIDE HALL,

a building used as a High School, under control of the

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Protestant School Commissioners. Almost adjoining Burnside Hall is Barnjums Gymnasium, an ably conducted and popular resort for the young men of the city. Across Dorchester-street is the

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH,

a neat brick building, with stores in the lower portion thereof.

At the foot of University-street are the buildings of the

MCGILL NORMAL AND MODEL SCHOOLS.

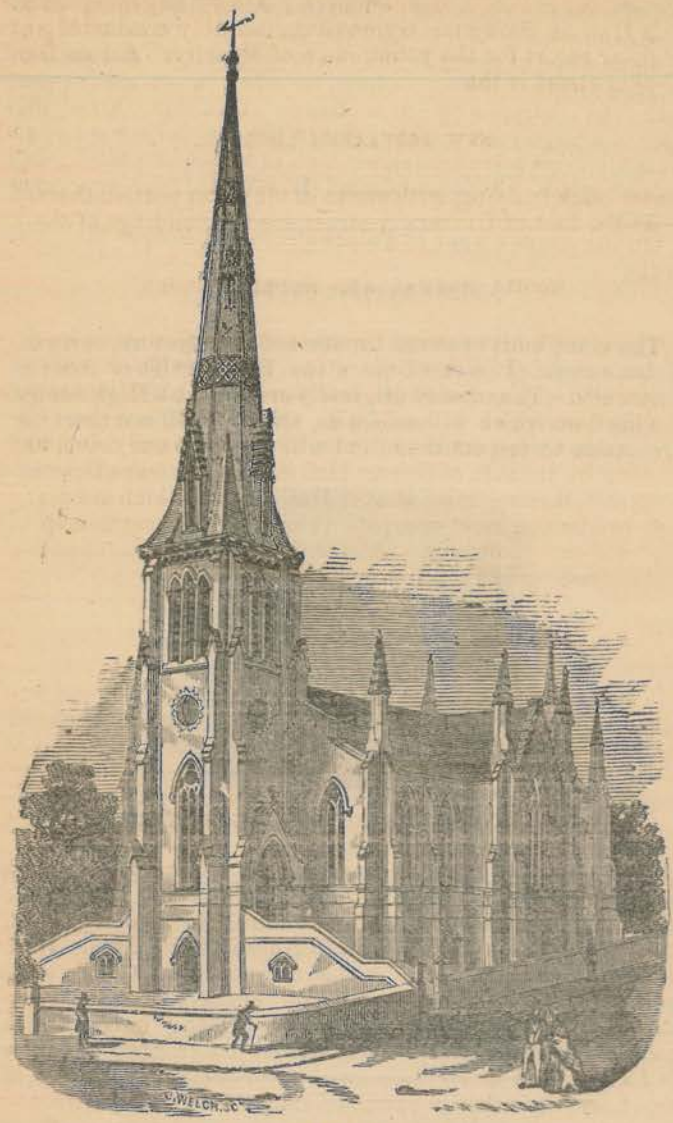
These are built of stone, the style of architecture, carrying us back in fancy to the time of the Tudors. They front on Belmont-street, and were originally erected for a High School.

This description will suffice us, and we shall not therefore turn aside to inspect them, but will continue our drive, and passing by the side of Beaver Hall Square, we leave Dorchester-street, turning down Beaver Hall Hill, on which are many fine residences, now occupied principally by gentlemen of the medical profession. At the corner of Belmont-street, and extending to Palace-street, stands

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH (PRESBYTERIAN).

This building was erected during the year 1850, and was opened for worship in January, 1851. It is somewhat after the style of the celebrated Salisbury Cathedral. It is built of Montreal stone, with a tower surmounted by a spire, which rises to a height of 180 feet from the ground. The entrances to the church, by the tower, on Palace-street, are from a flight of steps, and a terrace on each side; while at the upper end (on Belmont-street) is another entrance. The interior is lofty and imposing, and the ceiling, which is spanned by open timber work, painted to imitate oak, rises in the centre to a height of 46 feet, and is in strict accordance with the style of the building. The gallery fronts and the pulpit are of rich Gothic work; and the effect of the whole is heightened by the light passing through the stained glass windows.

The interior dimensions are 90 feet by 65 feet, including the transept. It will accommodate 950 persons. Beneath the church, are school and lecture rooms, upwards of 60 feet square and 16 feet high, which are entered by an arched door in the base of the tower. The beauty of the style of this building, its admirable proportions, and the commanding position which it occupies, make it an ornament to the city.



ST ANDREW'S CHURCH.

On the opposite side of Beaver Hall is the

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (UNITARIAN.)

The style of architecture adopted is the Byzantine, plain

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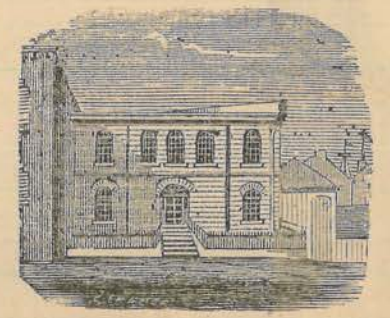
but effective in character. The tower is 17 feet square, and when complete will be about 120 feet high. A broad flight of stone steps at the base of the tower leads to the eastern entrance of the building, which, however, is not used at present, the entrance being on Beaver Hall side. Over this door is a large rose window, and in the chancel a window of a highly decorative character, both of which are filled with stained glass. Accommodation is afforded for over 800 persons.

On the lower corner of Palace-street and Beaver Hall hill is the

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH.

The church first erected by this congregation stood on St. Helen street. It was of cut stone, and capable of seating about 400. The cost of its erection was £1,200, including the land on which it was built. Many additions and improvements were made to the building, and finally, in 1860,



OLD BAPTIST CHAPEL (ST. HELEN STREET.)

it was sold, and a site on Beaver Hall was purchased, upon which to erect the present edifice. From the sale of the old, until the opening of the new church, in January, 1872, the congregation worshipped in Nordheimer's Music Hall. The present building is in the early English Gothic style surmounted by a tower, and is built entirely of stone, rock-faced with cut stone dressings, the roof being covered with purple and green slate, in ornamental patterns. The edifice is 55 feet wide by 80 deep, with a projection of ten feet in front and eight feet in rear, and consists of two departments, the main audience-room, or church, and the lecture room, or basement. The main portion of the building is 40 feet in height from the floor to the centre of the vaulted building; it is arranged with galleries to accommodate an audience

of about 1,000. There are three entrances, two in front and one on the east side of the building.

Turning on to Palace-street, and beyond the Unitarian Church we pass a large stone building—the St. Bridget's House of Refuge. From this building to the corner of St. Alexander-street, a beautiful iron railing, with massive stone pillars enclose the well kept grounds attached to

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The church stands on an elevated site, several hundred feet distant from Palace-street, and access is more generally had to it from St. Alexander-street. It is one of the most striking objects visible on approaching the city. It is built in the Gothic style of the fifteenth century. The extreme length is 240 feet, the breadth 90 feet and the height of spire from the pavement is 225 feet. The interior of the building is most elaborately decorated, and the altar presents a gorgeous appearance. The church will seat about 5,000. persons.

In rear of this building is the St. Patricks Orphan Asylum.

Returning to Beaver Hall Hill and driving down St. Radegonde-street, by which name, the continuation of the street is known, we pass

ZION (CONGREGATIONAL) CHURCH,

The congregational or Independent cause, was began in Montreal, in 1831, by a missionary from South Africa, Rev. R. Miles. The member of the first church for some time assembled in a school house on McGill street, but in 1834–35, a chapel was erected on St. Maurice street, near McGill street

OLD CONGREGATIONAL CHAPEL (ST. MAURICE STREET.)

That building still stands, but is now used for manufacturing

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ST PATRICK'S CHURCH.

purposes. The present church erected in 1856, is a neat stone edifice of the Doric style of architecture. Formerly this was surmounted by a lofty wooden spire, which was destroyed (with other portions of the building) by fire, and in the reconstruction, the tower was not added. The church will seat about 1,400 persons.

