







JUNCTION OF THE OTTAWA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE.



CHISHOLM'S

ALL ROUND ROUTE

AND

PANORAMIC GUIDE

OF THE

ST. LAWRENCE:

THE HUDSON RIVER; TRENTON FALLS; NIAGARA; TORONTO;  
THE THOUSAND ISLANDS AND THE RIVER ST. LAW-  
RENCE; OTTAWA; MONTREAL; QUEBEC; THE  
LOWER ST. LAWRENCE AND THE SAGUENAY  
RIVERS; THE WHITE MOUNTAINS;  
PORTLAND; BOSTON;  
NEW YORK.



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## PREFACE.

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THE Panoramic Guide of the "St. Lawrence" appears this season under a somewhat altered title, in an improved dress and enlarged form. It has absorbed the popular book known as the "All Round Route Guide," and, in order to meet the wants of the pleasure travel, the additional matter, taking in the various places of interest comprised in that work, has been added. Neither labour nor expense have been spared to make this a thoroughly reliable and attractive guide for tourists visiting the far-famed summer resorts, and the proprietors seek for the approval and patronage of an appreciative public.

In its new form, this guide will meet with the criticism of American tourists, and it is earnestly requested that any improvements, or alterations, that will benefit the work, may be communicated by those into whose hands it may fall, best able to make such suggestions. Additions, both in matter and



illustrations, will be made, from year to year, and every effort made to make this what is really wanted, *a perfect Guide and Handbook* of the most popular routes now traversed by American tourists.



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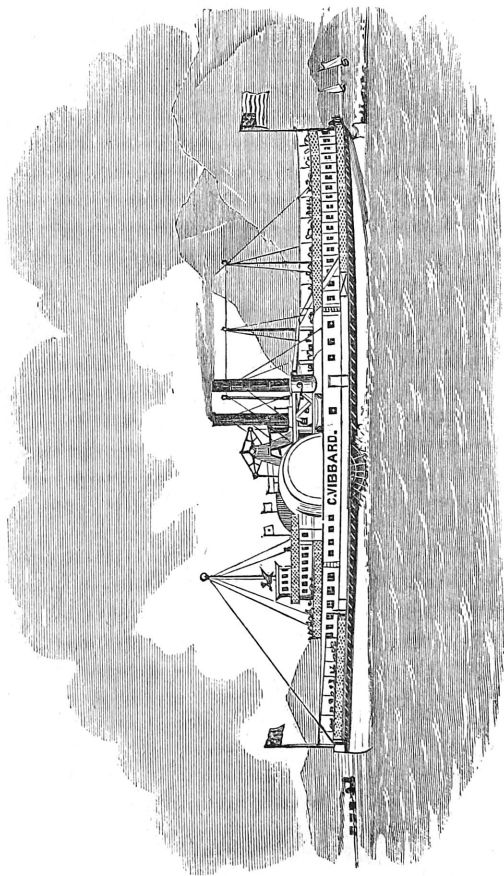
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THE HUDSON RIVER.

The scenery of the Hudson River has been so often written and talked about, that all who have never yet passed up its varied course, will, we presume, on starting on a trip of pleasure, endeavour to make acquaintance with a district that is not only beautiful to the eye, but has been the scene of many of those bloody actions between the Americans, (while yet struggling for their independence,) and the troops of Great Britain, before the yoke of sovereignty had been fairly broken.

We imagine, therefore, that this trip will be taken by daylight, and we recommend to the notice of our readers, the splendid steamers "Chauncey Vibbard" and "Daniel Drew," of the Day-line of Steamers. These are indeed floating palaces, for the speed and arrangements of the vessels, and the luxurious fittings of the saloons, are not surpassed by any other line of boats on the continent. The People's Line of Steamers—the "St. John" and





"CHAUNCEY VIBBARD."



“Drew,”—are equally fine boats, and in their appointments unsurpassed by any steamers in the world. As they make the trip by night the scenery cannot be enjoyed to the fullest extent, yet a sail on the beautiful waters of the “Hudson” by moonlight is magnificent. The day steamers leave the wharf at Desbrosses street every morning at 8.A.M., calling at the foot of 34th street a quarter of an hour later, and run up the 150 miles of the Hudson by 6 o'clock in the evening.

For the first twelve miles of our upward journey we skirt along the Island of Manhattan, upon which the City of New York is built. One of the first objects of interest we see on the right hand, is the handsome stone edifice of the New York Orphan Asylum, where nearly 200 children of both sexes are clothed, fed, and taught, and ultimately assisted to find respectable employment in the world. The happy and contented looks of these poor children are, perhaps, the most satisfactory proofs of the success of this inestimable institution, which, founded in 1806, by several benevolent ladies, has, little by little, progressed, until we find it now occupying the stately and comfortable house whose gardens stretch down to the very edge of the water.

On the opposite side of the river, we pass by the yet picturesque villages of Hoboken and Weehawken. We say yet picturesque, as their close proximity to that city of cities, which is daily travelling onwards, would make one imagine that the villas and street palaces of its merchants would spoil their rural beauty; but this is not so. How long this state of things may remain it is impossible to conjecture, as lager beer saloons, pleasure gardens, and restaurants are daily being raised here.

