HAND-GUIDE

TO

MONTREAL,

QUEBEC and OTTAWA

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HAND-GUIDE

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WITH

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MONTREAL.

It is known that the history of this City dates back to the time when the redman reigned on the banks of the St. Lawrence. It was founded in 1642, not far from the site of the early Indian village of Hochelaga, and its first name was Ville-Marie. It subsequently took that of *Mount Royal*, from the grand elevation which immediately overlooks it, now so well known as the mountain. It is situated on the magnificent St. Lawrence, in view of St. Helen's Island, Isle Ronde, Isle aux Fraises, Moffatt's Island, and St. Paul's or Nun's Island, latitude 45°30'21 N., longitude 72°33'30 W. Population of latest census, 160,000 inhabitants. The City Corporation consists of a Mayor and twenty-seven members, designated Aldermen.

The city improvements are rapidly extending, and a large extent of mountain property has been lately secured with a view to constructing a Public Park on a scale and with surroundings which will not be surpassed on the continent of America.

Besides the many churches, convents, colleges, charitable institutions, all of which are referred to in detail

After seeing the Church of Notre-Dame, Mount Royal Cemetery, and the other familiar sights of Montreal, we would invite the inquisitive strangers to pay a visit to the celebrated

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MONTREAL.

in the following pages, there are several establishments in this city to visit, which would well repay the business man, the lover of science, and the friend of progress. Amongst those are the City Gas Works, Water Works, Gould's extensive Mills, Hudon's Cotton Factory, Redpath's Sugar Factory, the Natural History Society's Museum, the Mechanics' Institute, the Mercantile Library, and the Geological Museum.

The hotel accommodation may be said to be respectable in extent and quality, the principal establishments being the St. Lawrence Hall, the Offawa, the Albion, and the Montreal House; but a grand enterprise in this line has now been realized by the construction of the Windsor Hotel, in a fashionable and otherwise most desirable locality, at the very base of the mountain. This building, in the Italian style of architecture, will be 250 feet square, with a tower on the Peel and Dorchester Street Corner. From the side walk to the top of the balustrade, which will surmount the roof of the building proper, the height will be 100 feet, and to the top of the tower 140. The several fronts will be of cut stone: there will be four hundred rooms, and accommodation for one thousand guests. The dining-room will be on the second story—dimensions 132x52 feet; the ladies' ordinary or dining-room will be 56x42. Leading to the large dining-room will be a nice passage 112x30, divided by a row of columns. In this will be an alcove for a band, and here guests will promenade in the evening.

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General Agent Dominion of Canada, 143 St. James Street. The rooms are all of good size and well lighted, a wide court giving light to the inner rows. There will be a number of suites of rooms, each furnished with a bath, wardrobe, &c.; also a stylish bridal suite. Guests will be conveyed to the different flats by elevators; but for elderly people and others who do not care to be located up stairs, there will be plenty of rooms on the office-flat. The hotel will be heated with steam throughout. The system of communication will be by electric bells to an office, whence a clerk will convey the orders to the several departments. It is stated on authority that the appointments of the Windsor will be equal, if not superior, to any hotel on the continent, and that it will be fully completed during 1877, and at a cost of not less than half a million dollars.

'On approaching the City of Montreal by water, the stranger's eye is soon attracted by the long line of cutstone buildings which front the river, and which are alike solid and elegant in style; and as he nears the shore, he is also led to admire an extensive range of wharves, built of first-class limestone, and unsurpassed in strength and workmanship by any in America, perhaps in the world.

It would be simply improper to close this sketch without referring to the stupendous Victoria Bridge, spanning the St. Lawrence from the western extremity of the city. The cost of this tubular wonder was not less than Eight Millions of Dollars. There are 25,000 tons of stone, and 7,500 tons of iron embedded in it; the contents of its masonry are three millions of cubic feet, and its total length from bank to bank is 10,284 feet, or about fifty yards less than two English miles.

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Do.	Five	Cent	S	-	-	_	4	"
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Do. Sixper	ice	-	-	-	-	-	12	"
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AN ADVICE TO THE STRANGER.

In arriving in Montreal, the visitor should by all means get the Hand-Guide and Map of the City, in which he will find carters' tariff and rates of money. Be sure also and get your American paper exchanged for Canadian, as some stores would take the advantage of charging you double for any goods you might purchase. Also, to prevent this, we give you in this book a list of the principal stores where you will be certain to get the value of your money. We advertise none but those we can strongly recommend.

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Candscape Photographer,

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BY THE HOUR.

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

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

BAGGAGE.

For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle.....10 cents. But no charge shall be made for travelling bags, values, boxes or parcels which

passengers can carry by the hand.

SEC. 12.—Each coachman shall provide and carry about him cards in the form prescribed by the Police Committee, containing the number and tariff of his vehicle, and such information as the Police Committee may direct; and such coachman shall give one of such cards to any passenger applying for the same.

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MONTREAL.

Roman Catholic Institutions and Churches.

PARISH CHURCH OF VILLE-MARIE.

CATHEDRAL OF MONTREAL.

Generally, but improperly, called by British residents the French Cathedral—is, in point of dimensions and area, the pride of Montreal. The great towers seen from afar off bear no inconsiderable resemblance to that of Notre Dame on the banks of the Seine. stone of the edifice, which is built in the perpendicular gothic style of the middle ages, was laid on the 3rd September, 1824, and it was opened for public worship in 1820. It was originally intended to make it much larger that it is at present. The height of the towers is 220 feet; the rear window at the high altar, which is filled with beautiful stained glass, is 64 feet high and 33 feet wide. The Church is capable of accommodating over seven thousand persons. In the north-east tower is a fine chime of bells, and in the north-west tower is placed the largest bell in America, cast expressly for this Church and weighing 29,400 lbs.; its sound is very remarkable. This tower is open to the public for a small fee; from the top a splendid view of the River St. Lawrence, the Island of Montreal, St. Helen's Island, Victoria Bridge, and the surrounding country, is presented. This Church is now undergoing repairs which will not cost less than \$50,000, to make it the finest church on the Continent of America.

CHURCH OF THE JESU,

situated on Bleury Street, is, in the opinion of many, the most beautiful Church edifice in America. style of architecture is the Round Roman Arch; it is 194 feet long, and 96 wide, but at the transept the transvelsal 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 frescoe representing the Crucifixion of our Lord. Higher up the center piece is a scene from the Apocalypse. On the ceiling of the sanctuary the Shepherds are seen adoring the new-born There are also in the Church several very fine paintings. The Church of the Gesu is attached to St. Mary's College, and both belong to the Jesuit Fathers.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

stands on an elevated site at the corner of St. Alexander and Lagauchetière Streets, and is one of the most striking objects visible on approaching the City. This large and commanding building is in gothic style of architecture; the length is 240 feet by 90 in breadth; the spire is 225 feet high. The interior is comfortably and handsomely fitted up, with room for over 5000 worshippers. Taken altogether, this is a splendid model of ecclesiastical architecture.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH,

on McCord Street, at the junction with Basin Street, is a handsome stone building in the gothic style of architecture, and will seat about 1,500 persons.

ST. JAMES' CHURCH.

This handsome building is situated on St. Denis Street. Erected on the ruins of the one destroyed by the fire of 1852, known as the Bishop's Church, which was of the Roman Ionic style, but altered in form and extended in length, is now built after the most admired specimens of the early pointed style; it is a fine example of what is sometimes called Christian architecture. The windows are of stained glass.

THE CANADIAN ST. PETER.

There is now in course of erection a Cathedral unequalled on the Continent, for size and imposing appearance. In 1852, the old Cathedral and Episcopal Palace which for so long had stood on St. Denis Street, were destroyed by fire. Shorly after, a Parish Church was built on the old site in the East End, and the Bishop removed to new and roomy quarters in the large and plain-looking brick mansion on Palace Street, which he now occupies. A few years later, by the purchase of a portion of the estate of the late Jacob de Witt, and a section of ground from the Fabrique of the Parish of Notre Dame, used as a cemetery, Bishop Bourget had under control a large block of land in an elevated position, situated in the West End, adjoining his Palace, and very suitable for the erection of a giant Cathedral. He shaped his plans accordingly, and the Catholics in his diocese, gradually becoming wealthy, afforded him an opportunity to indulge in the ambitious project of erecting an edifice which would rival the New York Cathedral in size and magnificence, and surpass all others in America. The Cathedral 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 have to go forty feet higher, 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. large dome will be the handsomest part of the Cathedral: it will be an exact copy on a smaller scale of the mighty dome of St. Peter's, and when completed will be 250 feet in height, 46 feet higher than the towers of the French Church in the Place d'Armes. The front entrance will be on Dorchester Street, and there will be no colonade by which to approach the edifice, as at St. Peter's, Rome; but the grounds are to be ornamented with fountains. &c.

NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES.

This fine and new Church, not yet completed, is situated on St. Catherine Street, in the east part of the City. It is also an ornament to the many Catholic institutions, and no visitor should fail to visit this fine edifice.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

CHRIST CHURCH CATHEDRAL

is situated on St. Catherine Street, corner of University; is a beautiful edifice in the Mediæval gothic style. The plan is cruciform, and is indeed a model of ecclesiastical style. The tower and spire, the latter of which is well proportioned and springs gracefully from the former, are the intersection of the four arms of the cross, and measure 224 feet in height. The Church is built of Caen stone and Montreal limestone. Length of building inside, 187 feet; width of nave, 70 feet; transept including tower, 99 feet. The upper stage of the tower contains a peal of bells, and the clocks are placed immediately above the corbel-table. The windows are good and copied from the best Mediæval English Churches. The front entrance is beautifully designed; in fact, the building is unequalled on this Continent.

ST. GEORGE'S CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)

is situated on Windsor and Osborne Streets. The material of the building is Montreal stone. The massive gothic entrance, attractive and beautiful, though without any profusion of ornament, with the modest symbols of Church and Crown, strong in their

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inherent right, is an excellent vestibule to a Church which bears the name of England's Patron Saint. The window tracery and chancel decoration are very tasteful. The transepts are 45 feet in length by 24 feet deep; the chancel and choir together are 46 feet deep. The gas pendants are of singularly beautiful workmanship; there are ten, five on each side, beside the one in front of the chancel. The utmost intelligence and forsight have been expended on every detail of this fine church.

TRINITY CHURCH (EPISCOPAL)

is a very elegant building situated on the north-west corner of Viger Square and St. Denis Street; is of the early English Gothic style of architecture, and is built entirely of Montreal stone. The building is 167 feet in length, by 76 in breadth, including the tower and chancel. Total height of tower and spire, 168 feet. The church will seat 1,250.

There are more episcopal Churches: the St. Thomas', on St. Mary Street; St. Stephens, Dalhousie Street; St. Luke, Dorchester Street; Church of St. James the Apostle, St. Catherine Street; Church of St. John the Evangelist, Dorchester Street; St. Mary's Church, Hochelaga.

AMERICAN PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH,

on Dorchester Street, built in 1855 6; is an exact copy of Park Church in Brooklyn, N. Y. Its length is 114 feet, and the width 86 feet. Has two towers, one being finished with a spire rising 200 feet above the street. Will seat 1,200.

ST. ANDREW'S (CHURCH OF SCOTLAND),

built in 1850, on Beaver Hall Hill. The building is of Montreal stone, with a tower and spire 180 feet high.

Interior dimensions, 90 feet by 65 feet. Will seat about 1000. Was destroyed by fire in 1869, but rebuilt according to the original plan.

The other Presbyterian Churches are Knox Church, Dorchester Street; St. Gabriel Street Church; St. Paul and Erskine Churches, the latter on Dorchester Street.

WESLEYAN METHODIST CHURCH

is situated on St. James Street. This is the largest Wesleyan Church in the City. It is an elegant building of the Florid Gothic style; its size is 111 feet by 73 feet. Will comfortably seat 2,500 persons; it contains a splendid organ. The windows (several of which are memorial windows) are filled with stained glass of most elaborate design.

FRENCH EVANGELICAL CHURCH

is situated on the corner of Craig and St. Elizabeth Streets, and is under the direction of the French Canadian Missionary Society. It is a handsome stone edifice of the Gothic order, and will seat about 300 persons.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH,

on Dorchester Street, is a plain, neat brick building in Gothic style; will seat 300.

ZION CHURCH (CONGREGATIONAL)

is situated on Beaver Hall Hill. Was built in 1846; is of the Doric order of architecture, and will seat about 1,400 persons. In 1868 the organ roof and tower were destroyed by fire; repairs were completed in May, 1869.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH (GERMAN PROTESTANT),

on St. Dominique Street, was erected in 1858. Cost \$7,000.

NEW JERUSALEM CHURCH (SWEEDENBORGIAN)

is situated on Dorchester Street, corner of Hanover.

THE SHERBROOKE STREET CHURCH (WESLEYAN.)

This building is entirely of Montreal stone. Cost about \$20.000. On the front is a tower and spire, rising to the height of 120 feet. Will seat about 500.

THE OTTAWA STREET CHURCH (WESLEYAN.)

Was open for public worship in 1846. It is 60 feet by 85 feet, and will accommodate 1000.

DORCHESTER STREET CHURCH (WESLEYAN.)

The style of architecture is English Gothic of the 13th century; it is 63 feet by 93 feet inside; will accommodate 800 persons; will seat about 500.

THE NEW CONNEXION METHODIST

have two churches known as Salem and Ebenezer Chapels; the first is situated on Panet Street, and the latter in Dupre Lane.

BAPTIST CHURCH,

Beaver Hall Hill, was opened for public worship in 1862. It is the early English Gothic style, surmounted by a tower, and is built entirely of stone. The edifice is 55 feet wide and 80 feet in depth. The front and rear windows are adorned with stained glass, filled in with religious emblems and mottoes. Cost of the church about \$50,000. Will accommodate about 1,000.

CHURCH OF THE MESSIAH (UNITARIAN)

is situated on Beaver Hall Hill. The style of architecture is the Bizantine. Accommodation is afforded for 800 persons.

SYNAGOGUES.

There are only two, one on Chenneville Street, occupied by the English-speaking Jews, and the other on St. Constant Street, occupied by the German Jews.

CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS.

THE HOTEL-DIEU.

This is the most extensive religious edifice in America; it is composed of the Church, Convent and Hospital. The grounds are surrounded by a massive stone wall, the circumference of which is one and a half miles. The physicians of the institution are the Professors of the French School of Medicine. Previous to the conquest the Hotel-Dieu was supplied with medicines and other necessaries by the French Government; at present the funds are derived from rents of lands, charible bequests or donations, and an annual grant from Parliament.

THE GREY NUNNERY,

also called Montreal General Hospital, is situated on St. Catherine Street west. Of the size of the institution, we may form an idea from the fact that at present it contains 139 nuns, known as Sisters of Charity, 37 novices, and 500 inmates, while over 5,000 visits are made annually to the sick and poor of the city, and from the dispensary over 10,000 prescriptions are given to the poor, gratis, during each year. In addition to their own establishment, and the visits of the sick, the Sisters have under their charge several other benevolent institutions, viz:

St. Joseph Asylum, on Cemetery Street, for the

reception of orphan boys and girls, which has 250 inmates:

St. Patrick's Asylum, connected with the St. Patrick's Church, which contains about 100 inmates. It was founded in 1839, solely for Irish orphans and aged persons. In connection with this asylum is an infant-school, also taught by the Sisters, which is attended by 450 pupils;

Nazareth Asylum, for the blind, and infant-school; is built on St. Catherine Street; has over 425 pupils and a

number of blind persons.

PROTESTANT INSTITUTIONS.

MONTREAL PROTESTANT ORPHAN ASYLUM,

situated on St. Catherine Street, is a stone building of very neat appearance, and has pleasant grounds attached. Children are not allowed to leave the Asylum before the age of eight or nine 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. There are also in the city upwards of 60 Societies, such as the German, New England, Irish Protestant Benevolent, St. Patricks, St. George's, St. Andrew's, &c., &c., which afford to their members, or others, relief, assistance or protection.

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PROTESTANT HOUSE OF INDUSTRY AND REFUGE,

is situated on Dorchester Street, near Bleury. The building is of brick, three stories in height, with basement. On the first story is the ladies' industrial department, and the general offices of the institution; the second story contains the Board-room and dwelling of the superintendent; the third story being fitted up as dormitories. Religious services are conducted in the Board-room, every Sabbath afternoon, by the clergymen of the city in turn.

THE PLEASANT PRIVES.

The drive around the mountain is certainly one of which it would be difficult, for natural beauty, to surpass. On a clear, bright day, the view from any point of the drive is magnificent; several hundred feet below is spread out a gorgeous panorama of ever-varying beauty, affording commanding and attractive views of the Canadian metropolis, and the great river of the North. Well stocked and highly cultivated farms attest the prosperity of the husbandman; comfortable homesteads, nestling 'mid a luxurious growth, dot the landscape; here and there broad belts of forest shade the view, and form a fringewood to the picture; looming up faintly shadowed in the distance, the far off hills of Vermont rear their summit, while like a silver thread winding through the valley, the majestic St. Lawrence flows onward to the sea, spanned at this point by the Victoria Bridge, one of the greatest modern specimens of engineering skill.

