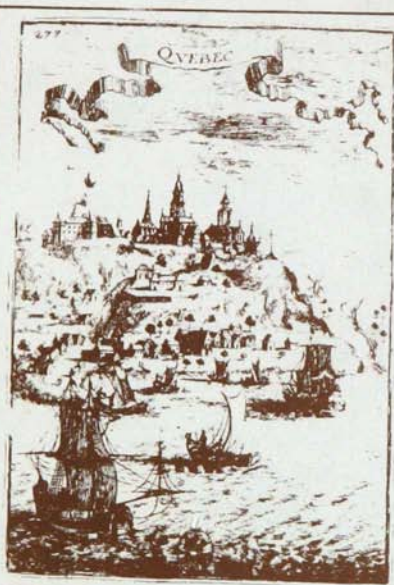


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THE
ALBION HOTEL
TRAVELLER'S GUIDE
FOR
RIVER ST. LAWRENCE
AND THE CITIES OF
Montreal, Quebec & Ottawa.

MONTREAL :

PRINTED BY A. A. STEVENSON, 70 ST. FRS. XAVIER ST

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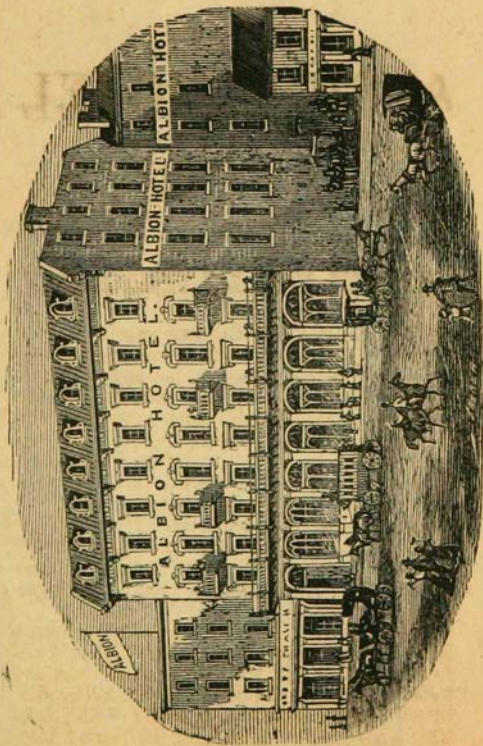
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1869.



NEW
ALBION HOTEL

McGILL STREET,
MONTREAL, CANADA.

The "NEW ALBION HOTEL," *the* largest Hotel in Montreal, has just been opened under the most favorable auspices.

Whilst the "*Old Albion*" has been long noted for the *strict attention* paid to its *numerous* guests, the "*New Albion*" takes its position as a *first class* Hotel, and is *really* first class in every respect, *except the charges*, which better suit the ideas and requirements of the majority of travellers, than many of the so called, "first class Houses," which deserve the title more through the *amount* of their charges than aught else.

Already the crowded state of the "New Albion" promises well for its future career; every thing associated with its construction has been carried out with artistic taste and systematic correctness.

The large Hall, commodious office, spacious Reading room, convenient Dining, Coffee, Wash Room, etc., etc., on the ground floor; and the Reception Room and Suits of SPLENDIDLY FURNISHED and THOROUGHLY VENTILATED LADIES' PARLORS, on the second floor,

will form no small luxury during the hot summer season. And, what is an exception to the general Rule in Hotels, the Bedrooms are all *well ventilated* and lighted, there not being a *dark room* in the House.

Being situated on the *widest* and *healthiest* street in Montreal, commanding a Magnificent View of the River St. Lawrence and the Victoria Bridge on the left, and a full view of the Victoria Square with its numerous "*Jets d'Eau*" and Mount Royal on the right, it cannot fail to commend itself to the travelling public.

From its situation on McGill Street, the great thoroughfare and commercial centre of the city, it cannot fail to be as the "*Old Albion*" has *always* been, a strong favorite with the Merchants of Canada.

Notwithstanding the very large outlay in building and furnishing the house, the old price of \$1.50 per day will not be departed from.

We therefore bespeak for ourselves a continuance of the patronage so liberally accorded to us during the past *twelve years*.

DECKER & CO.

HOURS FOR MEALS.

Week Days.—	Breakfast from	.....	7.30	to	10.00.
"	Dinner	"	.....	1.00	" 3.00.
"	Tea	"	.....	6.00	" 8.00.
Sundays.—	Breakfast at	.....	8.00		
"	Dinner	"	.....	1.30	
"	Tea	"	.....	6.00	

RAPIDS OF THE St. LAWRENCE,

AND PLACES OF INTEREST, WITH DISTANCES FROM
OGDENBURGH TO MONTREAL.

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

Iriquois, eight miles further, is a steamboat landing, on the Canada side of the river.

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

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

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

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

The Cornwall Canal commences about ninety miles above Montreal. It extends to Cornwall eleven and a half miles, overcoming forty-eight feet descent in the St. Lawrence.

Cornwall, one hundred and twenty miles from

Kingston, and eighty miles above Montreal, situated near the foot of the Cornwall or St. Lawrence Canal. This is a regular steamboat landing for American and British steamers.

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

At Coteau du Lac, 50 miles (by water) above Montreal, commences a rapid of the same name, extending about two miles.

Seven miles below this commences the Cedar Rapid, which extends about three miles. Then comes the Coteau, Cedar, Split Rock and Cascade Rapids, which terminate at the Head of Lake St. Louis, where the dark waters of the Ottawa by one of its mouths, join the St. Lawrence. These rapids in eleven miles have a descent of $82\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

Beauharnois is at the foot of the Cascade Rapids, at the termination of the Beauharnois Canal, twelve miles in length.

Caughnawaga, opposite Lachine, is an Indian village, numbering several hundred inhabitants.

Lachine, eight miles by land, (double that distance by water,) above Montreal, situated on Lake St. Louis, where enter the black waters of the Ottawa River, St. Lawrence presenting a greenish hue.

The Lachine Rapids, a few miles above Montreal are the last rapids of importance that occur on the St. Lawrence. They are now considered the most dangerous and difficult of navigation.

They are obviated by the Lachine canal, $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles in length, overcoming a descent of $44\frac{1}{2}$ feet.

And now the traveller comes to that architectural marvel, namely, the Victoria Bridge, spanning the noble St. Lawrence River, two miles long, the longest and largest Bridge in the world, after which the delighted traveller comes in full view of the city of Montreal.

CITY OF MONTREAL.

The traveller, in approaching the city from the river, is struck with the peculiar beauty of the large cut stone buildings which front the majestic river St. Lawrence, on whose banks they are reared, resembling in their solid masonry and elegance, the buildings of European cities.