We now pass, by a portion of Victoria Square, and reaching Craig-street our attention is at once directed to a handsome building forming the corner of Craig and St. Radegonde-streets. This is the

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

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

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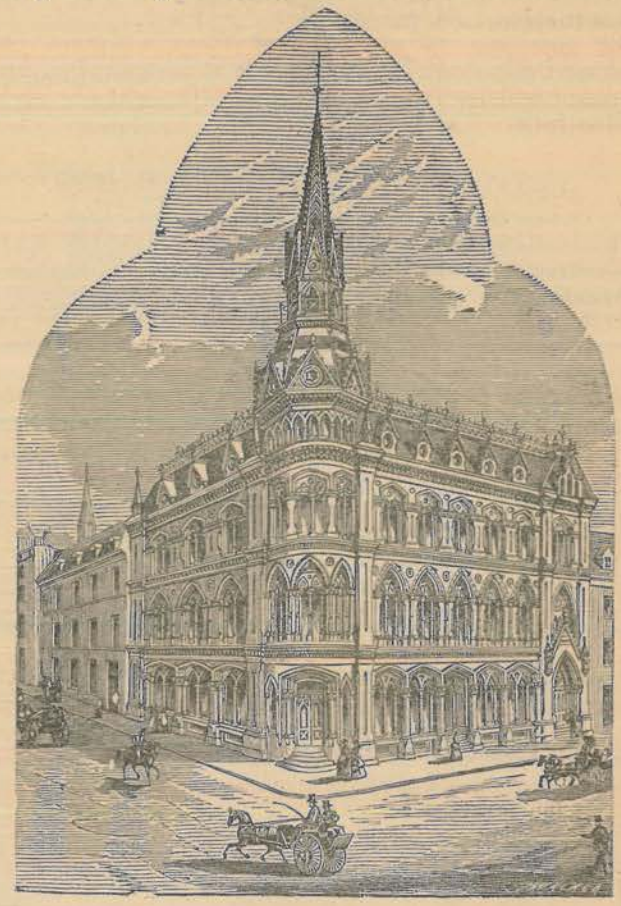
ing is heated by steam. The centre store on St. Radegonde street is occupied by the Bible Society, the Religious Tract Society and the Canada Sunday School Union, as a Depository, for the transaction of the large and useful work carried on by those organizations.



YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

From the windows of this building a very fine view may be had of Victoria Square

If we turn along Craig street at this point we soon enter St. Antoine street, on which at No. 5, is the

WOMEN'S HOSPITAL.

This Institution is established as its name implies for the

Association Building and Bible House,

VICTORIA SQUARE.

UNION DEPOSITORY,

MONTREAL AUXILIARY BIBLE SOCIETY.

CANADA SUNDAY-SCHOOL UNION.

RELIGIOUS TRACT SOCIETY.

Tourists and business men visiting Montreal will find a LARGE AND VARIED ASSORTMENT OF BIBLES (in all styles of binding), PRAYER BOOKS, HYMN BOOKS, and every SABBATH SCHOOL REQUISITE at the LOWEST PRICES. The favor of a call is requested, even should no purchase be made.

exclusive treatment of females. The physicians are His Worship the Mayor W. H. Hingston, M.D., and J. L. Leprohon, M.D. *See Adv.*

A few paces brings us to Chaboillez street, about midway of which is the

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN MISSION CHURCH.

a neat stone edifice, comfortably fitted up, for the special work carried on within its walls.

Continuing along St. Antoine street we soon reach the

ST. GEORGE'S HOME.

a commodious brick structure with an extended frontage, and furnishing ample accommodation for the large numbers of English emigrants annually sheltered within it.

We now return to

VICTORIA-SQUARE.

which was formerly known as Commissioners-square, and was then devoid of any ornament, and so neglected that it tended much to mar the appearance of that part of the city in which it is situated. In the centre of the square stood a fire engine house (the Union,) which was removed about the time of the visit of the Prince of Wales. The name

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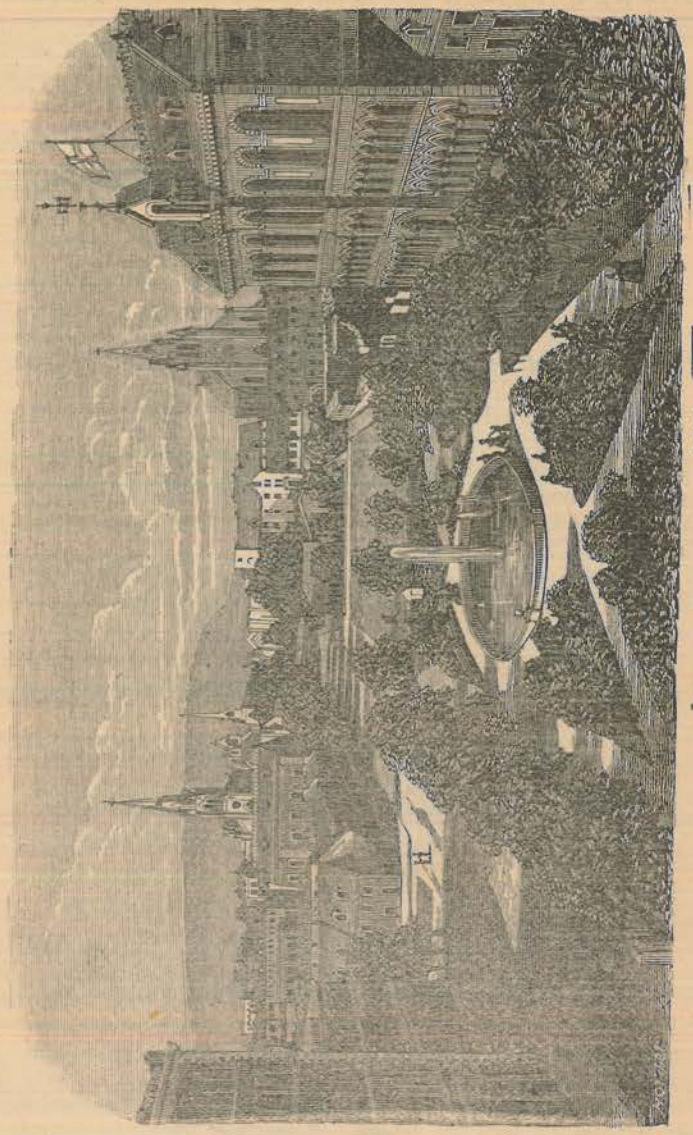
of the square was changed by the Council at a meeting held shortly before the visit of the Prince (1860). It is



VICTORIA SQUARE IN 1870.

Site of Y. M. C. Asso. Building. — Site of Queen's Statue. — St. Patrick's Hall.

neatly laid out, the centre being occupied by a large fountain. This being but a comparatively new square, the trees

are as yet but small, and consequently the rural appearance is not so complete as in others.

On the McGill-street side of the square formerly stood a large and substantial edifice, the St. Patrick's Hall—one of a class of buildings of which almost every city can show specimens—a strange fatality seeming to cling to them. First its immense iron roof fell in, while a ball was in progress. Providentially every person escaped uninjured, but scarcely had it been rebuilt, when it was completely destroyed by fire. Discouraged at these disasters, the Directors sold the property, and now on the old foundations a block of warehouses are in course of erection.

On the McGill-street end of Victoria-square stands the

STATUE OF HER MAJESTY QUEEN VICTORIA.

This work of art (procured by a subscription among the citizens) is from the studio of Mr. Marshall Wood, and was formally presented to the city by H. E. the Governor General, on the 21st November, 1872. The cost of the statue was about $3,000,—together with the pedestal, the latter the gift of the Corporation.

Facing the statue, and on the opposite side of the street, are the

ALBERT BUILDINGS,

a beautiful block of warehouses probably not excelled by any in the Dominion.

We have now arrived at the point from whence we started on our second tour. Before parting for a while, we would direct the tourist to the beautiful view from this point, looking towards "Mount Royal." A more exquisite picture could not be desired, and we question whether any other city could furnish a finer. Of course our friends will understand

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that we speak as Montrealers, and would not disparage any of the fine views which our tourist remembers to have seen in his own "native city."

BUSINESS AS WELL AS PLEASURE.

It is quite probable that some of our tourists may desire to make a few purchases during their stay in Montreal. We have pleasure in directing the attention of such, to the firms whose advertisements appear in this work, and we have no doubt but that in every instance the tourist will be heartily welcome and the stock cheerfully displayed.

Few travelers leave Montreal unsupplied with at least one suit of clothing additional to those with which they arrive. Whether this is because clothing can be purchased cheaper in Montreal, or that Canadian tailors have secured a wide-spread reputation for *suiting* their customers' taste, we know not. By whichever of these reasons, you may be influenced, we can recommend those requiring first-class clothing, to call upon either of the following firms:

Mr. J. RICHARDS, Mechanics' Hall Building, St. Peter-street; Messrs. MCMILLAN & Co., St. James-street, next to the Ottawa Hotel, or Mr. J. MCENTYRE, 277 Notre Dame-street. At these places will be found everything which can be desired.

W. GRANT & Co., opposite the Ottawa Hotel, and J. J. HANNAN, 301 Notre Dame-street make a specialty of Gentlemen's Haberdashery, Silk Umbrellas, Kid Gloves, Silk Ties and the best qualities of Underclothing. In the former establishment, Greenbacks are taken at 5 per cent. above market value.