Handsome private dwellings, faced with gardens laid out with great taste, line the roadway and add to the beauty of the scene.

TO LACHINE.

The drive to Lachine (9 miles) is one of the greatest interest. Lachine is the summer residence of many Montrealers, and becomes famous by its annual regattas. It is noted as being the scene of a terrible massacre of the whites by the Iroquois Indians, in the year 1669, when over two hundred persons were burned alive. Caughnawaga, an Indian village, is situated immediately opposite, and is connected by a steam ferry.

The Lachine road leads along the bank of St. Lawrence and commands views of scenery of unsurpassed

beauty and grandeur.

TO LONGUE POINT.

Another favorite drive is in an opposite direction to the last, to Longue Pointe, passing through the village of Hochelaga. The river scenery in this direction is very fine, and of quite a different character from that west of the city. The villages of Longueuil, Boucherville and Varennes may be seen on the opposite side of the river.

THE LACHINE RAPIDS.

One of the most delightful, as well as most exciting experiences of the visitor to Montreal is the descent of the Lachine Rapids. A train leaves Bonaventure Station every morning at seven o'clock for Lachine (nine

miles), where a staunch steamer is in readiness, on which passengers may embark and return to the city; shooting the Rapids, and passing under the Victoria Bridge on the way. This little trip should on no account be omitted from the tourist's programme.

The time consumed is but little more than two hours, but the sensation of these two hours are such as will

not be forgotten during a lifetime.

The following description of the descent of the Rapids, taken from an American newspaper, will be found inter-"Here a boat came off from the village (the Indian village of Caughnawaga) and brings an Indian. He is a fine-looking man, and apparently about sixty years of age; he came on board to pilot the boat over the Lachine, which is the last but the most dangerous of the rapids. As the boat moves onward to the rapids, all the passengers are anxious to get a good position, in order to have a good view of the heaving, breaking and laughing waters. As we near the rapids, we appear to be running upon a small grass-crowned rocky island. Indeed the bow of the boat is so near that that it appears to be impossible to clear it; we look to see if the pilot is at the helm. Yes, there he stands, the captain at his post in front of the wheelhouse, and the Indian pilot with three other strong men at the wheel; and as we look at the calm countenance of the Indian, and see that his bright eye does not so much as wink, but is fixed steadily upon his beacon, whatever it may be, and the wheelsmen are fully under his control, we feel that, with his skill, care and knowledge of the way, we may banish fear from our thoughts. He guides the boat among the islands and rocks, over the rapids and through the intricate channels, as easily as a skilful horseman reigns a high spirited charger. As quick as thought the boat glides away from these rocks, which it appears impossible to avoid, but the pilot apparently is insensible to fear, though not to the responsibility that rests upon him. He is aware, and all are aware, that one false move and all is lost: for the current is so swift, the seas run so high, and the boat is driven so rapidly, that one touch upon a rock would shiver her to atoms. Although the passage of the rapids appears to be so dangerous, a sense of pleasure and excitement takes the place of fear."

THE VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The Victoria Bridge (built under the superintendence of the celebrated Robert Stephenson), the longest and largest bridge in the world, is that known as the tubular or beam bridge, and consists of a series of iron tubes resting on 24 stone piers, with a distance between each pier of 242 feet, except the centre opening, which is 330 feet in length. Its total length between the abutments is 6,600 feet, or a mile and a quarter. The bridge is approached by massive embankments, the one on the Montreal side being 1,200 feet, and that on the South shore 800 feet in length, which together, including the abutments, makes the total length of the bridge 9,084 feet, or nearly a mile and three-quarters.

The cost of this gigantic structure was \$6,300,000. In its erection 250,000 tons of stone, and 8,000 tons of iron have been used

iron have been used.

The following are the dimensions of the tube through which the trains pass, viz.: in the middle span, 22 feet high, 16 feet wide; at the extreme end, 19 feet high, 16 feet wide; the height above summer water level in the centre opening is 60 feet, descending to either end at the rate of one in 130.

The foundation stone was laid on the 22nd July, 1854, and the bridge was completed in 1860. It is used only for railway transit. No train is allowed to enter the bridge without a written permit from the proper officer, thus insuring exemption of collision or accident; the passage occupies about six minutes, though seeming much longer to the passenger, as it is somewhat cheerless. The river beneath the bridge has a swift current, and the piers are calculated to withstand immense pressure from descending masses of ice.

NELSON'S MONUMENT.

This ornament, erected in the memory of the hero of Trafalgar, stands in Jacques Cartier Square. The foundation was laid on the 17th of August, 1808.

A point of interest to visitors is Mr. Parks' Photographic Studio on St. James Street, within a few paces from the Hotel. Mr. Parks has gained a reputation for excellence of workmanship and for his reasonable charges, and the superiority of his pictures is clearly demonstrated by the fact that he holds several first-class prizes taken by him at the principal exhibitions in Canada. Should the tourist desire to carry away, as souvenirs of his visit, either a portrait of himself or a collection of stereoscopic views of the city and its surroundings, he would do well to visit Mr. Parks, his studio being well known as the place where the best views of the city are to be procured. The proprietor will always be pleased to welcome those who desire to visit his art gallery and inspect the choice specimens on exhibition.

Our Elegant Stores.

H. BEAUDRY & CO.

Dry Goodo, on Notre Dame Street, make a specialty in importing Laces, Shawls and French Bonnets, Silks, &c. They have also a Dress-making Department.

S. CARSLEY,

Dry Goods, Notre Dame Street. This is one of the largest and finest stores in Montreal, and it is known for a fact to be the cheapest in Canada. Any tourist that pays a visit cannot help buying, and find what he wants.

H. H. MERRILL,

Dry Goods, Notre Dame Street. This is the finest and and largest store in Canada, and is called by the Americans the A. T. Stewart of Canada. It well repays the tourist to pay it a visit.

DUBUC, DESAUTELS & CO.

First Prize Furriers, on Notre Dame Street. We would recommed the strnanger not to fail to pay a visit to their fine Show Rooms of Rich Russian Furs and a variety of ready-made Seal Skins, Ladies' Jackets, Gentlemen's Russian Lamb Overcoats, Silk Hats, &c., &c.

KEMP & CO.

Gentlemen's Furnishing Store, Notre Dame Street, where the tourist may be certain to find at a moderate price a variety of beautiful Gentlemen's Silk Underclothing, Silk Umbrellas, Scarfs, Handkerchiefs, Kid Gloves, &c., &c.

McMILLAN & CO.

Merchant Tailor and Clothier. This is the largest and best store in Canada, where a fine cut can be got, and a genuine suit of Tweed can be had for fifteen Dollars and upwards. No tourist should fail to visit that fine store.

Public Squares and Garden.

At the head of McGill Street, the Victoria Square is neatly laid out, the centre being occupied by a large fountain. Being comparatively a new square, the trees are yet but small. At the south end of the square is placed the beautiful bronze statue of Queen Victoria. This work of art is from the studio of Mr. Marshall Wood, and was presented to the city by His Excellency 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.

VIGER SQUARE OR GARDEN

is situated on Craig and St. Denis Streets. It contains three fountains, the largest one being in the centre of the square. Close by this fountain is a neat conservatory for the propagation of flowering roots, &c., for the decoration of this and other city squares. 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.

CHAMP DE MARS.

This spot, now the property of the Dominion Government, was formerly held by the Imperial Government, and used by them as a parade, or drill ground, for the use of the troops. It is 240 yards long by 120 wide, and is perfectly level. On the embankment, next to Notre Dame Street, a range of stairs extends along the whole length of the parade for the accommodation of citizens during the public reviews, &c.; along the upper part of the stairs is a broad terrace which serves as an agreeable promenade. It is situated immediately in rear of the Court House.

MOUNT ROYAL PARK.

The city has recently acquired a large property on the slope of the Mountain, for the use of the citizens as a Public Park, which for beauty and variety, for its accessibility to the city, for size, and for the magnificence of the prospect which it commands, stands unrivalled in the world.

W. S. WALKER,

IMPORTER OF

DIAMONDS,

Fine Watches and Jewellery

ENGLISH AND FRENCH CLOCKS,

SILVER AND SILVER PLATED WARE,

JET GOODS, &c., &c.,

No. 321 Notre Dame Street,
MONTREAL.

(OPPOSITE THE SEMINARY CLOCK.)