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

This, the largest and most populous city in, and the commercial capital of the Dominion of Canada, was founded in 1642, under the name of "Ville-Marie," near the site of the Indian village, "Hochelaga." The name was afterwards changed to "Mount Royal," from the mountain which overlooks the city. It is situated on an island bearing the same name, in the combined embrace of the Ottawa and St. Lawrence—which latter river at this point is upwards of a mile and a half wide—180 miles S. W. of the city of Quebec, 420 miles N. of New York, and about 600 miles from the sea. It possesses, partly from its latitude

and partly from the great area of water with which it is surrounded, a mildness and softness of climate unknown to any other part of Lower Canada, is the largest and most fertile island in Canada, 32 miles long, $10\frac{1}{2}$ miles wide, (area, 197 square miles). The main branch of the Ottawa, which is the timber highway to Quebec, passes north of the island, and enters the St. Lawrence about 18 miles below the city; about one-third of its waters are, however, discharged into Lake St. Louis, and joining but not mingling at Caughnawaga, the two distinct bodies pass over the Sault St. Louis and the Lachine Rapids. The quays of Montreal are unsurpassed by those of any city in America; built of solid limestone, and uniting with the locks and cut stone wharves of the Lachine Canal, they present for several miles a display of masonry which has few parallels. Unlike the levees of the Ohio and Mississippi, no unsightly warehouses disfigure the river side. A broad terrace, faced with gray limestone, the parapet of which is surmounted with a substantial iron railing, divides the city from the river throughout its whole extent. There are over one hundred and ninety-five miles of streets and lanes in the city. But the visitor must not suppose that in 1812, the year of the war with the United States, things were as they now are. Not for twenty-five years after did a civic government provide for the wants of advancing civilization; not for twenty-five years did gaslights, or pavements, or hydrants exist. The long line of banks and stately edifices which now adorn Great St. James street, rise from an abandoned grave-yard, which in 1812, was bound-

ed by the crumbling city defences. In the same year, Notre Dame street, now flashing with plate glass and the piled stores of jewellery and brocade, was a narrow street of low, cozy, Canadian houses, one story and a-half-high.—the *sancta* of much genial grace and of an unbounded hospitality. The nocturnal reveller—and there was a good deal of revelry in those days—who slipped off the disjointed stones, mis-called *trottoir*, taunged mid-leg in the mud, in the palpable darkness, without hope of refuge in a street railway Car, or of help from a sleepy policeman. The old catholic parish church, which in early days gave a Catholic welcome to the churchless Protestant congregation, stood lengthwise in front of the present noble church of Notre Dame, grand in design, though somewhat marred by a too great severity of style. Montreal of the present day, with its palatial residences,—its places of public resort,—markets, numerous, convenient and ornamental—with its cathedrals, churches, colleges, convents, with its multiplied institutions and social improvements,—with a population of over 135,000 souls, is as superior to the Montreal of 1840 as the Montreal of 1840 was in advance of the Montreal of 1812; and yet at that time it was the commercial heart of Canada; the fountain of supply; the focus of mercantile energy and wealth; and was regarded as the grand end and aim—the promised prize of American conquest. It is favourably situated for intercourse with the United States and the other portions of the Dominion, being at the head of the ordinary navigation of the Atlantic, and at the foot of the grand chain of canals which connect the great lakes

Ontario, Erie, Huron, Michigan and Superior with the river and the ocean.

The city and suburbs are lighted with gas, and many of the principal streets paved with stone. From whichever side approached. Montreal and its vicinity (the wood-clad "Mount Royal" forming a magnificent background), with its numerous beautiful villas, orchards, and delightful drives, its grand spires and lofty towers, present, to the view of the beholder a vast, picturesque and grand panorama.

PLACES OF INTEREST.

Among the many substantial and elegant edifices in the city, may be mentioned.

Dominion Buildings, opposite the "Albion Hotel," McGill street.

Albert Buildings, corner McGill street and Victoria Square.

Victoria Square at the head of McGill street.

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

The Post Office, Great St. James street, a fine cut stone building, in the very heart of the (business) city. The dimensions are a front of fifty-four feet on Great St. James street, and one hundred feet on St. Francois Xavier street, with a height of fifty-seven feet.

The Mechanics' Institute, a very fine building situated on Great St. James street, of cut stone,

three stories high, built in the Italian style. The Lecture Room is tastefully finished.

The Mercantile Library Association, Bonaventure street.

Bank of Montreal, Great St. James street, opposite Place d'Armes, is an elegant cut stone edifice, with six massive ornamental columns, is one of the finest examples of Corinthian architecture to be found on the continent of America.

The City Bank, next to the above, in the Grecian style of cut stone, and worthy of note.

The Bank of British North America, Great St. James street, next to the Post Office, is a handsome building of cut stone, and built in the composite style of architecture.

Molson's Bank, Great St. James street, is a handsome structure, built of Ohio sandstone. *The finest* in the city. The shafts of the Doric columns of the portico (ground floor,) and those of the Corinthian columns forming the centre of the second story on the Great St. James street front, are of polished Peterhead granite, the red tint of which has a fine effect.

Bonsecours Market, St. Paul street, a magnificent pile of stone, in the Grecian Doric style of architecture: has a front of three stories on Commissioners street, cost about \$300,000, and is equal to any building of the kind in America. It consists of a large butchers' market, extending almost the whole length of the building, over which is a fine Concert Hall, the Council Room, and the various offices of the Corporation, including that of the Fire Alarm Telegraph, the

wires of which may be seen converging, to a circular frame on the roof, from all parts of the city. Beneath the butchers' market is a large basement devoted to pork, cheese, vegetables and fish, for the latter of which a separate portion has been allotted, and fitted up in the best style with marble slabs, fountains, drains, and thorough ventilation. Bonsecours presents a lively scene on market days, when the farmers congregate; the stranger is amused by the quaintness of their costumes, and the abundance of gestures they exhibit, as they press wares upon the customers.

McGill College, Sherbrooke street, is beautifully situated at the base of the mountain, and immediately in front of the Reservoir. This establishment owes its origin to the liberality of the late Hon. James McGill, who bequeathed the estate of Burnside and £10,000 for its endowment. Besides lecture, class and other rooms, it contains residences for the professors. Its different schools—Medicine, Law, Art, &c., bear a very high reputation. A new wing has lately been erected by William Molson, Esq., to be called the "Molson Wing."

Museum of the Natural History Society, University street, is a large brick building, in view of the English Cathedral. The managers have endeavored by all fair means to get together a very large and very good collection, particularly of the Canadian species. This institution is well worthy a visit.