Messrs. G. & W. CLARKE, next door to the Ottawa Hotel; MESSRS W. DRYSDALE & Co., Globe Book and Stationery Warehouse, 232 St. James-street; F.E. GRAFTON, Victoria Square, corner Craig, and THOMAS MUIR, Depositary of the Bible Society in the building of the Young Men's Christian Association, can supply every demand made by the tourist for literature, "grave or gay, lively or severe." The supply of Sunday School requisites is made a specialty with the second and third named firms. At the Bible Depository will be found a very large and varied assortment not only of the same class of goods, but also of bibles in all languages, and every style of binding.

Messrs. W. H. BARBER & Co., on St. James-street, nearly opposite the Ottawa, display the finest stock of China, Parian Ware and other table and parlor ornaments to be found in their line.

If you desire your Portrait taken in a (Summer) snow storm or any other position your taste may desire, J. G. PARKS, St. James-street, will furnish the same in a style not easily surpassed. His "sun pictures" have been admired, and in competitive exhibitions have repeatedly received the highest award.

Should your stock of "*Canadian*" money run out, and you find it necessary to change the familiar "Greenback," you may rely upon receiving full value, and courteous treatment, at Mr. P.D. BROWNE's Exchange Office, 124 St. James-street, immediately opposite the new Post Office. Do not mistake the number. If you desire to learn somewhat as to the stock market, and desire either to sell or purchase, you will receive every information and assistance at the Offices of H. C. SCOTT & Co., 14 St. Sacrament-street, near the Montreal Telegraph Co.'s building.

It is not always convenient to take home a six hundred or thousand dollar piano, and persuade the Custom House Officer that the package merely contains *wearing apparel*, but if you wish to gladden your eyes by a display of fine instruments, of the choicest manufacture you must call upon Mr. JOSEPH GOULD, at his Piano-ware-rooms, St. James-street. He will give you a warm reception, and whether you purchase or not, you will leave the establishment well satisfied with your visit.

Those interested in the Jewellery Trade could do no better than visit the Wholesale Wareroom of Messrs. E. & A. EAVES, 359 Notre Dame-street, or J. B. WILLIAMSON, 162 St. James-street, or desiring to purchase some souvenir of your visit to Montreal, the large and well selected stock of W. S. Walker, 321 Notre Dame-street; or John Wood & Son, No. 325 on the same street, will afford ample scope for so doing. At either of these places, or at the store of Mr. W. C. Hickok, St. Lawrence Main-street, and J. C. Marshall, 649 Craig-street, will be carefully and promptly made, any repairs your watch or jewellery may require.

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You will, no doubt, find your Table d'Hôte furnished with all the delicacies of the season, fruits, vegetables, &c., and, if you make inquiries, it is probable that many of the choicest of these have been purchased at "WISEMAN'S," St. Radegonde-street, where you will also find a fine collection of flowers, and foreign and domestic fruits.

At G. W. REED'S extensive works, 785 Craig-street, you will see how closely art has copied nature in imitating the varied hues which appear in the several kinds of marble, and how slate, under the workman's skilful hand, is made to serve as mantles and other ornaments not to be recognized from the "Simon pure." Mr. Reed's establishment is one of the largest in the city, and orders are continually being filled for all manner of slate, marble and galvanized iron work.

The adage "nothing like leather" is familiar to most people Certainly those who desire to learn how leather is worked into boots and shoes, would do well to visit the mammoth establishment of Messrs. AMES, HOLDEN & Co., Craig street, in which hundreds of operatives are constantly employed, in the *sole* occupation of making up the large stock required to supply the trade of the country. Another establishment worthy of a visit, is that of Messrs. N. VALOIS & Co., Jacques Cartier square.

It may seem strange to speak of furs, when our tourist finds himself quite warm enough in his linen coat. But the advice, "in time of peace prepare for war," may here be applied, and a visit to Messrs. REYNOLDS & VOLKEL'S Hat and Fur Emporium, corner of Notre Dame and St. John-streets, will doubtless result in a purchase being made, which in the cold days of winter (when many miles away from Montreal) will lead the tourist to remember with satisfation the visit he made to this "Northern city."

The ladies will find their wants amply provided for at the establishments of Messrs. STE. MARIE BROS., 454 Notre Dame-street, or at Messrs. E. TURGEON & Co., 450 on the same street, both opposite the Ottawa Hotel. These firms have constantly on hand, every description of Staple and Fancy Dry Goods, Kid Gloves, Alexandre, Josephine, Rouillon and Jouvin, Fancy Dresses, Hosiery, Shawls and Mantles, Black Bonnet Silks, Fancy and Colored Silks, Real Lace Goods, Mantles and Millinery.

There are few who have entirely thrown aside the hope but that some day they will "drive their own carriage". This pleasant hope may easily be realized by calling at A. D. DALY'S, 426 and 428 Notre Dame-street, whose stock of children's carriages, fancy goods, and toys, is very complete. The carriages are elegant and reasonable in price. The rest of the stock is everything which could be desired.

Having made all your purchases you should now drive up to Dr. MCBEAN'S on St. Monique-street, and there indulge in the luxury of a Turkish Bath. Then (if you indulge in the luxury of smoking) while returning to your hotel step into H. DION'S tobacco warehouse in Craig-street, make your selection from his stock of cigars, and you will arrive in time to join us in our third tour of sight-seeing on which we are now ready to proceed.

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OUR THIRD TOUR.

IN starting upon our third tour, we shall take as our point of departure, the corner of Place d'Armes, and proceeding along St. James-street, the tourist will, no doubt, wonder somewhat at the difference in architecture displayed on either side of the street. This is accounted for, in the fact that until within a few years past this portion of the street was very narrow, little more than sufficient to allow two carriages to pass. The beautiful and lofty structures on the western side, are, therefore, modern edifices, looking down as it were upon the "old neighbours over the way." At St. Lambert's Hill we leave St. James-street, and, as our "Milesian" friend would say, "we turn down, on our way up" St. Lawrence Main-street. This apparent contradiction of terms is made clear, when we observe, that from St. James-street, we descend a rather steep hill until we reach Craig-street, from which point the ascent is made towards Sherbrooke-street. Midway between St. James and Craig-street, we pass a narrow lane, which extends from the Champ de Mars, to McGill-street, known as Fortification-lane, so called from its marking the line of the old city walls, while Craig-street, immediately below, now a beautiful wide thoroughfare, was formerly a small stream, which ran sluggishly outside the fortifications. This stream was crossed by bridges, one of which, a stone bridge of 1 arch, is said to have cost the King of France 200,000 crowns, which if correct shows clearly that even at that early date, Government contracts must have been profitable. We now ascend St. Lawrence Main-street, the oldest street leading from the city, and shewn on maps of more than a century ago. It therefore need be no source of surprise, to find here and there, along its length, houses one storey in height, with the high pitched roof covered with shingles, on which the moss has grown luxuriantly; in some cases the tottering frames of these "old ones" speak more loudly than words, and tell that we

stand in the presence of a "centenarian." Our tourist will, however, notice that such buildings are the exception, the rule being fine new stone edifices vieing with those of any other street. In fact, this is one of the principal business streets of the city. Arriving at Dorchester-street we turn to the right, and soon reach the

MONTREAL GENERAL HOSPITAL,

an institution which, in respect to the wisdom of its system, and excellence of its management, has no superior in the Dominion.

On the 6th day of June, 1821, the foundation stone of the building, [which now forms the centre portion], was laid with Masonic honors, by the Right Worshipful Sir John Johnson, Bart, Past Provincial Grand Master of Canada. In less than a year the building was finished, and on the 1st May, 1822, it was opened for the reception of patients. On the 18th May, 1831, the Hon. John Richardson, the first president of the institution, died at the age of 76 years. His friends desirous of erecting some monument to his memory, resolved to devote the money acquired by a public subscription, to the enlargement of this building, by erecting a wing, to be called the Richardson wing. Accordingly, on the 16th September of the same year, the corner stone was laid, and the building was opened for the reception of patients on the 7th December, 1832.

In 1848, the widow of the late Chief Justice Reid added the wing known as the Reid wing, as a monument to the memory of her husband.

Another wing has been lately added, and is known as the Morland wing. This building fronts on St. Dominique-street, and is attached to the west wing of the main building. It is a plain but rather imposing structure, built of stone, four storeys in height, besides a high Mansard roof. There is also a building devoted exclusively to small-pox cases, the cost of the erection of which was defrayed from the permanent fund of the institution, with the exception of the munificent sum of $5000 contributed by the late William Molson, Esq.

Turning up St. Dominique-street we arrive at

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH, (GERMAN PROTESTANT.)

The corner stone of this building was laid on the 21st April, 1858. It is erected solely with a view to comfort, without any display of architectural beauty either internally or externally.

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Opposite to the church, is the St.Lawrence Market, a brick building, similar in style to all the other public markets. Passing round this building, we again enter St. Lawrence Main-street and crossing St. Catherine-street we ascend a steep acclivity to Sherbrooke-street, at the corner of which stands the

SHERBROOKE STREET WESLEYAN CHURCH.