Watches, Clocks, Musical Boxes and Jewellery cleaned and repaired.

Enmbert's Museum

No. 301 Notre Dame, MONTREAL.

FINE ART GALLERY.

LIFE-SIZE MODELS OF CELEBRITIES.

MAGIC LANTERN, MICROSCOPE, AND POLARISCOPE ENTERTAINMENT.

 $\begin{tabular}{ll} \textbf{Medals-Bronzes-Statues-Curiosities-Antiquities}\\ \textbf{Minerals-\&c.} \end{tabular}$

MUSIC BY VARIOUS ARTISTS.

The Best Place of Amusement in Town.

TICKETS OF ADMISSION:

Adults, 25 Cents; Children, 10 Cents.

These Tickets being for their full nominal value in payment of any purchase made at the

omand bazaar,

The ADMISSION is really FREE.

T. SARONY-LAMBERT.

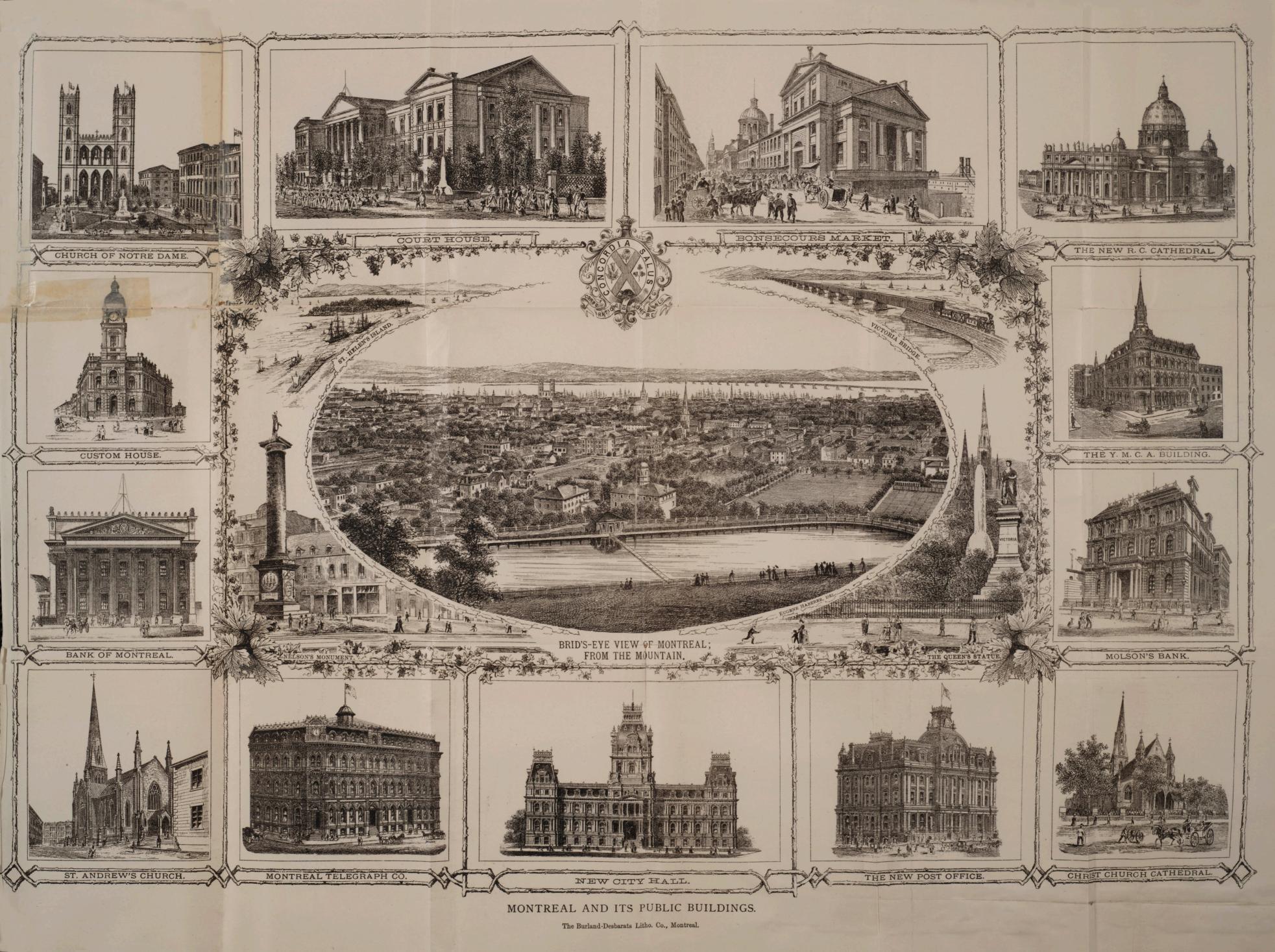
Public Buildings.

THE COURT HOUSE.

This building, situated on Notre Dame Street, is after the Grecian style of architecture, and is, 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. There is now in course of erection a new Court House, which will be called City Hall, and which, it is said, will be the finest building in Montreal, perhaps in America.

CUSTOM HOUSE.

The new Custom House is the splendid building erected by the Royal Canadian Insurance Company, and which the Government, in 1870, purchased for \$200,000, the splendid oak furniture and fittings, safes, &c., being transferred with the property. Alterations were made to make it suitable for its new purposes. There are three principal entrances, one, and the most imposing, being that by the stone portico facing on Custom House Square, and the other two being from Commissioner Street and Common Street, respectively. Entering by this main entrance the landing-waiting offices are on the left hand side, and the warehouse offices on the right. Immediately adjoining the former is the surveyors'



Passing through the landing-waiters' room, we to the offices of the sampler and weigher, and the surveyor. The first offices on the second story are e of the collector, a large room for the clerks and the may be used as a waiting-room; adjoining it the blic offices of the collector, and again adjoining this rivate office, all of them neatly fitted up. The ware-using apartments are exceedingly spacious and combined to the collectors worked by steam power are ed in taking packages to the different flats.

BONSECOURS MARKET

'equal, if not superior, to any building of the kind in merica. It is of the Grecian Doric style of architecre; the cost of its erection was about \$200,000. One ilf of the upper portion of this building is occupied by e offices of the Corporation and the Council chamber, his building is the first to attract the attention of the urist as he approaches the city from the river. It has a extensive frontage on the river side, and is three ories in height, with a lofty dome.

MERCHANTS' EXCHANGE.

This building is three stories high, with basement and finished attics. The ground floor is divided into large flouble 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 third and fourth are occupied as offices, a portion of the latter being used as a residence for the keeper. The building is heated with

steam. The facades are cut stone, the principal one, facing on St. Sacrament Street, being in the Italian style, with main entrance in the centre.

CORN EXCHANGE.

This building forms the corner of St. Sacrament, St. John and St. Alexis Streets. It is three stories in height, the upper one being equal in height to the two lower ones. The lower story and a portion of the second is of dressed Montreal Stone. The upper portion is of red brick, with stone dressing. The upper flat is fitted up as an elegant and spacious Hall for the transaction of business, and is frescoed in a simple yet effective style. The room is well lighted with lofty windows on three sides. Adjoining this room is the Secretary's office and Board-room.

MECHANICS' INSTITUTE,

corner St. James and St. Peter Streets, is in the Italian style of architecture, and consists of three divisions; the centre having a portico with columns and rusticated pillows on lower story. The pillars and quoins are ornamented. In the second story is the reading room, which is supplied with all the leading newspapers and periodicals.

INSTITUTE CANADIEN.

This institution occupies and owns a building of cut stone, four stories in height, situated on Notre Dame Street. It was founded in 1844, previous to which the

French had not a single library in the city, nor a place where they could read, or meet together. It was incor-

porated in 1852.

There are several other public libraries in Montreal, as follows: Advocate's Library and Library of the Bar, founded 1827; Canadian Mechanics' Institute, founded 1857; Grand Trunk Reading Room and Library; Institut Canadien Français; Œuvre des Bons Livres, founded in 1844.

NATURAL HISTORY SOCIETY'S MUSEUM

is situated on University Street, and is built of white brick. On the ground floor is the lecture-room, library, committee-room, and residence of the keeper. second story, which is about 36 feet in height, contains the museum, which is surrounded by a gallery, and lighted by skylights Around the sides of the principal hall are cases containing birds, reptiles and quadrupeds. The centre is occupied by cases of mineralogical and geological specimens. In the galleries are specimens of shell-fish, corals and shells, of which a large collection of fine specimens are exhibited. The walls are hung with paintings, Indian dresses and curiosities, specimens of paper money, cases of coins, medals, &c. The principal attraction in the galleries is the Ferrier collection of Egyptian and other antiquities, collected by the Hon. James Ferrier during a tour in the East, and presented to the Society by him.