Water Works.—The water is taken from the St. Lawrence about one and a-half miles above

the Lachine Rapids, where the elevation of the river surface is about 37 feet above the Harbor of Montreal. The Wheel-house at the termination of the aqueduct is worthy of notice. The water is admitted to and discharged from this building through submerged archways under covered frost-proof passages, extending above and below the building. There are two iron wheels, twenty feet diameter, and twenty feet broad. These wheels are upon the suspension principle, "high breast" or "pitch back," with ventilated bucket, but not having proved adequate to supply the city, in winter a steam engine has been put up at enormous cost to assist them. The reservoirs are excavated out of the solid rock, and have a water surface of over 90,000 square feet, 206 feet above the harbor, with a depth of 25 feet. The length is 623 feet, with a breadth of 173 feet, forming into two reservoirs by a division wall. The two contain about fifteen million gallons. The cost of aqueduct, machinery, pumping-main, and reservoirs, about \$1,800,000.

The Jail, St. Mary street, is a substantial stone building, surrounded by a high stone wall. It is comparatively a new edifice, and cost over \$120,000. Parties wishing to see the interior can do so by obtaining an order from the Sheriff, at the Court House, to that effect.

The Montreal General Hospital, Dorchester street, better known as the "English Hospital," on the corner of St. Dominique street, is an elegant and commodious cut stone building.

The Protestant Orphan Asylum, St. Catharine

street, is a neat stone building, and one of the most useful as well as the best conducted institutions in the city, and is sustained by the benevolence of private individuals.

The Ladies' Benevolent Institution, for the relief of widows and half orphans, is a large three storey building, in Berthelot street. It is managed solely by a committee of ladies.

The Theatre Royal, Coté street, is outwardly a very plain building, but the interior is handsomely decorated and well fitted up to seat about 1,750 persons. It is pretty well patronized by the lovers of Shakespeare, Tom Taylor, Bourcicault, &c.

The St. Patrick's Hall. This building is a fitting monument of the energy, taste and patriotism of our Irish fellow-citizens. The building has a frontage of 140 feet on Victoria Square, and 100 feet on Craig street and Fortification lane. The height from the street level to the cornice is 72 feet, and in the apex of the roof 92 feet.

Montreal Ocean S.S. Company's Office, belonging to Messrs. H. & A. Allan, situated at the junction of Common and Youville Streets, is a substantial and ornamental cut stone building. At the wharf below is generally to be seen two or more of the Company's steamers loading or unloading their cargoes alongside the large freight sheds erected for their accommodation.

Custom House Square, Common Street, in the centre of which stands the "Custom House," a rather diminutive stone building for the commercial metropolis of the Dominion of Canada.

In front of the building is a small enclosure filled with flowers and shrubs, and having a fountain in its midst.

Royal Insurance Building, at the junction of Common Street with Commissioners Street, the palatial magnificence of which cannot fail to attract the beholder, is a fine building, and a credit to the city, being erected in a most sumptuous style; the elevations are of a more or less elaborate design. The handsomest portion of the building is the tower, which contains a fine four-faced clock, and is surmounted by a cupola, covered with zinc in fish-scale pattern.

Central Hose Station, Craig street, a fine three story stone and brick building, at the corner of Chenneville street, has accommodation in the third story for the Chief Engineer; a Fireman's Hall on the second flat; the lower flat has a stable, hose, bath, telegraph, and other apartments.

Old Haymarket Square, Craig street, is a large unsightly open space at the corner of Radegonde street. At the lower end, near Craig street, is a drinking fountain of rather unprepossessing appearance.

Victoria Skating Rink, Drummond Street, a neat brick building, with stone dressings, and a roof of galvanized iron, having a frontage of 100 feet, and a depth of 250 feet, consisting of a large entrance hall, on each side of which there are dressing, hat and cloak rooms.

Grey Nunnery, or "General Hospital of Charitable Sisters," Foundling Street, was founded

in 1692, and after many vicissitudes became a flourishing institution. It is at present one of the most extensive charities, being a foundling hospital, as well as a refuge for the infirm. The premises are surrounded by a wall which extends as far back as Youville Street, so called in memory of one of the foundresses of the hospital.

St. James' Club House, corner of University and Dorchester streets, one of the finest buildings in the Dominion. The exterior is in keeping with the purpose for which it is intended, the principal facades being on Dorchester and University streets.

Zion Church (*Congregational*), Beaver Hall.—At the corner of Latour street. A neat building in the Doric style of architecture; is estimated to seat 1,250 persons comfortably. It contains one of the best organs in the city, and has lately been much enlarged by an addition in rear, consisting of Vestry and Committee rooms, and accommodation for the "Congregational College," which has been removed from Kingston, Ont.

Baptist Church (first), Beaver Hall Hill, on the corner of Lagauchetière street; a new and rather pleasing looking building, of a Gothic style; will accommodate about 750 persons.

St. Andrew's Church (*Scotch Presbyterian*) Beaver Hall Hill.—Is a beautiful specimen of the Gothic style of architecture; is an ornament to the city, and is worthy to be called an ecclesiastical structure. The tower and spire are good, the mouldings are bold and well cut, and the windows in keeping. The interior is well ar-

ranged and handsomely fitted up, and will accommodate upwards of 1,000 persons.

Church of the Messiah (*Unitarian*) Beaver Hall Hill.—Opposite the above is a plain and substantial edifice, in the Byzantine style of architecture. The tower is about seventeen feet square, and about 120 feet high. Over the west end entrance is a large rose window, and in the chancel another, both filled with highly decorated stained glass. The church, which is under the ministry of the Rev. John Cordner, affords accommodation for over 750 persons.

Church of the Jesu, (*R. C.*) Bleury Street.—This fine building is 230 feet long and 105 feet wide, with a transept 152 feet long. The roof is supported by double rows of columns, terminating with composite capitals. There are no galleries, with the exception of one for the organ which accommodates the students and pupils of the College. The height of the middle nave is 75 feet, and the width between the rows of columns is 40 feet. The height of the side naves is 34 feet. The rear wall of the chancel is octagonal, as are also the terminal walls of the transept. The chancel and transept are lighted by immense ornamental windows. There is accommodation for over 4,500 persons. The basement, unlike the generality of Roman Catholic churches, consists of a large amphitheatre and forum, capable of seating 3,000 persons. The height is twenty feet above the forum, and 11 in front. The entrance to the church is by two large handsome towers, which opens on a vestibule, 17 feet deep, and extending across the entire front of the church.

The Jewish Synagogue, Chenneville Street, is a plain cut stone building, the interior of which is beautifully fitted up in the Egyptian style.