This church is of the early Gothic style. On the front is a tower surmounted by a spire, rising to a height of 120 feet; there are three entrances by the front, and one on the side.

A lofty basement extends under the whole edifice, forming school rooms, class rooms, &c.; the church will seat 500. The roof is an imitation clere-story in different colored slates, and the building is entirely of Montreal stone.

A short distance along Sherbrooke-street (to the right) is the convent of the Bon Pasteur (Good Shepherd), and nearly opposite are the new school edifices recently erected by the Protestant School Commissioners.

Proceeding on our way up St. Lawrence Main-street we pass Chalmer's Presbyterian Church, a neat stone edifice erected in 1873. Almost in rear of this, on St. Urbain-street stands

ST. MARTIN'S (EPISCOPAL) CHURCH,

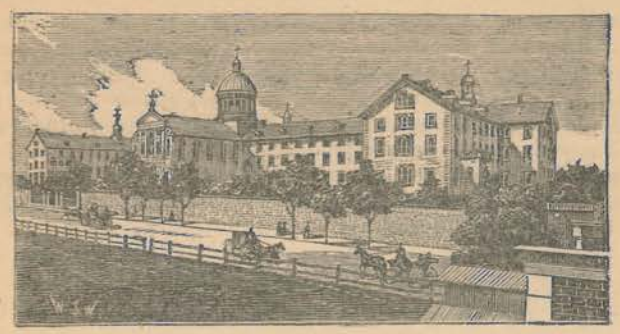
a handsome stone building of Gothic architecture, and which when the tower is complete, will be equal in appearance to any of the other city churches.

As we ride along, we have to our left, and lying near the foot of the mountain, a pile of massive stone buildings, surrounded by a high wall. This is the

HOTEL DIEU,

the first of the religious houses formed in Montreal, having been commenced within two years after the first occupation of the city. It was founded in 1644, by Madame de Bouilon, for the reception of the sick and diseased poor of both sexes. The first building was situated on St. Paul-street, along which it extended 324 feet, and on St. Joseph, (now St. Sulpice-street), it was 468 feet in depth. The building consisted of an hospital, convent, and church. The church stood upon St. Paul-street, and was of stone, in the Tuscan style, surmounted by a triangular pediment and cross. Before the establishment of the Montreal General Hospital, this was the only place to which the afflicted poor of the city could be sent for relief. It furnished for many years a refuge for the

miserable, and help for the sick, to whose comforts the sisters devoted themselves with the most praiseworthy benevolence. The increasing demands for aid, rendered it necessary that more extensive premises should be obtained, added to which was the fact that the neighborhoood was so thickly built up, that it became necessary to remove the hospital to a more



HOTEL DIEU.

open locality. To meet this, the present premises were erected. This is the most extensive religious edifice in America. It is situated in a large open field, at the head of St. Famille-street, and contains the church, convent, and hospital. The whole of the grounds are surrounded by a massive stone wall, and the circumference of the enclosure is one mile and a-half. The foundations of the building were laid by the Roman Catholic Bishop on the 1st July, 1859, and in January, 1861, the bodies of the deceased sisters were removed, with great solemnities, from their resting place, in the old chapel, to the new building. The physicians of the institution are the professors of the French school of medicine. There are 75 nuns in charge of the institution, which contains a large number of old men, orphans, and over 200 patients, while an average of over 2000 sick persons are annually admitted.

As we leave this building, and continue our way along St. Lawrence-street, we enter "St. Jean Baptiste village," a municipality, distinct from that of Montreal, and yet so joined to it, that the oldest citizen could scarcely tell you when he left the city, or when he entered the village. Near the centre of this village stands the Town Hall, and Market, then we pass the "Public square" and reach the point of divergence towards the mountain. The corner at which we turn is known as the "Mile End," it being situated a mile beyond where the St. Lawrence Toll gate formerly stood.

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If we should turn to the right, at, this point, and proceed about ½ a mile, we would find ourselves in the midst of extensive stone quarries, from which have been taken nearly all the material used in the erection of the public, and private edifices of our beautiful city Our course, however, is in the opposite direction, and as we pass along a well kept level and pleasant road, we inform our tourist that we are now upon a tour, which includes a visit to the Mount Royal Cemetery, a drive round the mountain, and a view of the beautiful country which lies on the western side of Mount Royal. About ½ of a mile beyond Mile End are the extensive grounds on which the Provincial Agricultural and Industrial exhibitions are held, and where suitable buildings are soon to be erected. We next pass through the toll gate, and enter the avenue leading to that beautiful resting place of the Protestant dead,

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY.

The early burial grounds of Montreal were within the city limits: the regular burials of each year soon filled these cemeteries, and it became evident that steps should be taken towards securing land outside of the city limits, where the dead should be permitted to lie undisturbed in future years, and where no jarring sounds should fall upon the ears of those who visit their last resting place.

That it was customary in ancient time, to bury the dead outside the city walls, the Bible bears witness, even as far back as in the early chapters of the Book of Genesis, where it is recorded that Abraham bought the field of Macpelah "and the cave that was therein, and all the trees that were in the field, and that were in all the borders round about." Here we find a rural cemetery in a green field bordered with trees, in which the venerable patriarch buried his wife, nearly 4,000 years ago, yet we find that our citizens, with all improvements made, were (up to 1854) thrusting their dead together in thousands, even in the very centre of the city.

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

On the highest summit in the cemetery, are built the vaults of the Molson family, which are said to be the most extensive, and costly private vaults on the continent. Looking from this eminence, the eye ranges over a most enchanting picture of rural scenery; in the distance, rises a part of Mount Royal, clothed with its primeval forest, while immediately below, lies the most finished and beautiful portion of the cemetery, with its costly granite monuments, or more humble marble and stone tablets, gleaming among the foliage and flowers. While this ground does not possess many of the natural advantages met within some American cemeteries, such as lakes or streams of running water, still, those which do exist, are made available in every possible way, to add beauty to the scene.

This is but a glance at some of the scenery and beauties of Mount Royal. The eye of taste will find much to observe that has not been mentioned, and in nearly all parts of the cemetery objects and views will attract and delight. Time, too, must create much that will add to the attraction of the place. But, even now, it needs only a visit to see, and feel that the spot in its natural and artificial beauty and fitness, is not surpassed by any other rural cemetery within the Dominion.

Returning from the Cemetery, the drive is continued round the mountain, and soon reaching a higher elevation, a beautiful panoramic view is obtained of the northern side of the Island. On a clear day thirteen village spires may be seen. In the distance, the spire of the College of Ste. Thérèse glistens in the sun, the waters of the Lake of the Two Mountains, and the Lake St. Louis and the St. Lawrence are visible, The village of

COTE DES NEIGES,

with its quaint old chapel, next attracts the attention of the tourist. It is a fair specimen of a Canadian village.

"Many imagine it derives its name from the snow-drifts, the true name being The Village of Our Lady of Snow. It is derived from a village of the same name in France, the

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legend of which is as follows : Centuries ago there lived in France a good pious man named Louis Vadeboncœur, who by industry acquired (for those times) a fortune. He had lived happily with his wife for 52 years. Heaven had not blessed them with children, and their only relatives were distant.

"As the infirmities of age were creeping on, Louis said to himself, 'what shall I do with my money ? I will not leave it for my relatives to quarrel over and waste in lawsuits or dissipation. I will build a church for the good Lord who has blessed me all my life.' The trouble was where he should build. After piously thinking over the matter for many days, one night an angel appeared to him in a dream, and said, 'The good Lord is well pleased that you have resolved to build a temple for His glory.' Louis answered, 'I am troubled to know where to build.' The angel replied, 'You and your wife go forth on a journey and the Lord will direct you.' So they went forth on their journey, looking earnestly for a sign. After many days, travel, one bright sunny morning, on the 18th of August, they came to a slope or hillside, (côte) and found on the green grass the snow laid in the form of a cross. Louis cried, 'Here is the sign of the good Lord's will,' and there he built a church and called it L'Eglise de Notre Dame des Neiges. Soon came many people to dwell there. In the 17th century, among the French emigrants who came to settle in Canada were several families from that village. When looking for land they went over the mountain, and as they beheld the beautiful view they exclaimed, 'this is like our native village in France.' Well pleased, they settled there, and built a small church and named it L'Eglise de Notre Dame des Neiges. From that church the name of the hamlet is derived."

Having passed through the village, there lies before us a choice of roads. We may pass direct to the city, or take the road round the "two Mountains." We decide upon the latter, and turning to the right, for nearly two miles, the eye is delighted with a panoramic view of the cultivated farms of the Canadians. Then turning to the left, we pass Villa Maria: formerly the residence of the Earl of Elgin, Governor General, who fled there for refuge from the indignation and fury of the people, when they burnt the Parliament House, in 1849. This fine villa and grounds is now occupied by the sisters of the Congregation as a boarding school. Opposite the convent is the Church of St. Luke. Turning again to the left, towards Montreal, a magnificent view is presented of the St. Lawrence, the distant Mountains of Vermont and Boucherville, and Belœil

Mountain on the opposite side of the river. The finest point of observation is from the Butternut Tree on the roadside, just before descending the hill. Here a few minutes rest will afford great enjoyment, as it presents a view unsurpassed for variety and beauty.