GEOLOGICAL SURVEY'S MUSEUM,

situated opposite the west end of Champ de Mars, is a plain stone edifice, three stories in height. It is open from 10 a.m to 4 p.m, and is free to all.

THE NEW POST OFFICE.

on the corner of St. James and St. François Xavier Streets, has a frontage on St. James Street of 120 feet, and its depth from St. François Xavier Street to the Montreal Bank building will be 95 feet. The height of the main building from ground level to the roof is 88 feet, and from the basement to summit of central tower 120 feet. The building is constructed of Montreal grey The style of architecture is the modern Italian. The facade on St. James Street is highly ornamented with cut stone pillars, pediments and carved portico. while the mansard roof is decorated with richly finished mouldings. The central tower is to contain a large illuminated clock with immense dial plate. The mansard roof is of wood and protected with iron and slates. The basement and first floor is constructed of fire proof materials, and the entire frame of the building is of iron, while the floors are laid with Baccerini cement, and well traversed with iron for preservation of the valuable contents of the building. It has cost about \$500,000.

VICTORIA SKATING RINK.

Skating is one of the most popular of the amusements pursued by the citizens of Montreal during the winter While the river St. Lawrence furnishes room for all who may desire to practice the art, still the violent storms often prevent its being practiced in exposed places.

To provide against this, several private rinks have been erected, the principal one being that known as the

Victoria Rink.

The building is 250 feet long by 100 broad, is built of brick and covered by a semi-circular arch-like roof fifty feet high in the centre. 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 stories in height, and contains on the lower floor commodious dressing and cloak-rooms and offices.

YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION BUILDING.

This building, situated on the corner of Craig and Radegonde Streets, is one of the finest in the City; it contains a reading-room which is free to all, and is a most elegant and cheerful apartment.

DOMINION TELEGRAPH COMPANY

is situated on St. François Xavier Street. This Company has connections with all places in United States and Canada, and with European lines. C. R. Hosmer, Superintendent; S. E. Garvey, Manager.

BANK BUILDINGS.

MERCHANTS' BANK OF CANADA.

This magnificent edifice, said to be the finest building for commercial purposes in America, is situated on the corner of St. James and St. Peter Streets.

BANK OF MONTREAL,

PLACE D'ARMES.

This magnificent building is situated on St. James Street, next to the new Post Office, and its Corinthian style of architecture is perfectly gorgeous. The entrance is by a portico supported by immense columns of cutstone. These are surmounted by a pediment. sculpture on the pediment is 52 feet long and weighs over twenty-five tons, there being twenty different pieces. The figures are colossal, eight feet in height for a human figure, and are placed at an elevation of fifty feet from the ground. The arms of the Bank, with the motto "Concordia Salus," form the centre of the group; on each side, vis-à vis, is seated a North American Indian. The other two figures are a settler and a 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 whole sculpture is in Binny stone. The work was executed by Mr. John Steele, R. S. A., Her Majesty's sculptor in Scotland.

MOLSON'S BANK,

situated on the corner of St. James and St. Peter Sts., is a magnificent building, built entirely of Ohio sandstone. It is three stories in height with a lofty basement. The style of architecture is Italian, and is highly ornamented.

BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,

situated on St. James Street, near St. François Xavier, is built entirely of cut-stone, and is of the composite style of architecture. The head of this Bank is in London, England. It was established in 1836, and was incorporated by Royal charter in 1840.

ONTARIO BANK

is situated on Place d'Armes. Is in the Italian style of architecture, four stories in height and built of Montreal limestone.

BANQUE JACQUES CARTIER.

The new building occupied by this Bank is situated on the east side of Place d'Armes, and is a well executed building in the modern French Renaissance style, four stories in height, with high mansard roof.

CITY BANK,

on Place d'Armes, is a plain, substantial stone building of the Doric order of architecture.

BANQUE DU PEUPLE,

is situated on St. James Street. It is a large building of cut stone, and is three stories in height. Above the windows of the lower story are four compartments, in which are placed emblems representing agriculture,

manufactures, arts and commerce, executed in bas-relief.

In addition to those described, the following Bank has its head-offices in this city:

City and District Savings Bank, corner of St. James and St. John Streets.

J. EVELEIGH & CO.,

Succesors to E. PERRY & Co..

Manufacturers of Frunks Falises and Bags,

371 NOTRE DAME STREET,

MONTREAL.

Oak-tanned Solid Leather Trunks and English Portmanteaus constantly on hand.

P. S .- Repairs promptly attended to.

CITY OF QUEBEC,

(WITH MAP.)

The second city of the Dominion, and has a population seventy-five thousand inhabitants; founded in 1608 Champlain, then the site of an Indian village called adacona. The form of the city is that nearly of a ngle, the plains of Abraham forming the base, and Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles the sides. It divided into two parts-Upper and Lower Towns. e Upper town is strongly fortified, and includes within gits limits the Citadel of Cape Diamond, which is the most midable fortress in America. The Lower Town is built upon a narrow strip of land which runs at the base of the Cape, and of the high grounds upon which Upper Town stands: and the suburbs of St. Roch's and St. John's extend along the River St. Charles, and to the Plains of Abraham. Quebec was taken by the British and Colonial forces in 1629, but restored to France in 1663. It was finally captured by Wolfe in 1759, and, together with all the French possessions in North America, was ceded to Great Britain by the treaty of 1763.

Quebec, including the city and suburbs, contains 174 streets, among the principal of which are the following:

ST. JOHN STREET,

which extends from Fabrique-street to St. John's-gate, in the Upper Town, and is occupied chiefly by retail stores.

ST. LOUIS STREET,

a handsome and well-built street, extending from the Place d'Armes to old St. Louis-gate, and occupied principally by lawyers' offices and private dwellings.

D'AUTEUIL STREET

faces the Esplanade and the grounds where the military were drilled, and is an elegant street mostly of private dwellings.

GRAND ALLEE, OR ST. LOUIS ROAD,

outside St. Louis-gate, and leading to the Plains of Abraham, is a pleasant and beautiful street, on which are many elegant villa residences.

ST. JOHN STREET

without, is also a fine street, occupied by shops and private dwellings. The principal street in the Lower Town is

ST. PETER STREET,

on which, and on the wharves, and small streets which branch from it, most of the banks, insurance companies, and merchant's offices are situated.

THE CITADEL,

on Cape Diamond, is one of the most interesting objects to visitors. The area embraced within the fortifications of the Citadel is more than forty acres.

The line of fortifications, enclosing the Citadel and the Upper Town is nearly three miles in length, and the guns with which they are mounted are mostly thirty-two and forty-eight pounders. Until the past few years there were five gates to the city, three of which, Prescott, Palace and Hope Gates communicated with the Lower Town, and two of which, St. Louis and St. John's gates, communicated with the suburbs of the same name. About three-quarters of a mile from the City are four Martella Towers, fronting the Plains of Abraham, and intending to impede the advance of an enemy from that direction.

DURHAM TERRACE,

in the Upper Town, is a platform commanding a splendid view of the river and of the Lower Town. It occupies the site of the old castle of S. Louis, which was burnt in 1834, and was erected by the nobleman whose name it bears.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN

fronts on Des Carriere-street, Upper Town, and contains an elegant monument, which was erected to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, in 1827. The height of this monument is 65 feet; its design is chaste and beautiful, and no stranger should leave Quebec without visiting it.

THE PLACE D'ARMES

is an open piece of ground around which the old Chateau of St. Louis, the Government offices, the English Cathedral, and the old Court House are situated.

THE ESPLANADE

is a beautiful piece of ground, situated between D'Auteuil street and the ramparts.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CATHEDRAL,

which fronts upon the Lower Town market place, is a very large and commodious building, but with no great pretentions to architecture. The interior is handsomely fitted up, and has several fine paintings by the old masters, which are well worthy of inspection. The church will seat 4,000 persons. It has a good organ.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH,

on St. Helen street, Upper Town, is a neat and comfortable building, and is capable of seating about 3,000 persons.

ST. ROCH'S CHURCH,

on St. Joseph and Church streets, in the St. Roch's suburbs, is a large and commodious building, and will seat 4,000 persons. There are several good paintings in this church.

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES,

on Notre Dame street, is one of the oldest buildings in the city. It has no pretentions to architectural beauty but is comfortably fitted up, and will seat over 2,000 persons.

PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

THE ENGLISH CATHEDRAL

is situated between Garden street and Ann street, and the Place d'Armes, Upper Town, and is a handsome

edifice, 135 by 75 feet, and will seat between 3,000 and 4,000 persons. This church, which was erected in 1804, has a good organ, and is neatly fitted up.

TRINITY CHURCH,

situated on St. Nicholas Street, Upper Town, is a neat cut-stone building, erected in 1824. It is 74 by 48 feet, and the interior is handsomely arranged.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL,

is situated on St. Vallier-street, St. Roch's, and is a neat plain structure, which will seat about 500 persons.

ST. PAUL'S, OR THE MARINER'S CHAPEL,

is a small building near Diamond Harbor, designed principally for seamen.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH,

in connection with the Church of Scotland, is situated on St. Ann-street, Upper Town. The interior is well fitted up, and will seat over 1,200 persons.

ST. JOHN'S FREE SCOTCH CHURCH

is situated on St. Francis-street, Upper Town. It is a neat plain structure, and will seat about 600 persons.

THE WESLEYAN CHAPEL,

on St. Stanislas-street, is a handsome Gothic building, erected in 1850. The interior is well fitted up, and it has a good organ. It will seat over 1,000 persons.

THE WESLEYAN CENTENARY CHAPEL

is situated on d'Artigny-street, and is a plain but substantial edifice.

THE CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

on Palace-street, Upper Town, is a neat building, of cutstone, erected in 1841, and will seat about 800.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH,

on St. Ann-street, Upper Town, is a neat stone building, and will accommodate over 400 persons.

The other principal public buildings worthy of notice are:—

THE HOTEL-DIEU,

hospital and church, which front on Palace-street, Upper Town, and, connected with the cemetery and garden, cover an area of about ten acres. The buildings are spacious and substantial, and the hospital has beds for about sixty sick persons.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL

is situated on the River St. Charles, in the St. Roch's wards. The hospital, convent, and church are a handsome quadrangular pile of stone buildings, well adapted to the purpose for which they are designed.

THE URSULINE CONVENT,

situated on Garden-street, Upper Town, was founded in 1641. A number of fine paintings are to be seen here, and application for admission should be made to the Lady Superior.

THE UNIVERSITY OF QUEBEC

fronts on Hope-street and the market-place, Upper Town. The buildings, which are of massive grey stone, form three sides of a quadrangle, and have a fine garden in the rear.

THE COURT HOUSE AND THE CITY HALL

are substantial stone buildings, situated on St. Louisstreet, and well adapted to their respective purposes.

THE GAOL

is situated at the corner of St. Ann and St. Stanislausstreet, Upper Town. It is a massive stone building, and cost about £60,000. It is in a healthy location, and is well adapted to the purpose for which it was designed.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL,

situated in St. Roch's ward, on the River St. Charles, is intended for the use of sailors and emigrants, and is a beautiful stone building of four storeys. It was erected at the cost of \$15,000, and will accommodate about 400 patients.

THE LUNATIC ASYLUM,

is situated at Beauport, two and a-half miles from Quebec, and is an extensive building, enclosed in a park of about 200 acres.

THE MUSIC HALL

is a handsome cut stone edifice, situated on St. Louis-street, Upper Town.

ALBION HOTEL

PALACE STREET,

ONEBEC.

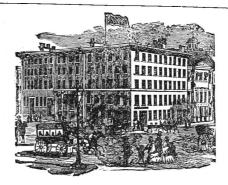
W. KIRWIN, PROPRIETOR.

This old and well-known Hotel has been entirely refitted and refurnished all through.

The undersigned, thanking the travelling public for the patronage already bestowed upon him in the past, hopes by a strict attention to the wants of his guests, to merit a continuance of the same in the future.

W. KIRWIN,

PROPRIETOR.



ST. LOUIS ROTEL

St. Louis Street, QUEBEC.

This Hotel, which is unrivalled for size, style and locality in Quebec, is open throughout the year for pleasure and business travellers. It is eligibly situated in the immediate vicinity of the most delightful and fashionable promenades—the Governor's Garden, the Citadel, the Esplanade, the Place d'Armes, and Durham Terrace—which furnish the splendid views and magnificent scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated, and which are unsurpassed in any part of the world.

The proprietors, in returning thanks for the very liberal patronage they have hitherto enjoyed, inform the public that this Hotel has been thoroughly renovated and embellished, and can now accommodate about 500 visitors; and assure them that nothing will be wanting on their part that will conduce to the comfort and enjoyment of their guests.

THE RUSSELL HOTEL COMPANY, Proprietors. WILLIS RUSSELL, President.

As the Seat of French Power in America, until 1759, the great fortress of English Rule in British America, and the key of the St. Lawrence—Quebec must ever possess interest of no ordinary character for well informed tourists. Living is comparatively cheap, and Hotel accommodation equal to Montreal in every respect.

A city crowning the summit of a lofty cape, must necessarily be difficult of access: and when it is remembered how irregular is the plateau on which it stands, having yet for thoroughfares the identical Indian paths of Stadacona, or the narrow avenues and approaches of its first settlers, in 1608, it would be vain to hope for regularity, breadth and beauty in streets, such as modern cities can glory in. It is yet in its leading features a city of the 17th century—a quaint, curious, drowsy, but healthy location for human beings; a cheap place of If you like a crenelated fort with loop-holes, abode. grim-looking old guns, pyramids of shot and shell, such is the spectacle high up in the skies in the airy locality called the Upper Town. Some hundred feet below it, appears a crowded mart of commerce, with vast beaches, where rafts of timber innumerable rest in safety, a few feet from where a whole fleet of Great Easterns might float secure on the waters of the famed river. two main roads outside the City, the St. Foy and St. Louis roads, are lined by the country seats of successful Quebec merchants, judges, professional men, retired English officers, &c., &c.

On his way from the St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-street, the tourist notices, a few steps to the west, the antiquated one-story house, where Brigadier General Richard Montgomery was laid out, after being found in his snowy shroud at Pres-de-Ville, 31st December, 1775. After passing the drill shed, the Military Home, the Ladies'

Protestant Home, facing St. Bridget's Home, and adjoining the area which the Quebec Seminary intend to lay out as a Botannical Garden, the Jehu, amidst most miraculous details of the great battle, soon lands his passengers on the Plains of Abraham, close to the little monument which marks the spot where Wolfe, the British Hero, expired, near to the well from which water was procured to moisten his parched lips. moments more brings one to Mr. Price's Villa. Wolffield. where may be seen the rugged path up the St. Dennis burn, by which the Highlanders and the British soldiers gained a footing above, on the 13th September, 1739:destined to revolutionise the new world—the British, guided by a French prisoner of war, brought with them from England (Denis de Vitré, an old Quebecer,) or possibly by Major Stobo, who had, in 1758, escaped from a French prison in Quebec, and returned to his countrymen the English, accompanying Saunders' fleet to Quebec. The tourist next drives past Thornhill, Sir Francis Hincks' old home, when premier to Lord Elgin. Opposite appears the leafy glades of Spencer Wood, so grateful a summer retreat that my lord used to say, "There he not only liked to live but would like to rest his bones." Next comes Spencer Grange, then Woodfield, the beautiful home-stead of the Hon. Wm. Sheppard in 1840, and of the late James Gibb for many years The eye next dwells on the little rustic chapel of St. Michael embowered in evergreens, then villas innumerable are seen, that is if you enter beyond the secluded portals of Sous tes-Bois -- Benmore, Colonel Rhodes' country seat, Clarmont, Bouvoir, Kilmarnock, Cataraqui, Kelgraston, Kirk-Elia, Meadow Bank, &c., until after a nine miles' drive, Redclyffe closes the rural landscape. Redclyffe is on the top of the cape of Cap

Rouge, where many indications yet mark the spot where Robertval's ephemeral colony wintered as far back as 1541. The visitor can now return to the city by the same road, or select the St. Foy-road, skirting the classic heights where General Murray, six months' after the first battle of the Plains, lost the second, on 28th April, 1760—the St. Foy church was then occupied by the British soldiers. Next comes Holland House, Montgomery's head-quarters in 1775, behind which is "Holland Tree," overshadowing as of yore, the graves of the Hollands.

The tourist shortly after detects the iron pillar, surmounted by a bronze statue of Ballona, presented in 1855 by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, intended to commemorate this fierce struggle.