Presbyterian Church of Canada, (*Free*), Coté street, is a neat and comfortably fitted up cut stone edifice. A high tin covered spire, and a flight of stone steps with iron railing in front, give it a very handsome appearance. Will accommodate about 1,000 persons.

French Protestant Church, corner Craig and St. Elizabeth street, is in size 60 x 40, and is of rough stone, with cut stone dressings, in the early English style of architecture, with pointed windows and an octagonal canopied spire. There is a basement under the entire length of the edifice, 10 feet high, well lighted and ventilated. The buildings in connection with and adjoining the church are a Bible Depository on Craig street, and the pastor's residence on St. Elizabeth street, both having cut stone fronts and pointed windows.

St. Stephen's Church, (*C. of E.*) Dalhousie street, in the style of the 13th century, and similar in appearance to St. George's, yet with somewhat less pretension. The interior is arranged in a neat comfortable manner. The church is about 100 feet deep, and will seat over 1,000 persons. A number of the sittings are free to strangers.

St. Luke's Church (*C. of E.*) Dorchester street. In the east of this street is a neat stone edifice, well finished within and without. This church was erected immediately after the great fire of 1852, and since that has been much enlarged. The building will seat about 800 persons.

French Mission Church (*Protestant*), Dorchester street, erected, as its name indicates, by the French Protestant Mission, is situated in this street near the corner of St. Urbain street, is built of brick, with stone dressing and slate roof, is in the Gothic style of architecture, and is 53 feet long by 30 wide. The pews are open, and afford accommodation for over 400.

St. John the Evangelist Church, (*C. of E.*), at the corner of St. Urbain and Dorchester streets, is a small brick building, with something of the Gothic style about it; is very neatly fitted up in the interior; a very handsome stained glass window is the principle attraction. This is the only "High" church in Montreal, and is said by the evangelical members of the *C. of E.* to exceed the ritual of their church.

St. Paul's Church, Dorchester street, on the corner of St. Monique street, is one of the finest of our new churches, built in cruciform plan. The church is built of Montreal lime-stone, and covered with Melbourne slate, and will seat upwards of 1200.

Wesleyan Church, Dorchester street, is a fine building of the English Gothic style of architecture of the 13th century. The building is 61 ft. by 93 ft. clear inside, and will accommodate about 800 persons. There are no galleries.

Knox Church, at the corner of Dorchester and Mansfield streets, is in the early Gothic decorated style of architecture, the ashlar work of the walls, buttresses, &c., are built with small even courses of stone, having their natural face ex-

posed; the dressing of the windows and doors, the moulded work, &c., being chiselled.

Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Dorchester street.—This institution consists of two large, substantial looking brick buildings, near Bleury street.

American Presbyterian Church, Dorchester Street.—This building is a copy of Park Church, Brooklyn, N.Y., and has a massive appearance, yet without any great pretensions to architectural beauty, no particular style being applied in the design. 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.

Old Trinity Church, (*C. of E.*) Gosford Street, facing the Champ de Mars, is a good sized, rather plain building, in the Ionic style, now used as a garrison chapel, with a military school beneath.

Bible House, Craig street, an unpretending stone building on the corner of St. Alexander street, is occupied by the Bible and other religious societies as their Book Depot. The upper floors are occupied as the Young Men's Christian Association Rooms, to which strangers are cordially invited.

Military School, Craig street, is a very large and handsome stone edifice, containing a very capacious drill hall and several armouries, one for each of our city volunteer corps.

School of the Christian Brothers (*Friars*), Cote Street, is a large cut stone building, attended principally by French Canadian children,

who pay but a nominal amount for tuition. The C. B. deserve great credit for their efforts to educate the young of their own religion, by opening schools in all parts of the city.

Normal and Model Schools, on Belmont Street.—(*in connection with McGill College*). This institution is intended to give a thorough training to teachers, which end is satisfactorily attained by instruction and training in the Normal, and by practice in the Model Schools. Professor J. W. Dawson, L. L. D., the well-known naturalist, is principal of this institution.

Villa Maria Convent School, on the east side of the Mountain, formerly Monkland.

St. Mary's Convent is situated on the banks of the St. Lawrence at Hochelaga, about four miles below the city. The drive is delightful, the situation one of the most beautiful in the vicinity; there are now over two hundred Pupils in attendance there.

St. Mary's College (*Jesuit*), Bleury Street, near the corner of Dorchester street, is a large and handsome stone building, with an extensive play-ground for the use of the scholars, in front.

High School, Dorchester street, a fine brick building in the Grecian style, is in connection with McGill College, and is noted throughout the Dominion as a first-class educational institution.

Mont St. Marie, (*Nun's School*), corner Dorchester and Guy Streets, is a fine cut stone building, in a commanding situation. From a flight of steps leading to the main entrance, a fine view

of the Victoria Bridge, with part of the city and surrounding country, may be had. The building was originally erected for a Baptist College, but has afterwards been used as the St. Patrick's hospital, and is now used as a ladies' boarding school under the direction of the Congregational Nuns.

Liverpool and London Insurance Company's Building, Great St. James Street, is an elaborate pile of stone, containing the offices of the Company, and the City and District Savings Bank.

La Banque du Peuple, corner Great St. James and St. Francois Xavier Streets is a rather good looking cut stone building.

Wesleyan Church, Great St. James Street, is an elegant edifice in the florid Gothic style of architecture of the 14th century. Its size is 111 by 73 feet, and will seat about 2300 with comfort. The arrangement of the interior is unique and beautiful; the pulpit especially calls for notice; it is a fine specimen of the carved Gothic style. This Church contains one of the finest organs of the country, the supply of wind for which is worked up by water power.

Mechanics' Bank, Great St. James Street.—This building has been heretofore known as Molson's Bank, but was a few years since purchased by the directors of the Mechanics' Bank, who have entirely renovated it, and divided the upper stories into offices.

Nordheimers' Music Hall, Great St. James Street, a large and very handsome hall, decorated in *al fresco* painting, is now occupied as a public

Billiard saloon, the handsomest in Canada, by Joseph Dion & Brother, the Billiard champions. The ground floor is occupied as stores.

New Jerusalem Church, Hanover Street, (*Swedenborgian*), a small brick building, the windows and doors faced with cut stone; the basement is divided into two stores.

Wesleyan Church, Lagauchetiere Street, a large stone building on the corner of Durham street. This is the furthest east of the Wesleyan churches in the city, and is well attended.

College of Physicians and Surgeons (*French*), situated in Lagauchetiere Street, near St. Charles Borromée street, is a very unprepossessing building, surrounded by a common board fence. But albeit it has an unfavourable aspect, it has turned out some clever alumni from its halls.