Descending the hill, we pass Côte St. Antoine, noticing at the corner of Clarke Avenue, the

PROTESTANT DEAF AND DUMB ASYLUM,

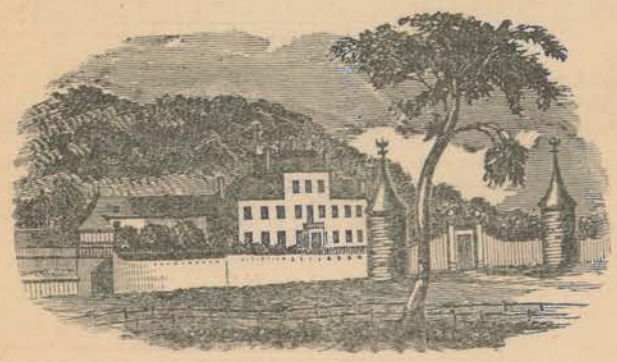
an institution opened in 1870, and while its revenues and accommodations are limited, still great success has thus far attended the efforts to instruct the inmates.

Once more entering the City, by the toll gate on Sherbrooke-street, and passing onward about ½ a mile, we reach the extensive buildings known as the

"GREAT SEMINARY."

On page 49 we described the ancient Seminary building on Notre Dame-street.

In addition to this building, the "*Gentlemen of the Seminary*" had a large farm situated at the foot of the Mountain (and now intersected by Guy, Dorchester, St. Catherine and Sherbrooke-streets.) This was laid out in extensive gardens, orchards, &c, which were cultivated for the benefit of the Seminary. The buildings on this farm were commodious and substantial, and were surrounded by a massive stone wall. The entrance gates were flanked by two remarkable looking stone towers, still standing, and hav



OLD TOWERS AND COLLEGE.

ing at the first glance, an appearance not unlike the remains of old wind mills. These quaint looking circular towers,

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with their rough walls, contrast strangely with the more beautiful masonry of the massive walls of the immense structure in their rear, known as the Great Seminary. Yet we honor the "Gentlemen of the Seminary" for the feelings which have prompted them to retain these old landmarks. For over a century and a half, have these towers withstood the assaults of time, and in their early history they served to guard the entrance within the wall which surrounded the old "*Maison des Prêtres*," as the first building was called. Within these towers have gathered some of the early Priests, and their Indian converts, looking anxiously towards the dark forest by which they were surrounded, expecting, yet dreading, the appearance of the treacherous and savage foe. Here, also, the gentle Marguerite Bourgeois has sat, and taught the young Indian girls, and endeavored to impart to them some of that zeal which fired her own heart. How changed is the scene! Now, villa and mansion surround the spot, and there is nought of by gone days, save these two solitary towers, the last remaining relics of the "*Fort de la Montagne.*"

Our gifted Montreal Poetess, Mrs. (Dr.) J. L. Leprohon, has made these towers the subject for a beautiful poem, from which we now quote, and we heartily respond to the sentiment expressed in the closing lines.

On the eastern slope of Mount Royal's side,
In view of St. Lawrence' silvery tide,
Are two stone towers of masonry rude
With massive doors of time-darkened wood;
Traces of loop-holes still show in the walls,
Whilst softly across them the sunlight falls;
Around, stretch broad meadows, quiet and green
Where cattle graze—a fair, tranquil scene.

Those old towers tell of a time long past
When the red man roamed o'er these regions vast
And the settlers—men of bold heart and brow,
Had to use the sword as well as the plough;
When women, no lovelier now than then,
Had to do the deeds of undaunted men,
And had higher aims for each true warm heart
Than study of fashion's or toilet's art.

* * *

It was in those towers—the southern one—
Sister Margaret Bourgeois, that sainted nun,
Sat patiently teaching, day after day,
How to find Jesus—the blessed way,
'Mid the daughters swarth of the forest dell,
Who first from her of a God heard tell;
And learned the virtues that woman should grace,
Whatever might be her rank or her race.

Here, too, in the chapel tower buried deep,
An Indian *brave* and his grand child sleep,
True model of womanly virtues—she—
Acquired at Margaret Bourgeois' knee;
He, won unto Christ from his own dark creed,
From the trammels fierce of his childhood freed,
Lowly humbled his savage Huron pride
And amid the pale faces lived and died.

With each added year grows our city fair;
Churches rich, lofty, and spacious square,
Villas and mansions of stately pride,
Embellish it now on every side;
Buildings—old landmarks—vanish each day,
For stately successors to quick make way;
But we pray from change, time may long leave free
The ancient towers of Ville Marie!

Our practical sight-seer will pardon this sentimental digression, especially as we assure him that we shall not likely be often tempted to give away to such feelings. Now for the practical.

The gentlemen of the Seminary finding that they required greater facilities for carrying on their educational schemes determined to take down the old buildings on the farm, and erect on their site, others of sufficient capacity for the accommodation of all the students of the various city establish-

"GREAT SEMINARY."

ments. The magnificent pile of cut stone buildings now occupied by them is the result. This college is under the direction of a superior, who is assisted in his duties by one hundred and twenty-five Seminaires.

Having passed the "Seminary" we arrive at the corner of Guy-street, and here, the second road (spoken of by us as branching off from Côte des Neiges Village) enters the city.

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As we desire our friends to see and know all about our city environs, we shall notice the points of interest along this road. Starting from Côte des Neiges Village we soon arrive at the entrance to the

ROMAN CATHOLIC CEMETERY.

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

The area of the cemetery has been considerably increased by the addition of land purchased since 1853, and although the landscape scenery is not so beautiful, as in the adjoining Protestant cemetery, yet it is well worthy of a visit.

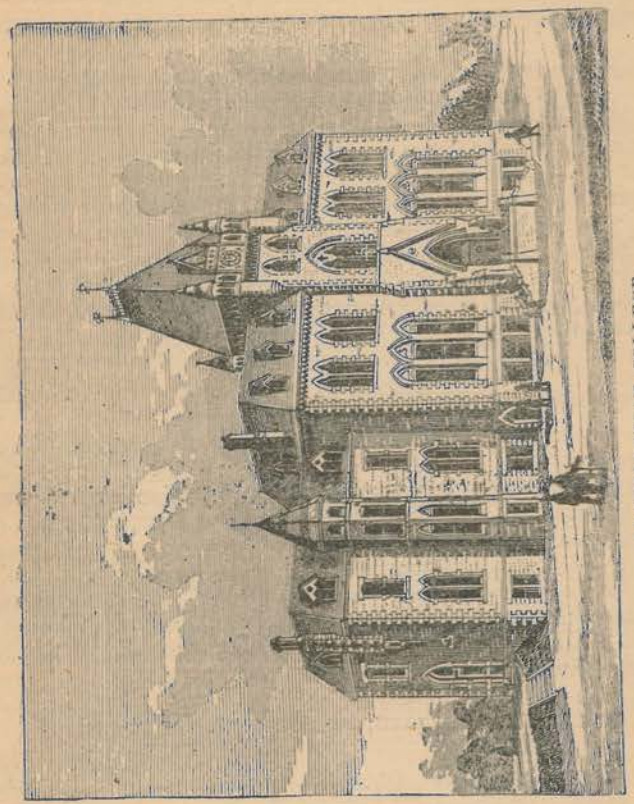
Leaving the cemetery, and proceeding towards the city, we notice to our right, in a large field, the ruins of a small stone house. There are no beauties displayed either in these ruins, or the landscape immediately surrounding them. Still there is a history attached to this site. In an old log house which stood against these walls, an event transpired which changed the whole current of Canadian history. On September the 8th, 1760, the fields which now so peacefully lie before us, were occupied by an army of British Soldiers—one wing of the force despatched to strike the last blow at French rule in America. In the old house sat the leader, thoughtfully engaged in reading a document which lay before him, and gathered round were men, whose names, then well known in military life, have since been "emblazoned on the scroll of fame." There, also stood other men, equally brave, and deserving of honor, but against whom the tide of victory had

erected for the Medical Department. This is a fine stone structure, 4 storeys in height, erected in 1872 at a cost of about $30,000.

Adjoining the grounds of the College (to the West) and opening on McTavish-street stands the

PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE,

a handsome structure recently erected, and occupying an elevated site. It is built in a style of architecture unlike the majority of public edifices in Montreal and at once commands attention. It is constructed of Montreal stone, and beside the usual class rooms, library, &c., there are also dormitories for the students, and the western wing provides a residence for the principal.