In close proximity appear the bright parterres or umbrageous groves of Bellevue, Hamwood, Bijou, Westfield and Sans Bruit, the dark gothic arches of Findlay Asylum, and the traveller re-enters by St. John Suburbs, with the broad basin of the St. Charles and the pretty Island of Orleans staring him in the face. Drive down next to see Montmorenci Falls, and the little room which the Duke of Kent, Queen Victoria's father, occupied in 1791. A trip to the Island of Orleans, in the ferry, will also repay the trouble; it costs very little; half an hour of brisk steaming will do it cross to St. Joseph, Levi, per ferry steamer, and go and behold the most complete, the most formidable, as to plan, the most modern earthworks in the world. Drive to Lake Beauport, to luxuriate on its red trout, then to the Hermitage, at Charlesbourg. Step into the Chateau Bigot; sit down, like Volney, amidst the ruins of Palmyra, and meditate on the romantic though unhappy fate of darkeyed Caroline, Bigot's Rosamond.* You imagine you have seen everything; not so, my friend! tell your driver to let you out opposite Ringfield, on the Charlesbourg road, and the obliging proprietor will surely grant you leave to visit the extensive earthworks behind his residence, raised by Montcalm in 1759—so appropriately called Ringfield; hurry back to town in time to spend the evening agreeably at the Morrin College, in the cosy rooms of the Literary and Historical Society, and retire early, preparing yourself for the great campaign of the morrow.

TO THE LAKES! TO THE LAKES!

Here are a few of them: Lake Calvaire, at St. Augustin; Luke St. Foseph, Lac à la Truite, Lake Philippe, Lake Faune, Snow Lake, Lac Blanc, Lac Sud-onest, Lac Vincent, Lac Thomas, Lac Claire, Lac McKenzie, Lake Sagamite, Lake Burns, Lake Bonnet—all within a few hours drive from Quebec, with the exception of Snow Lake. It is not uncommon to catch trout weighing from 12 lbs. to 20 lbs. in Lake St. Joseph and Snow Lake during the winter months.

We feel sure our reader, whatever his pretentions may be as a traveller, will be delighted with the ancient city of Quebec, and have a satisfactory feeling of pleasure within himself for having included it in the catalogue of places he has put down as worthy of a visit in his tour through Canada. The scenery outside the City, and all

^{*} You will peruse Caroline's pathetic tale in that repository of Canadian lore, Maple Leaves, which you will find a trusty guide for objects without the City. At the beautiful residence of the author of that work (Mr. J. M. Le Moine,) may be seen many relics of Old Quebec, and no one more ready than he to impart information on the interesting events of early Canadian History, in the knowledge of which few are so well acquainted.

along the river on both shores, is exceedingly picturesque, every turn bringing a new and varied landscape into view, calculated to please the imagination, delight the eye, and satisfy the most fastidious in natural beauty.

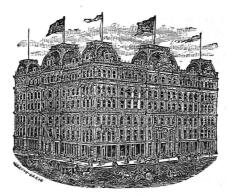
LAKE ST. CHARLES,

thirteen miles north-west of Quebec, is one of the most picturesque spots in Canada, and during the summer months is frequently visited on account of its Acadian beauty. There is a remarkable echo at the Lake which tarries some few seconds before repeating the sound uttered. It is then re-echoed, "as though the nymphs of the lake were summoning the dryads of the neighboring woods to join in their sport." To those who are fond of angling, the lake affords an ample supply of speckled trout.

THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCI.

In taking our departure from Quebec, and on our way down the river, we pass this celebrated cascade. These Falls, which are situated in a beautiful nook of the river, are higher than those of Niagara, being more than two hundred and fifty feet, but they are very narrow-being only some fifty feet wide. This place is celebrated for its winter amusements. During the frosty weather, the spray from the falls accumulates to such an extent, as to form a cone of some eighty feet high. There is also a second cone of inferior altitude, called the "Ladies' Cone," and it is this, of which visitors make the most use, as being less dangerous than the higher one. They carry "toboggins"—long, thin pieces of wood about 8 or 10 feet in length by I foot in width, turned up in front,-and having arrived at the summit, place them-

selves on these and slide down with immense velocity. Ladies and gentlemen both enter with equal spirit into this amusement. It requires much skill to avoid being capsized, and sometimes people do find themselves at the bottom, minus the toboggin. Visitors generally drive to this spot in sleighs, taking their provisions with them; and upon the pure white cloth which nature has spread out for them, they partake of their dainty repast, and enjoy a most agreeable picnic. They do not feel in the least cold, as the exercise so thoroughly warms and invigorates the system. There are men and boys in attendance, for the purpose of bringing down strangers who may desire to venture down the icy mountain, and to those who enjoy this kind of pleasure, it is great The drive to the Falls is very beautiful; the scenery on the road through Beauport, where the Provincial Lunatic Asylum is built, and back again being full of interest. The distance of these Falls from Quebec is eight miles. About two miles above the Falls is a curious formation on the river bank, called "the Natural Steps," being a series of layers of the limestone rock. each about a foot in thickness, and for about half-a-mile receding one above the other, to the height of nearly 20 feet, as regularly as if formed by the hand of man. They are a great object of wonder and curiosity, and, being so near the Falls, should certainly be included in the visit.



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The TREMONT, in point of luxury, convenience and comfort, has no superior in the country.

Prices have been reduced to suit the times to \$3.00, \$3,50 and \$4.00 per day.

20 An elegant Restaurant is attached to the house, with meals at moderate prices.

Rooms without board at \$1.00 and \$2.00 per day.

The TREMONT is a favorite stopping place for tourists from all portions of the country, and offers inducements to the traveller which cannot be surpassed. All rooms supplied with hot and cold water, electric bells, fire tests, &c. The House is practically fire-prof, every known human appliance being used to prevent conflagration.

JEWETT WILCOX,

Managêr.

OTTAWA.

THE BEAUTIFUL PLEASURE TRIP TO THE CAPITAL.

MONTREAL TO OTTAWA.

The best route from Montreal to Ottawa, the capital of the Dominion, is to take the train to Lachine, which leaves the Bonaventure Depot every morning (Sundays excepted) at seven o'clock, and there stepping on board the steamer PRINCE OF WALES, (Captain H. W. Shepherd) or steamer Princess, (Captain McGowan) sail up the river. By this last route we have a better opportunity of seeing the beautiful scenery of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Rivers, as they first meet. It is a bright morning and the sun glances slantingly along the majestic waters, tinging with golden light the tips of the wavelets as they rise, one after the other, to greet its rays. A faint mist like a delicate veil, spreads over the bosom of the river, on which one or two islets repose, as childhood sleeps on its mother's bosom, yet it does not conceal the enchanting beauty of the scene, but adds grace and loveliness to the charms, which it vainly strives to hide. is soon dissolved, and the light breeze which has sprung up carries it all away.

Away we go, stemming the current, and in due time we reach Ste. Anne's where are a succession of rapids which we avoid by going through a lock. More islets are here, round which the Ottawa bubbles and struggles

in its course, while the pretty village of Ste. Anne's reposes in quiet beauty upon the bank. This village is considered the starting point for the Ottawa River, by all orthodox voyageurs, as the last church on the island of Montreal is situated here, and is moreover, dedicated to their tutelary saint, from whom also the village takes Emerging from the canal, again we enter the Ottawa, having left the St. Lawrence far astern, after sailing about two miles, we find the shores recede on either hand to about eight miles wide, and this recession continues for a distance of ten miles, for we are in the Lake of Two Mountains, so called from two mountains on the north side rising four to five hundred feet from the water. The river divides here into four branches, that which you have just come up, another which diverges towards the north-east, and forms the western boundary of the island of Montreal, the third called the Deutchman's Chenal, and the fourth passing Vaudreuil round the Isle Perrot. There is the Isle Jesus, and beside it Pigeon's Island, on which are the ruins of an Indian village, also Isle aux Prune, lately purchased by Dr. Girdwood of Montreal. For the purpose of guarding against the incursions of the Indians, the French built a fort on the Island of Montreal, opposite to the village, but both village and fort have now fallen into decay, and large trees are growing inside the ruined walls of the latter. This property has been recently bought by the Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P.P., upon which he has built a beautiful villa, where he passes the summer months. miles further on we arrive at a fine new wharf named Oka, situated in the Indian village of the Two Mountains. This village is inhabited by the remnants of two tribes, the Iroquois and Algonquins, as the village of Caughnawaga, opposite to Lachine, is by a remnant of the Iroquois.