St Patrick's Church (*R. C.*), Lagauchetiere Street, stands on an elevated site at the corner of St. Alexander street, and is one of the most striking objects visible on approaching the city. This large and commanding building is in the Gothic style of architecture. The interior is comfortably and handsomely fitted up, with room for over 5,000 worshippers. Taken altogether, this is a splendid model of ecclesiastical architecture.

St. Ann's Chapel, 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. Ann's Market, McGill Street, is a neat brick building, consisting of butchers', traders' and

green-grocers' stalls, with a large hall above the butchers' market, used by Mr. Wm. Evans as the Lower Canada Agricultural Hall; was built at a cost of about \$12,000, on the site of the old Government House.

Dalhousie Square, Notre Dame Street, at the head of this street, is occupied on the left as a cab stand, while on the right are a number of cut stone dwelling houses, occupied as officers' quarters by the Royal Artillery and Engineers. The enclosure in front is very neatly fitted out with flowers, shrubs, &c., and a fountain in the centre.

Government Garden, Notre Dame Street, is a handsomely decorated plot of ground belonging to government, and leased by them to one of our principal seedsmen, Mr. George Shepherd, who seems to pay great attention to its cultivation.

Jacques Cartier Normal School, Notre Dame Street, is a large building opposite the garden above mentioned. It is under the direction of R. C. priests, and is well conducted. This building, was in olden times used as Government House by the French Governors.

Jacques Cartier Square, Notre Dame Street, is a large open space extending from the street to the river, and paved, as an experiment, with the Nicholson Patent. A magnificent view of the Victoria Bridge and St. Helen's Island is to be had from this square, which rises towards Notre Dame street with a considerable incline. The Recorder's Court and Central Police Station are situated on the left of this square, which also contains some very handsome stores.

Nelson's Monument, situated at the head of Jacques Cartier Square, is invariably visited by all strangers, and never fails to excite the deepest interest; on the pedestal *were* representations of three of the battles in which this gallant hero fought. We cannot refrain from saying that this column is a disgrace to the city. Through the culpable negligence of the corporation, the citizens, or both combined, the only public monument in the city, the only memorial to Great Britain's heroes which we can boast of, has been allowed to go to wreck and ruin; this, which should be an honour to our city, is a standing disgrace. And, as if to make this disgrace more palpable, Nelson's *back* is turned towards his natural element—the water. We regret to say that, in this matter, Englishmen have certainly *not* done their duty.

Champ de Mars, or Military parade ground, Notre Dame street, is a gravelled space of 500 yards in length by 100 broad, and is bounded on one side by Craig street, and on the other by the Court House, the raised embankment in rear of which is well boarded, with a flight of steps leading to the parade ground and extending its entire length, furnishes a first rate *stand* for spectators. The troops in garrison parade here almost every morning, and troop colors every week during summer; the bands of the several regiments beat tattoo in the evenings, all of which combined make it one of the principal resorts for strangers as well as citizens. It is lighted by twenty-four gas-lamps for the use of our volunteer force, who, owing to being engaged, each at his legitimate trade, cannot turn out during the day.

Black Nunnery, Notre Dame street, to reach which you must pass under an arch directly facing St. Lambert street, is an educational establishment for girls, in which all the branches of a general education, needlework, music, embroidery, &c., are taught, all being under the direction of the Black Nuns. A large and handsome church has lately been erected on the grounds of the Nunnery.

Masonic Hall, on the corner of Place d'Armes, is one of the handsomest buildings on this continent. Has a frontage on Notre Dame street of sixty-three feet, and on Place d'Armes forty-five feet. The ground flat is occupied as retail stores, and second and third as offices, and the fourth contains the Lodge Committee and Lecture rooms of the craft, which are fitted up in a style not to be surpassed in the Dominion of Canada,

Place d'Armes, or French Square, Notre Dame street, is occupied in the centre by a pleasant enclosure, surrounded by a handsome iron railing with gates at each corner surmounted by stones bearing the city arms. The garden is laid out with shrubs and flower beds, having a rather pretty fountain in the midst, around which are placed seats constituting a pleasant lounge.

French Cathedral (*R. C. Parish Church*), Notre Dame street, whose twin Gothic towers seen from afar off, bear no inconsiderable resemblance to that "Notre Dame" on the banks of the Seine. The corner stone of this edifice, which is built in the perpendicular Gothic style of the middle ages, was laid on the 3rd September, 1824, and was opened for public worship in

July 1829. It was originally intended to make it much larger than it is at present, in fact, to extend it down to St. Paul street, and to build it in the shape of a Maltese Cross, thus to make it a *Cathedral* for all Lower Canada; but, for many reasons, the plan had to be resigned in favour of the present building, the length of which is 255 feet 6 inches, and its breadth 144 feet 5 inches. The height of the towers is 220 feet. The great window at the high altar, which is filled with beautifully stained glass, is 64 feet high and 32 feet wide. The church is capable of accomodating over seven thousand persons. In the north east-tower is a fine chime of bells, and in the nort-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 city and island of Montreal, St. Helen's Island, Victoria Bridge and the surrounding country, is presented.

Ontario Bank.—This building, on the west side of Place d'Armes, is in the pure Italian style of architecture, chaste and simple in its features, yet producing a handsome facade.

Seminary of St. Sulpice, Notre Dame street, in connection with the Parish Church, is one of the most ancient buildings in the city. There is a public clock in front of the building, equally celebrated for its antiquity.

Wesleyan Methodist Church, Ottawa street, is a neat stone building, services in which are for this part of the city, well attended.

New City Gas Company's Works, corner of Ottawa and Ann streets, are well worthy a visit, the works being very extensive.

St. Matthew's Church, Point St. Charles, is a neat brick building used by the Presbyterians in connection with the Church of Scotland.

Bon Pasteur Nunnery, Sherbrooke street, a large stone building, devoted to the care and shelter of the aged and infirm. This institution, like most all others of the same class in the city, has a chapel attached.

Magnetic Observatory, Sherbrooke street. A cut stone octagonal building, with a low tower, surmounted by a dome, for the accommodation of Dr. Smallwood's valuable collection of astronomical and other apparatus; is attached to and situated on the grounds of the McGill College.

Theological College, Sherbrooke street, is erected on the ground belonging to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, commonly called the "Priests' Farm," abutting on the line of the street, from which a good view of the building can be obtained. It is an extensive and imposing structure, in the Italian style. The plan forms three sides of a quadrangle, with the wings advancing. The building is capable of accommodating a very large number of boarders, and contains a chapel 100 feet by 40, with a library above it. It is a Roman Catholic institution, and presided over by priests.