PRESBYTERIAN COLLEGE.

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Immediately behind this college, is the distributing reservoir of the Montreal Water Works. This is well worthy of a visit, and the beautiful carriage drive around it, is at such an elevation above the city as to furnish a very fine view. Taking our stand near the building wherein are the appliances for letting on the supply of water, we turn our back to the city, and glancing upward to old Mount Royal, we see perched high above us, and standing out in bold relief against the verdant mountain background, Raven crag, the palatial residence of Sir Hugh Allan.

Alongside of the extensive grounds of "Ravenscrag" is the new distributing reservoir (now in course of construction) and, in rear of this, commences the lofty flight of steps leading to the summit of the mountain. We ascend these steps, and find ourselves in the heart of "Mount Royal Park," destined to be one of the finest parks on the continent, but thus far little has been done towards ornamentation. The *first steps* taken in the matter, was the erection of the *steps* or stairs we have just ascended. We shall not prophecy as to the future grandeur of the park. That there is plenty of room for future improvements, may easily be seen by noticing the vast area reserved. (See large folding map.)

Descending to Sherbrooke-street, we turn down Mansfield-street and pass

THE MONTREAL GYMNASIUM,

a large stone building, at the corner of Burnside and Metcalfe-streets.

Admission may be obtained by introduction of members of the society. The Mercantile Library Association has a reading room and library in this building.

Passing along Burnside-street, we enter McGill College-avenue, a wide thoroughfare, planted with fine shade-trees, and following the avenue to its foot, we make a short turn to the left and pass into St. Monique-street, with the intention of visiting one of the institutions of the city,

THE TURKISH BATH, AND HEALTH INSTITUTE.

This Establishment, which has been so favorably known for the last five years, has recently been entirely rebuilt and remodelled, and is now without exception the largest and most complete Turkish bath on this continent.

To the weary traveller, or visitor to the city on business or pleasure, the bath has special claims. It will cleanse, refresh, and impart new life, as no other means can. It promotes the healthful action of the skin, purifies the blood, equalizes the circulation, removes local and internal congestion, soothes and tranquilizes the nervous system, and rejuvenates the entire man.

Dr. Macbean, the enterprising proprietor of this establishment, has procured every modern scientific appliance necessary for rendering the "Institute" complete. Among the special departments are the Swedish Movement Cure, which includes the most recent appliances, aided by steam power. The Health Lift Cure, for general invigoration and development. Hygenic Medication, or the successful treament of disease without drugs. Special attention is also devoted to the treatment of Chronic Diseases. Board and Rooms for a limited number of patients, and also for others who may desire to learn to live healthfully, may be obtained at the institute. Public Bathing hours: *Gentlemen*, 6 to 8, A. M., and 2 to 9, P. M. *Ladies*, with the exception of Monday and Saturday, 10, A. M., to 1, P. M.

Returning to St. Catherine-street, we pass a large brick building with a front of iron and glass. This building rejoices in the dignified title of "the Crystal Palace." The only crystalline quality at present manifested is the remarkable clearness with which we gain a view of the interior through the broken windows. The building was erected by the Board of Arts, for use as an exhibition building during the visit of the Prince of Wales, by whom it was formally opened on the 25th August, 1860. Having served its day, it will doubtless ere long give way to some more useful structure.

EXHIBITION MEDALS

Opening of Crystal Palace 1860.

Nearly opposite this is the new Cathedral block, in rear of which, was, until a year ago, a fine Music Hall. This was destroyed by fire, and probably will not be restored, as the

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new Opera House is now in course of erection on the adjoining property on Victoria-street.

Passing this block we next reach

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL, (EPISCOPAL.)

This church, which is unquestionably the most beautiful specimen of ecclesiastical architecture in Canada, was opened for divine service on Sunday, November 27th, 1860. It is of the cruciform plan, and consists of a nave and aisles 112 feet long and 70 feet wide; transepts 100 feet across the tower, and 25 feet wide; tower 29 feet square; and choir, 46 feet long and 28 feet wide; with aisles for organ chamber. The spire, which is entirely of stone, rises to a height of 224 feet.

Connected with the choir is the robing room and clerk's room, and half detached from this an octagonal building containing the chapter house, and diocesan library.

Internally, the nave, 67 feet high, has an open roof, the timbers of which are worked and carved. Two ranges of columns and arches separate the nave from the aisles. The capitals of these columns are carved, and designed from Canadian plants. The four end arches of the naves spring from sculptured heads, representing the four evangelists. The ceiling of the choir is elaborately illuminated in blue and vermillion, and spangled with golden stars. The wheel window on the St. Catherine-street front is in colored glass [the gift of the School children] and also the four small windows underneath representing the four major prophets; the whole of the windows in the clerestory of the choir are in colored glass. The altar window is of the most chaste and elegant description. The transept windows and the windows in the end of the aisles are also of painted glass. The pews are all low, with carved ends and without doors. The stalls in each side of the choir are finely carved. The reredos is laid with encaustic tiles, chocolate-colored ground, with *fleur de lis* in green. On one side of the altar are the sidilia for the clergy, of exquisite workmanship. Three arched canopies, on polished stone columns, support the seats. At either sides are busts of the Queen and of the late Bishop of the Diocese. Over the arches is carved, and the letters illuminated, "Oh, worship the Lord in the beauty of holiness." The font is a beautiful specimen of stone carving executed in England. The organ is by Hill of London, and the clock and bells are also of English manufacture. The edifice is built of Montreal limestone, with dressings of stone imported expressly from Caen in Normandy. The entrance porch, on St. Catherine street, is beautifully carved.

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CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL.

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The Cathedral has received many valuable presents, not only from its own members, but from well wishers in England. From the latter was received a magnificent altar cloth, lectern, and service books. Not the least interesting, (a valuable gift, and one much prized by the members) is a beautifully bound Bible, presented by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, to commemorate his visit to the Cathedral, in 1860.

On the eastern side of the Cathedral grounds stands the "Fulford Memorial," a beautiful carved monument of Caen stone, erected in memory of the late Metropolitan. In rear of the Cathedral, on University-street is the See-house, a brick structure, of suitable style of architecture, and alongside of this, but on Union Avenue, is the Bishop's residence, or palace, a very elegant structure, in Montreal stone, with dressings similar to that of the Cathedral.

A short distance below the Cathedral, on University-street, is the

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S MUSEUM.

It is built of white brick. On the ground floor is the lecture room, library, committee room, and residence of the keeper. The second storey, which is about 36 feet in height, contains the museum, which is surrounded by a gallery and lighted by skylights.

The principal attraction in the galleries, is the Ferrier collection of Egyptian, and other antiquities, collected by Hon. James Ferrier, during a tour in the East, and presented by him to the Society.

Continuing along St. Catherine-street, we pass by the upper side of Phillips-square to Aylmer-street, on which is situated the Church Home, in connection with the Church of England.

At the corner of City Councillors-street, stands the

ST. CATHERINE-STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

Its dimensions are, length 114 feet, width 72 feet. The Sunday school occupies the lower portion of the building, which is entirely above ground, with a ceiling 15 feet high, and furnishes accommodation for one thousand scholars. The church proper is 60 by 72 feet, with accommodation for 800. The building is entirely of Montreal stone, rock finished, with dressed facings.

Driving up City Councillors-street, we turn into Berthelot-street, and visit the building owned and occupied by the

LADIES BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

A society having this name was formed in 1815. It was

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ST CATHERINE STREET BAPTIST CHURCH.

dissolved in 1822, but was again instituted in the year 1832, after the first visitation of the cholera, and had for its object the relief of the widows, and fatherless children, left destitute by that awful pestilence.

The building is a large 3 storey stone edifice, standing somewhat back from the street, and surrounded by beautiful shade trees. The large yard and garden in rear, afford ample space for the recreation of the inmates.

At Bleury-street, which we now pass, the name Berthelot, is changed to Ontario-street. At the corner of St. George-street, stands a commodious brick edifice. This is the

BISHOP'S COLLEGE MEDICAL SCHOOL,

or, more correctly speaking, the building devoted to the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville. A very able staff of Professors is attached to this School of Medicine.

If our tourist were to peruse a Guide Book to our City, of say 10 or 12 years ago, he would no doubt find himself directed to this very spot, in order that he might see the "lions" of the City, for in those days Guilbault's Zoological Gardens occupied all this site, and just where we now stand to

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view the college, was formerly a deep ravine, at the bottom of which, the young men and women on gala days, were wont "to trip the light fantastic toe." The ravine has been filled up, and the garden is now almost entirely occupied by private dwelling houses. The filling up of this ravine was not so difficult a matter as some would expect. Our City fathers with *great forethought* have provided for repairing, or macadamizing the streets with broken limestone, which of course soon grinds into powder, and such portions as may not blow into the windows of stores, or the eyes of passers by, is carefully gathered up after a rainy day, and carted in mud-tight carts to such new streets as may require to be "*raised.*" This of course necessitates a new layer of stones on the old spots, and thus the process of street-making is carried on.