A Roman Catholic Church divides the 'settlements, as the people are all baptised in that Church. four chapels stand on the mountain side. The highest peak of the mountain is called Calvary, and on certain religious fetes of the Church it is frequented by both white and Indian. Now we stop at the villages of Como and Hudson. Both these villages are the resort of some of our Montreal friends who pass the summer months there with their families. At the head of the Lake of Two Mountains, the banks contract, so that the river is not more than half a mile in width, and it continues thus narrow, for about a mile, when there is again an expansion, for the length of nine miles, forming the Upper Lake of the Two Mountains. On the southern bank is the mountain Rigaud, where there is also a settlement of the same name. The river again contracts to the breadth of half a mile, and continues, sometimes broader; sometimes as narrow, until we reach Carillon. improvements have been made at this place by the Railway Company, by building new wharves and station houses, and here again the navigation is impeded by rapids. A railroad has been formed between the two stretches of navigable water, and by it we arrive at Grenville, whence we proceed by the steamer PEERLESS (Captain Bowie) or QUEEN VICTORIA (Captain Macdonnell), to Ottawa, which we reach about six o'clock p.m.

Yonder is a raft of wood coming floating down, manned by hardy voyageurs, who have built their wooden hut upon the timber Island they have made. Far, far back in the thick and dark woods, they have toiled through the inclemency of winter, gathering together the huge monarchs of the forest; far, far back, where the bears prowl, and the gaunt and hungry wolves "make night hideous" with their howlings; while the hardened snow has covered the ground many feet deep, and the frost spirit has

"Bound the waters in icy chains By a spell unseen yet strong."

and the cold is keen, cutting, and piercing, such a cold as can only be felt when the thermometer ranges 30° or 40° below zero; in this wild scene, in this severe season, they have toiled, felling the huge trees and fitting them for the market. And now, one by one they have launched the logs, and fastening them strongly together. have committed them to the river to bear them down. They have sent them rushing crib after crib down the slides, which have borne them along and plunged them again safely into the dark deep water. Refastened, and their hut rebuilt and their low masts with broad square sails all arranged, there they go night and day, watching the floating treasure which serves them for a habitation until they reach a market, where it is broken up and sold. Hardy, daring fellows are those voyageurs, simple and kind withal. Though their manners are homely, their hearts are warm. Heaven speed them down the rapids to a safe arrival and a profitable sale of their hard earned produce.

Both from Grenville and Carillon and half-way between them, are roads leading back into the mountains, for the great range commencing at Labrador and uniting with the Rocky Mountains runs through this country. The interior of this region is dotted everywhere with small lakes, which here and there form a variety to the scenery. In the township of Wentworth alone, there are upwards of sixty, plentifully stocked with red and grey trout, inviting the disciple of Isaac Walton to pursue his

favourite amusement. Lake Louisa, or Abbott's Lake, is perhaps most worthy of notice among them all, especially as it is more accessible than any. It is a beautiful sheet of water, clear as crystal, so that at the depth of twenty feet the pebbles which show the bottom may be It is surrounded by rocks and mountains, which here jut out far into the water, and there recede in indentations sometimes as deep as half a mile, forming pleasant little bays. The lake is about four miles long, by three in breadth, and is altogether the very fac simile of the largest of the lakes of the North of England. is abundantly stocked with fish, principally the grey trout or Zunge. The Red trout is also found in it, but not so plentifully. To reach it, we start from Carrillon in the train from Grenville, after engaging a buggy to meet us about four miles off. Then we proceed at right angles with the Railway, all the way through the township of Chatham, and a mile and a half into that of Wentworth. Here we are at Grenville on board the steamer, and traversing the waters of the Grand River, as the Ottawa is called; five miles from Grenville we stop at L'Original, where a stage awaits passengers going to the celebrated Coledonia Springs, a distance of some nine miles through a very interesting country, giving some very picturesque The springs are much frequented by invalids during the summer months, for the sake of the mineral waters.

As we hurry on with restless speed of steam, we have abundant opportunities of examining the picturesque banks of the river on both sides, until we come close up to the city.

About two miles below Ottawa, on the north side, the Gatineau empties itself into the Grand River. A few

miles up this stream the Canada Iron Mining and Manufacturing Company have erected very extensive furnaces for the purpose of smelting the iron ore, from This is likely to be a very important their Hull Mine. branch of trade in the new Dominion. See yonder, that white curtain hanging over the steep bank on the south As we near it, it changes and we see it is not a curtain, but a waterfall, being none other than the Rideau There it falls gracefully, as flowing drapery falls from the shoulders of a queen, a most beautiful sight. The body of water is not so large and the height of the fall, 30 feet, is not so great as to warrant the appellation grand but what it wants in grandeur, is amply made up in beauty. Gently, gracefully the water pours over, and mingles with that of the Ottawa beneath, with just as much noise as is necessary to add to the effect. We obtain a fine view of it as the steamer passes close by. Looking ahead, we now get a splendid view of the Parliament and Departmental Buildings, standing out so prominently on the bluff called Major's Hill. These buildings only required to be visited to be appre-All we can say is go and see for yourself, dear ciated. And now we reach Ottawa City, picturesquely reader. built upon three separate bluffs or ledges forming the river bank of the south side. Right before us is an imposing scene, second only to Niagara in grandeur and magnificence. The Chaudiere Falls are immediately above the city, and there with thundering cadence, the waters precipitate themselves down the precipice of forty feet in height, and gathering into a basin, boil, and seeth, and hiss, and whirl around in mad excitement, while the spray arises and the sun-beams gleaming upon it form an almost perpetual rainbow. A fine bridge spans the river just below the Fall, from which a magnificent view of them

Beside the Grand Fall there is also Little is obtained. Chaudiere on the northern side, and here a curious phenomenon presents itself. The great portion of the waters which precipitate down the latter, find their way underground, where none can trace them. like Ouebec, is divided into Upper and Lower Towns; although some make three divisions, adding the Middle and perhaps this last division has the advantage of being more correct. The Upper Town, as its name implies, occupies the highest part of the rocky banks, and the Middle and Lower Towns are contented with a less elevated position. The Rideau Canal joins the Ottawa River, through a gorge between the towns, by a succession of locks. This canal connects the Ottawa with Kingston and Lake Ontario, through a series of lakes and streams. It is 135 miles long and forms a tri-angle with the St. Lawrence and the Ottawa rivers. Upper terminus is about 180 miles from Montreal, while the Lower is 120 miles. A handsome bridge spans the gorge and forms a connection between the towns. a city, Ottawa has perhaps the most beautiful and picturesque situation of any in the Province. beside the magnificent Chaudiere, upon a rocky elevation, commanding a fine view of the surrounding country. as far as the eye can reach, it is almost equal to Ouebec itself.

The fine far-stretching campaign, opened up to a great extent by hardy settlers, who have cleared for themselves a home and farm; the villages nestling among the trees, the deep dark forests extending on either hand, as yet apparently untouched by the woodman's axe and the magnificent river, all command by turns the delighted attention, and call forth unmingled exclamations of pleasure. The city itself is well built,

1877.

The Ottawa River Navigation Company.



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UPWARDS.—Passengers by Day Boat for Ottawa, leave Bonaventure Depot by 7 a m. train for Lachine.

Passengers by Night Boat leave by 5 p.m. train for Lachine.

DOWNWARDS.—Passengers by Day Boats leave Ottawa at 7 a.m. and by Night Boats by 5 p ${\bf m}$.

Night Steamers downwards run the Lachine rapids. Baggage checked through. Meals and Staterooms extra.

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Freight taken for all parts of the Ottawa.

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Tickets, Single or Return, at Company's Office, or Grand Trunk Railway Ticket Offices.

R. W. SHEPHERD, President.

and the elevation of the ground has been taken advantage of, to heighten the effect.

The County Buildings, several banks, good hotels, and churches of various denominations are situated here.

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

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

On the bank of the Gatineau River are also situated the mills of the same name, the property of the enterprising firm of Gilmour & Co., under the able management of John Mather, Esq. These Mills are very complete, with all the necessary apparatus for sawing the timber into deals and boards, and preparing it for the market, taking it in its rough state from the river, squaring it off, and then discharging it back again to be made up into cribs and floated down to the Ottawa and thence to Montreal or Quebec.

Looking at the Ottawa altogether, it is perhaps one of the finest and most picturesque of all the rivers of Canada; and when we consider that it drains a counfry of about 80,000 superficial miles, we eannot but think that many more years will not pass over without a vast change for the better in the land. Clearances effected,

and comfortable farms and dwellings erected on a soil abundantly fertile, with still a background of unlimited forest for the successful prosecution of the lumber trade; when we look at all these facts, the conclusion to which we must inevitably come is, that PROSPERITY is written in legible characters upon the broad expanse stretching around us. The establishment of the seat of Government at Ottawa will also tend to open up the country, and the increase will be great.

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