Richmond Square, at the upper end of St. Antoine street, and close to the stopping place

of the city cars, is a very neat square, occupying a large space at both sides of the street. The grounds are very nicely laid out, with a fountain in the centre of each square.

Grand Trunk Railway Depot, better known as the "Bonaventure Street Station," is a large shed built of brick, containing freight and ticket offices, refreshment, waiting and other rooms, &c. The ticket office of the Lachine Cars is also in this building.

St. James School, a large stone building on the corner of St. Catherine and St. Denis streets, 120 feet long, and 35 feet deep, three stories high, with a pitched roof. It is under the control of the clergy of St. James' Church, and has accommodation for about 600 boys.

Salle d'Asile, St. Catherine Street.—A Roman Catholic School for the education of the blind.

Christ Church Cathedral, (*C. of E.*) corner St. Catherine and University Streets, is a beautiful edifice in the mediæval Gothic style. The plan is cruciform, and is indeed a model of ecclesiastical architecture. The tower and spire—the latter of which is well proportioned, and springs gracefully from the former—are at the intersection of the four arms of the cross, and measure 225 feet in height. The church is built of Cæn stone and Montreal limestone, the latter having been obtained from the neighbouring quarries, and the former from Normandy. Length of the building inside, 187 feet; width of nave, 70 feet; transept, including tower, 99 feet. The upper stage of the tower contains at present

only one bell, though made for a peal of ten, 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.

Exhibition Building, St. Catherine Street, a large building erected by the Board of Arts and Manufactures, for holding Industrial Exhibitions, &c. The first was opened by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, in 1860. This building is sometimes used for giving Concerts, but from its immense size, it is not well adapted for this purpose. Promenade Concerts are usually successful when held here.

Erskine Church, corner of St. Catherine and Peel Streets, 134 feet by 82 over projections, 90 feet high from ground to apex of roof, 50 feet clear height inside. Tower 22 feet square, 120 high. Total height of tower and spire is 185 feet.

Church of St. James the Apostle (*C. of E.*), is the Protestant Church furthest west in the city. At the end of the church stands a memorial window to the Prince Consort; besides this, there are five stained glass memorial windows.

Jewish Synagogue, St. Constant Street.—The first regularly built Synagogue in British North America, which has been erected for the Polish, German and English ritual, and one of the best buildings of the kind in Canada.

Viger Square Garden, St. Denis Street, is the finest and most extensive in the city, neither

pains nor expense having been spared to render it an attractive spot. Four basins with fountains have been constructed; it also has a very handsome, though small, hot-house. A very desirable adjunct, in the way of a drinking fountain, has been added to the many other progressive features of this garden. The band of one of the regiments in garrison plays here for a couple of hours, once a week, sometimes oftener, during the summer months.

Trinity Church, (*C. of E.*) St. Denis Street. This magnificent edifice is in the early English style of Gothic architecture, and built of Montreal stone, the body of the work being natural face coarsed ashlar.

St. James Church (*R. C.*) St. Denis Street. This handsome building is erected upon the ruins of the one destroyed by the great fire of 1852.

Deaf and Dumb Institution, St. Denis Street. This is a fine large stone building, above Sherbrooke street, devoted, as its name infers, to the education of the deaf and dumb. It is open to visitors, and is conducted by nuns.

German Church, St. Dominique Street. This is a neat though small edifice, opposite the St. Lawrence Market, used by our German Protestant fellow-citizens.

St. Francois Xavier Street, is remarkable only as being the "Wall Street" of Montreal, chiefly famous, of course, as the resort of *Bulls* and *Bears*, brokers, money-changers, lenders, &c., &c.

North British and Mercantile Insurance Company's Building, has a frontage of 45 ft. 6 in. on

St. Francois Xavier Street, and 114 ft. 6 in. on Hospital Street. Above a handsome moulded and rusticated limestone basecourse, of about 6 ft. in height, the superstructure is executed in the finest quality of Ohio sandstone.

Scotch Kirk, St. Gabriel Street — is a plain stone building, and will seat about 800. This is the oldest Scotch church in the city.

Museum of the Geological Survey, St. Gabriel Street, is a large building facing the end of the Champ de Mars. The museum contains samples of stones, coal, fossils, and the other concomitants that contribute to form a geological museum, and is under the direction of the celebrated geologists, Sir Wm. E. Logan and Dr. T. Sterry Hunt. The museum is well worthy a visit.

Canada Presbyterian Church, at the corner of St. Joseph and Seigneurs streets, is a very neat brick building, and is adapted to seat about 500 persons.

St. Thomas Church.—St. Mary Street. This church was built by the late T. Molson, Esq., at his sole expense. It is a neat brick building, having a tower with a clock in the centre.

Bonsecours Church, (*R. C.*)—St. Paul Street. The oldest church in the city, having been erected in 1658; it was burnt in 1764, but rebuilt in 1771. It contains a good organ, and will seat about 2000 persons; there is a building used as a school connected with the church.

Victoria Barracks or Nun's Building.—St. Paul Street. A magnificent block of stone buildings, originally intended for stores, but at present used

as barracks for H. M. troops. The Grenadier and Scots Fusilier Guards occupied these barracks during their sojourn in Canada.

Merchants' Exchange, St. Sacrament Street. This fine building, the "Rialto" of Montreal, is situated in this, one of the narrowest streets of the city, and is consequently seen to great disadvantage.

Corn Exchange, St. Sacrament Street, on the corner of St. John Street, is a large and commodious brick building, containing several commercial offices, as well as the Exchange and Board room.

Montreal Telegraph Company's Office, St. Sacrament Street, a substantial looking stone building, like its opposite neighbor, the Merchant's Exchange, is subject to the disadvantage of being in a very narrow street. It, however, presents a very good appearance.

St. Peter's Church, (R. C.) Visitation street is a very handsome cut stone building, in the style of the 13th century, and will accommodate over 3,000 persons. A handsome cut stone building is attached to it, being the residence of the clergy in connection with the church.

Military Hospital, Water street. This is a large stone building enclosed by a high stone wall, and almost projecting over the wharf in rear. This is a very good situation for an hospital, if for no other reason than having plenty of fresh air from the river.

Quebec Gate Barracks, Water street, at pres-

ent occupied by a battery of Royal Artillery, and a detachment of the Commissariat staff corps. These buildings formerly, under the old French rule, belonged to a nunnery.