Having given this essay on street-making, we direct attention to a large stone building nearly opposite the Medical School. In order to visit this building, we shall pass through St. George-street to St. Catherine-street, then turning to our left, we notice the Roman Catholic Orphan Asylum, or Salle de l'Asile Nazareth, under charge of the Grey Nuns. At the side of this, is the main entrance to the Building we purpose visiting,

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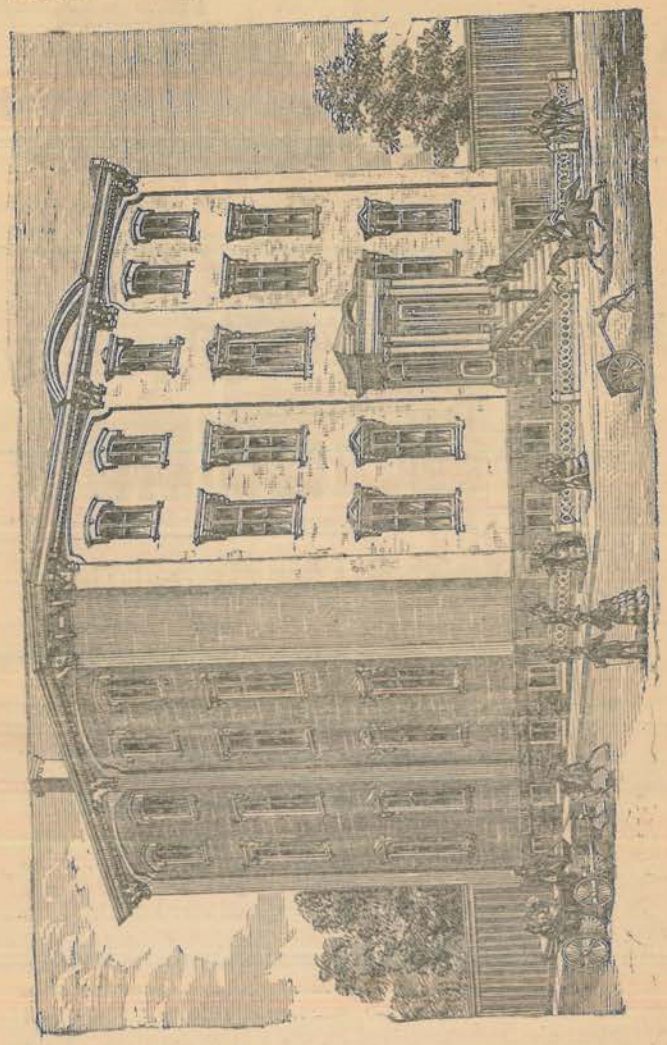
THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

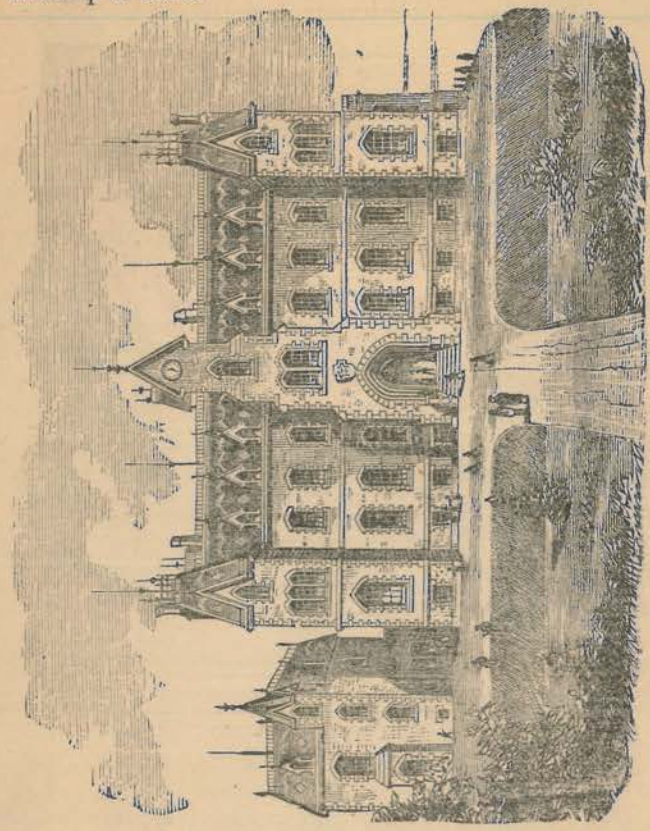
is a new building of a chaste and beautiful appearance, and



BISHOP'S COLLEGE, MEDICAL SCHOOL.

assumes proportions that at once attracts the attention of all passers by. The edifice is 125 feet in length, 45 feet in breadth, and three storeys in height. In the centre of the building on each side is a large entrance, the surroundings

of which are beautifully ornamented with elaborate work manship in stone.



THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Surmounting the building, above each doorway, is a tower twenty feet in height, pyramidal shaped. The whole structure has an appearance of stateliness and solidity.

The residence of the principal is attached to the west wing of the building, and immediately beyond this is a large brick building, in which the students receive practical training in various branches of manufactures and art. In fact, the aim of the School Commissioners has been to make this a "Polytechnic Institute," and thus far they have succeeded.

Returning to Bleury-street, we soon arrive at the

CHURCH OF THE GESU.

The church of the Gesu is in the opinion of many, the most

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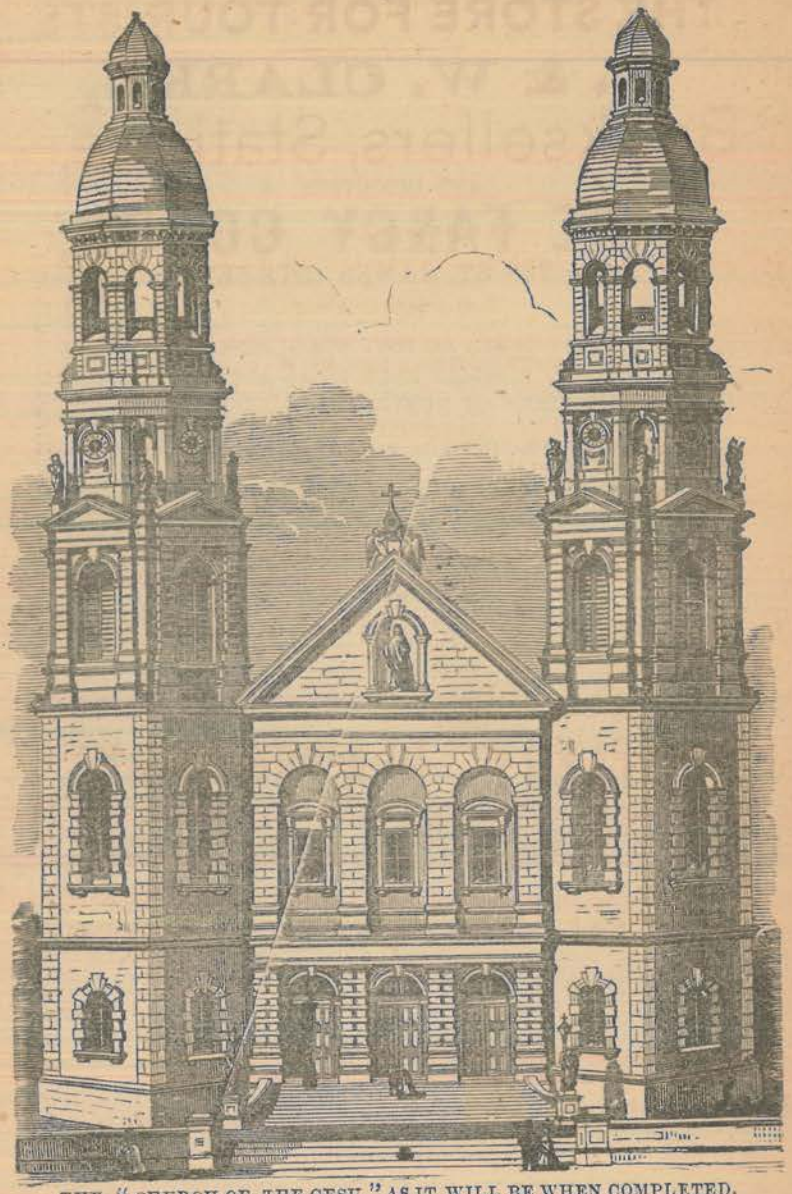

THE "CHURCH OF THE GESU," AS IT WILL BE WHEN COMPLETED.

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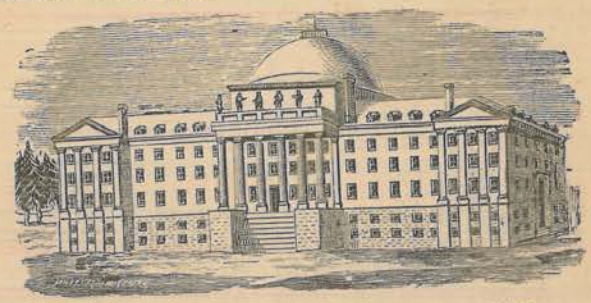
beautiful church edifice in America. The style of architecture is the round Roman Arch. It is 194 feet long and 96 wide, but at the transept the transversal nave is 144 feet long. The height of the two naves is 75 feet.

The Gesu forms a perfect cross. The head of the cross is formed by the sanctuary. The interior is frescoed in the most elaborate manner. Over the high altar is a beautiful fresco representing the crucifixion of our Lord. Higher up the centre-piece is a scene from the Apocalypse. On the ceiling of the sanctuary, the shepherds are seen adoring the new-born Saviour.

Against the four large columns, which support the ceiling, in the centre of the cross, are statues of the four evangelists; bearing lustres with seven branches. Near the pulpit is St. Mark with a lion; at the opposite corner of the sanctuary, St. Matthew with an ox; at the lower corner on the pulpit side, St. Luke with a child, and opposite, St. John with an eagle. There are also in the church several very fine paintings.

Our illustration shews the church as it will appear when completed. At present the towers are only finished to two storeys in height. Adjoining the church, and extending along Dorchester-street is the



ST. MARY'S COLLEGE AND FACULTY OF LAW.

This college, which is under the direction of the Society of Jesuits, was opened on the 20th September, 1848, and chartered on the 10th of November, 1852. The building is an imposing and substantial pile of stone, four storeys in height, and surmounted in the centre by a large dome.

A short distance to the left, from Bleury-street, on Dorchester-street is the

PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE.

The building is of brick, three storeys in height, with a high basement. On the first storey is the Ladies Industrial Department, and the general offices of the institution; the second storey contains the board room, and dwelling of the

superintendent. The third storey is fitted up as dormitories. All casual visitors receive a meal in the morning, and evening, and as payment for breakfast they work at splitting kindling wood for one or two hours. The number of inmates, average about 65 in summer and 120 in winter. The number of night lodgings given during the year is about 10,000. The institution possesses a farm, which was left them by the late Mr. Molson, upon which at some future day buildings will be erected for permanent inmates.

Beyond this is the

ST. ANDREW'S HOME,

a building owned by the St. Andrew's Society, and intended as a home for the reception of destitute Scotch people. By the side of this, is the

CHURCH OF ST. JOHN THE EVANGELIST,

an unpretending brick building situated at the corner of St. Urbain and Dorchester-streets, erected in 1860, and opened March 10th, 1861. The interior of this chapel is fitted up with all the conveniences required for the celebration of the church services, in the manner observed by the High Church or Ritualistic Party, of which the incumbent, Rev. E. Wood, and his assistants, are staunch supporters.

Still further along, is the

FRENCH MISSION CHURCH (PROTESTANT),

erected by the French Protestant Missionary Society in Connection with the Church of Scotland.

It is built of brick with stone dressings and slate roof, and in the Gothic style of architecture. The church is 53 feet long, by 30 wide. The pews are open, and afford accommodation for nearly 300. There is a commodious, well-lighted basement, adapted for either school or lecture room.

We are now once more in St. Lawrence Main-street, down which we pass and soon find ourselves at the Place d'Armes, not very much fatigued and certainly with the satisfaction that we have "received the worth of our money," and also the knowledge, that what we have not seen, was scarcely worth while making a detour for the purpose of seeing.

Before taking our leave of the friends, with whom we have spent our time so pleasantly we would say, that access to many of the points of interest noticed by us, may be readily obtained at little cost, and but little loss of time, by taking the "Street Railway" or the "City Omnibus and Transfer Co.'s" conveyances, which for the small charge of 5 cents (each way) will take the tourist along streets, which will bring him near to the point he may desire to visit.

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A DAY'S PLEASURE.

IF the tourist desires to enjoy a day's pleasure outside of the city, he cannot do better than take the ferry steamer, and cross to the beautiful island of

ST. HELEN,

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

From St. Helen's Island a beautiful view of the city can be obtained. Its massive buildings, and its extensive wharves forming a decided contrast to the view presented to the French sentry as he paced to and fro in the olden time. The low muddy beach, the ancient walls, Citadel Hill, the old Parish Church of Ville Marie, have passed away, and, with exception of the Bonsecours Church on the river side and old Mount Royal in the back ground, all is changed.

LACHINE RAPIDS.

To make this delightful trip, the tourist will take the 7 a.m. train from the Bonaventure Station and proceed to Lachine, where connection is made with a staunch little steamer in which we embark. Leaving the wharf we shoot out to the centre of the river, passing the Indian village of Caughnawaga, and immediately enter the rapids.

The Lachine Rapids are considered the most dangerous of the series of the "St. Lawrence rapids." The surging waters present all the angry appearance of the ocean in a storm; the boat strains and labors; but unlike the ordinary pitching and tossing at sea, this going down hill by water produces a novel sensation, and is, in fact, a service of some danger, the imminence of which is enhanced to the imagination by the roar of the boiling current. Great nerve and force and precision are here required in piloting, so as to keep the vessel's head straight with the course of the rapid; a pilot, skillful, experienced, and specially chosen for the purpose, takes charge of the wheel, extra hands stand by to assist, while others go aft to the tiller, to be ready to steer the vessel by its means should the wheel tackle by any accident give way; the captain takes his place by the wheel-house, ready with his bell to communicate with the engineer; the vessel plunges into the broken and raging waters, she heaves and falls, rolls from side to side, and labours as if she were in a heavy sea, the engine is eased, and the steamer is carried forward with frightful rapidity. Sometimes she appears to be rushing headlong on to some frightful rock that shows its bleak head above the white foam of the breakers; in the next instant she has shot by it and is making a contrary course, and so she threads her way through the crooked channel these mad waters are rushing down. A few moments suffice for this, and the smooth green waters are reached again, then all breathe freely, for none but old and experienced pilots can run the great Rapids of Lachine but with bated breath. A slight Rapid called Norma Rapid is then passed through, and after shooting under that great monument of engineering skill, the Victoria Bridge, and past the Canal Basin, the steamer lands her passengers at one of the wharves at about 9 o'clock, just in time and with a good appetite for breakfast.

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Piano.....from Professor.....according to his Fees		
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Drawing in crayon and Water-colors	10.00	
Oil and Grecian Painting	25.00	
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Foreign Languages from Professor.... according to his Fees		
Private Room	25.00	

The uniform, which is worn only on Sundays and Thursdays, consists of a maroon Merino dress for winter, and a white Marseilles for Summer, with a black Alpaca Tunic, which is the same for both uniforms. The materials can be supplied and made up at the Institution if paid for in advance.

Each pupil should also be provided with a toilet box, a work box, sufficient changes of linen, six table napkins, six towels and a black and white tulle veil.

Parents residing at a distance will please furnish sufficient funds to purchase such clothes as may be required, also material for Drawing, Fancy Works, &c.

All letters should be prepaid, and are subject to the inspection of the Directress; all books, before being allowed circulation, must be submitted to her supervision.

There is an additional charge of $26.00 for those who spend the vacation at the Institution.

Pupils are admitted at any time of the year, the charges dating from their entrance.

No deduction will be made for partial absence or for withdrawal from the Institution before the expiration of a quarter.

Pupils cannot be admitted without recommendation.

N. B.—Parents, before making the costume dresses and veils, will oblige by asking the necessary information from the Teachers.

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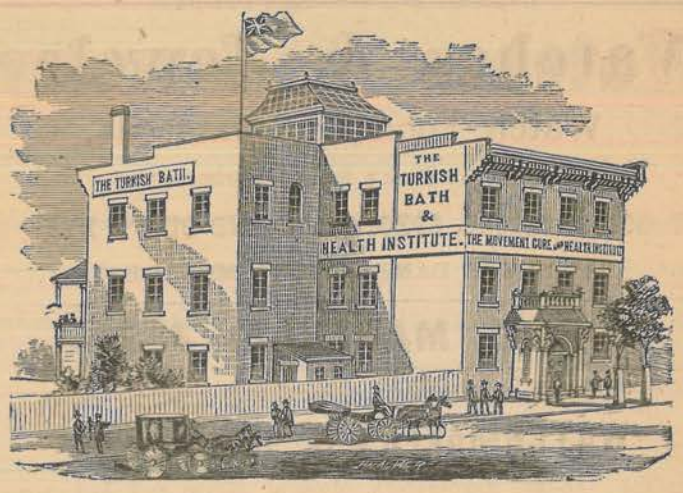

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