The Lachine Canal, which extends for $8\frac{1}{2}$ miles, from the Harbor of Montreal to Lachine, has kept pace with the general progress of the City; a large new dock has been built outside the lock at Windmill Point; a large dry-dock has also been completed by Mr. Cantin, the capacity of which is sufficient to take in any vessel navigating the canals. Mills, foundries, and in fact all manufactories requiring water power, are rapidly springing up on its banks.

Fire Alarm Telegraph was recently erected, and proved a thorough success. The chief office is in the City Hall, from which it has connection with upwards of 70 boxes, the church bells, several public clocks, the Observatory and Water Works, near McGill College.

The Victoria Bridge. The cost of this gigantic structure was originally estimated at £1,450,000, but this sum has since been reduced and the present calculation of its cost is about £1,250,000. In its erection 250,000 tons of stone, and 7,500 tons of iron have been used. The iron superstructure is supported by 24 piers and 2 abutments; the centre span being 330 feet: there are 12 spans each side of the center 242 feet each. The length of the abutments is 242 feet each. The extreme length, including abutments is 7,000 feet. The height above summer water level in the centre opening is 60 feet, descending to

either end at the rate of 1 in 130. The contents of the masonry is 3,000,000 of cubic feet. The weight of iron in the tubes is 8,000 tons. The following are the dimensions of tubes through which the trains pass in the middle span, viz: 22 feet high, 16 feet wide; at the extreme ends, 19 feet high and 16 wide. The total length from river bank to river bank is 10,284 feet, or about 50 yards less than two English miles.

The Emigrants' Burial Ground is a large square enclosure at Point St. Charles, in view of the Bridge. It is planted with trees, having a large boulder in its centre, placed on a cut stone base, and bearing an appropriate inscription to the memory of the emigrants that perished of ship fever in 1847.

DRIVES, &c., IN AND AROUND THE CITY.

ROUND THE MOUNTAIN.—This is considered the favourite drive. The distance round is nearly nine miles. Taken as a whole, this is one of the most pleasant drives in the country.

MOUNT ROYAL CEMETERY is one of those places of interest which travellers never neglect to visit. It is a very pleasant drive of about two miles from the city on the mountain road. The cemetery lies in a very picturesque position in the valley between the two mountains. Lofty, wide, and imposing entrance gates first meet the view; inside these gates on the right is a handsome and

substantial residence for the superintendent, on the left a small but pretty church. The lofty pointed pinnacles of the entrance gates, the high pitched roofs of the house and church, with the bell turret and gabled windows, are in perfect keeping with the surrounding scenery, and the luxuriant foliage of the trees. The "Molson" vaults and monuments are the handsomest as well as largest on this continent, and will well repay the time and small expense necessary to enjoy a drive through the extensive and well laid out grounds.

BACK RIVER ROAD is another delightful drive. It leads to the Convent of the Sacred Heart at Sault au Recollets. There is a very handsome church a short distance from Terrebonne, Isle Jesu, and many other pretty villages.

LACHINE RAPIDS are situated opposite the Nuns' Island, and nearly half way between the city and the village of Lachine. The tourist should take the cars for Lachine, starting from the Bonaventure Street Station at 7 o'clock A.M., take the steamer "Aurora," at Lachine to descend the Rapids. Running a rapid is at all times an exciting circumstance, whether it be done in a birch-bark canoe on a small river, or in a steamer on the mighty St. Lawrence. When the steamer approaches the Rapid, a pilot, skilful, 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 mad 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 the 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. The "Aurora" is a staunch good boat.

ST. HELEN'S ISLAND, which, were it not for the white tents seen among the trees, no one would ever suspect to be a strong military post, but which probably holds more shot and shell in its cool underground magazines than would blow all the Island of Montreal to atoms, is one of the prettiest spots near Montreal, and is open to the public, who can gain admittance by a pass from the Town Major.

RAILROAD and STEAMBOAT OFFICES.

Grand Trunk Railway Offices, for Quebec, Portland, Toronto, &c., at Bonaventure Station, and 39 St. James street, next St. Lawrence Hall.

Depot—Bonaventure Street.

Upper Canada Line of Steamers—73 St. James Street.

Ottawa City Steamboat Office—Mercantile Library Building, Bonaventure Street. Passengers go via Lachine Railroad, Bonaventure Depot.

Quebec Steamboat Office, 29 Commissioners Street.

Vermont Central Railway, 30 St. James street, opposite St. Lawrence Hall.

CURRENCY.

Canada £ \$4; Canada Shilling, 20 cents; Canada Sixpence, 10 cents; British Sixpence, 12½ cents; British Shilling, 25 cents.

HACK FARE PER HOUR.

Coaches of Four Wheeled Cabs, or corresponding winter vehicles, drawn by two horses, for the first hour \$1. For each subsequent hour 75 cents, and *pro rata* for intermediate quarter of an hour.

Cabs two or four wheeled or corresponding winter vehicles, drawn by one horse. For one or two persons, for the first hour 50 cents, and for each subsequent hour 40 cents. For 3 or 4 persons, for the first hour 75 cents, each subse-

quent hour 50 cents, and *pro rata* for intermediate quarters of an hour.

Usual charges for two horse carriages to go around the Mountain, distance 9 miles, \$4 for 1 or 4 persons.

For Cab, \$1.50 for 2 or 3 persons; for 4 persons, \$2.

CITY OF QUEBEC.

Quebec by its historic fame and its unequalled scenery, is no ordinary or common-place city, for though like other large communities it carries on trade, commerce, and manufactures; cultivates arts, science and literature; abounds in charities, and professes special regard to the amenities of social life, it claims particular attention as being a strikingly unique old place, the stronghold of Canada, and in fact the key of the Province. Viewed from any one of its approaches, it impresses the stranger with the conviction of strength and permanency. The reader of American history on entering its gates, or wandering over its squares, ramparts and battle-fields, puts himself at once in communion with the illustrious dead. The achievements of daring mariners, the labours of self-sacrificing missionaries of the cross, and the conflicts of military heroes, who bled and died in the assault and defence of its walls, are here re-read with ten-fold interest. Then the lover of nature in her grandest and most rugged, as in her gentle and most smiling forms, will find in and around it an affluence of sublime and beautiful

objects. The man of science too may be equally gratified, for here the great forces of nature and her secret alchemy may be studied with advantage. Quebec can never be a tame or insipid place, and with moderate opportunities for advancement, it must become one of the greatest cities of the new world in respect of learning, arts, commerce and manufactures.

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

In June, 1759, the British army under Gen. WOLFE landed upon the Island of Orleans. On the 12th September took place the celebrated battle of the Plains of Abraham, which resulted in the death of Wolfe, and the defeat of the French army. A force of 5,000 British troops under Gen. Murray were left to garrison the fort.

The city is very interesting to a stranger; it is the only walled city in Canada.

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

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

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

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

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

Castle St. Louis, probably the first public building in Quebec, the corner stone of which was laid by Champlain on the 6th of May, 1624, was destroyed by fire on the 23rd of January, 1834. By the orders of Lord Durham, the site of the castle was cleared of the ruins that covered it, levelled and covered with wood, and an iron railing placed on the edge of the precipice, making a very delightful promenade. The view from it commands the lower town, the St. Lawrence as

far down as the Island of Orleans, the harbor with its ships, and Point Levi on the opposite side of the river.

Point Levi, on the other side of the River opposite Quebec, will interest the stranger very much. Immense and stupendous fortifications being now in progress of construction.

RIVER SAGUENAY.

To the pleasure seeker, or to the man of science, there can be nothing more refreshing and delightful, nothing affording more food for reflection or scientific observation than a trip to that most wonderful of rivers, the Saguenay.

On the way thither, the scenery of the Lower St. Lawrence is extraordinarily picturesque; a broad expanse of water interspersed with rugged solitary islets, highly cultivated islands, and islands covered with trees to the water's edge, hemmed in by lofty and precipitous mountains on the one side, and by a continuous street of houses, relieved by beautifully situated villages, the spires of whose tin covered churches glitter in the sunshine, affords a prospect so enchanting, that were nothing else to be seen, the tourist would be well repaid; but when in addition to all this, the tourist suddenly passes from a landscape unsurpassed for beauty into a region of primitive grandeur, where art has done nothing and nature everything, when at a single bound civilization is left behind and nature stares him in the face, in naked majesty; when he sees Alps on Alps arise; when he floats over unfathomable

depths, through a mountain gorge, the sublime entirely overwhelms the sense of sight and fascinates the imagination.

The change produced upon the thinking part of man in passing from the broad St. Lawrence into the seemingly narrow and awfully deep Saguenay, whose waters lave the sides of the towering mountains, which almost shut out the very light of heaven, is such as no pen can paint nor tongue describe.

It is a river which one should see if only to know; what dreadful aspects nature can assume in her wild moods; compared to it the Dead sea is blooming, and the wildest ravines look cosy and smiling, it is wild and grand apparently in spite of itself.

On either side rise cliffs varying in perpendicular height from 1,200 to 1,600 feet, and this is the character of the river Saguenay, from its mouth to its source.

Ha-Ha Bay, which is 60 miles from its mouth, affords the first landing and anchorage, the name of this Bay is said to arise from the circumstances of early navigators, in sailing vessels proceeding up a river of this kind for 60 miles, with eternal sameness of feature, stern and high rocks, on which they could not land and no bottom for their anchors, at last broke out into laughing, Ha-Ha, when they found landing and anchorage.

This wonderful river seems one huge mountain rent asunder, there can be little doubt, at some remote age, by some great convulsion of nature.

The reader who goes to see it, and all ought to do so who can, for it is one of the great natural wonders of the continent, can add the poetical filling in of the picture from his own imagination.

This beautiful trip is easy and facile of accomplishment, as new and magnificent boats rivalling in luxuriousness with any on our inland waters, run regularly to Ha-Ha Bay, on board of which the pleasure seeker will experience all that comfort and accommodation which is necessary to the full enjoyment of such a trip.

OTTAWA.

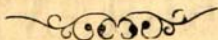
The City of Ottawa is situated on the river of the same name nearly 90 miles above the confluence with the St. Lawrence. The Rideau Canal, divides the City into the Upper and Lower towns, and admits of uninterrupted internal communication between Kingston on the lake Ontario and the Ottawa River.

It is well laid out with wide streets, and has been selected by the Queen for the permanent seat of the Canadian Legislature. The scenery in the vicinity is not to be surpassed by any City in America. Besides the Rideau Canal, is connected by the Ottawa and Prescott Railroad which taps the Grand Trunk at Prescott, and also a line of steamers run daily up and down the river during the summer months.

In Centre Town, is situated the Sapper's Bridge the Rideau Canal, Parliament Buildings, Post Office, Custom House, City Hall and News Room.

Five minutes drive takes the Tourist to Suspension Bridge, from which and the adjoining Mills, different views may be obtained of the celebrated Chaudiere Falls, second only to those of Niagara in imposing grandeur.

The Parliament and Department buildings, Government Timber Slides, Table Rock, Suspension Bridge, &c., are objects well worthy a visit.



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Strictest attention paid to Orders.

TABLES OF DISTANCES.

NIAGARA FALLS TO BOSTON.—*Via Quebec*, by
Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence and
Grand Trunk Railway.

NIAGARA FALLS TO	Inter- me- diate.	Total	BOSTON TO	Inter- me- diate.	Total
Toronto.....	84	84	Portland.....	111	111
Kingston.....	160	244	Gorham, Mt. W	91	202
Brockville....	48	292	Quebec.....	221	423
Prescott & Og.	12	301	Richmond....	96	519
Montreal.....	112	416	Montreal.....	72	591
Richmond....	72	488	Prescott & Og..	112	703
Quebec.....	96	584	Brockville ...	12	715
Gorham, Mt. W	221	805	Kingston.....	48	763
Portland.....	91	896	Toronto.....	160	923
Boston.....	111	1007	Niagara Falls..	84	1007

NIAGARA FALLS TO MONTREAL AND QUE-
BEC—*Via Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence.*

NIAGARA FALLS TO	Inter- me- diate.	Total	QUEBEC TO	Inter- me- diate.	Total
Toronto.....	84	84	Montreal.....	180	180
Kingston.....	160	244	Prescott.....	140	320
Prescott.....	70	314	Kingston.....	70	390
Montreal.....	140	454	Toronto.....	160	550
Quebec.....	180	634	Niagara Falls..	84	634

NIAGARA FALLS TO SARATOGA SPRINGS.—
*Via Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, Nor-
thern Railroads and Lake Champlain.*

NIAGARA FALLS TO	Inter- me- diate.	Total	SARATOGA TO	Inter- me- diate.	Total
Lewiston.....	6	6	Sandy Hill....	19	19
Ogdensburgh..	298	304	Whitehall....	15	25
Rouse's Point.	118	422	Ticonderoga..	23	48
Plattsburgh..	20	442	Burlington....	40	88
Burlington....	18	460	Plattsburg....	18	106
Ticonderoga..	40	500	Rouse's Point.	20	126
Whitehall....	23	523	Ogdensburgh..	118	244
Sandy Hill....	15	538	Lewiston.....	298	542
Saratoga Sp...	19	548	Niagara Falls..	6	548

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