Just above Manhattanville, a small village, and one of the suburbs of New York, chiefly occupied by the poorer class of people, is Trinity Cemetery, where, among many others, lies Audubon, the celebrated naturalist, who has also given the name to a small village of about twenty or thirty acres where he used to live, but which, since his death, has been cut up into building lots, and still retains the aristocratic name of Audubon Park. Just beyond this park a large building, surmounted by a cupola, and having a tower



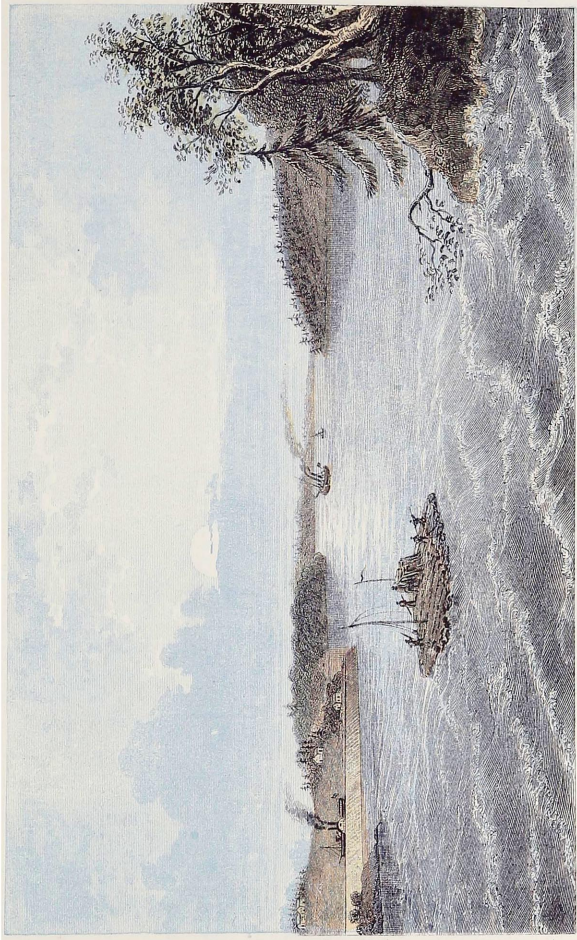
at the south-west angle, may be descried among the trees. This is the New York Institution for the Deaf and Dumb, which, under the skilful management of Mr. Peek, is probably unequalled by any similar establishment in America. It stands in its own grounds of thirty-seven acres, and the terrace upon which the buildings (five in number, arranged in a quadrangle) are erected, is one hundred and thirty feet above the river. This Institution alone accommodates four hundred and fifty patients, and is only one more instance of the open-handed liberality and discriminating foresight of those in the State of New York, who do their best to alleviate distress in whatever form it may appear among their fellow creatures.

We here approach, on the same side, Fort Washington, or Washington Heights, as it is sometimes, and perhaps more appropriately, called. The ground is from five to six hundred feet above the river, and the view from this spot is exceedingly fine, the eye being able to trace the windings of the Hudson River northward for many miles, whilst southward the great city we have just left, with its suburbs of Brooklyn and Jersey City, can be plainly seen, though ten miles off.

We now leave the Island of Manhattan behind us, having by this time passed abreast of the Spuyten Duyvil Creek, which separates the Island from the rest of the State of New York. The Hudson River Railroad crosses the creek by a long bridge, laid upon piles, and a station, called after the name of the inlet, is immediately on the other side of the bridge. On the opposite shore of the river that singularly beautiful formation of rock called "The Palisades," commences about here. They extend for nearly thirty-six miles, and are considered by many as the most interesting feature in the scenery. Commencing at Hoboken, this threatening ridge can be discerned as far as the Hook, towering as it were over the river to a height varying from three to five hundred feet, and the apparently columnar structure, as seen at a distance, forcibly reminds one of the far-famed Fingal's Cave.

About two miles and a-half above Spuyten Duyvil, the tourist will perceive a handsome stone castellated building. This was





LONG SAULT RAPIDS.







erected by Mr. Edwin Forrest, the eminent tragedian, as a residence, and is called Fonthill. It has now changed hands, and is a portion of the building belonging to the Convent and Academy of Mount St. Vincent, as the surrounding neighbourhood is called, having a station on the Hudson River Railway. Two miles higher up, we come to the flourishing village of Yonkers, near to which the little Sawmill River runs into the Hudson. The whole valley through which the Sawmill River runs is very beautiful, and the angler will find the stream well stocked with fish.

Four miles more steaming through a strikingly picturesque country brings us to Hastings and Dobb's Ferry, at both of which places the Railroad, which runs along the river, has stations. The division between the States of New Jersey and New York strikes the river on the left bank, just opposite Dobb's Ferry, and henceforth our journey is continued entirely through the State of New York.

We now approach a part of the river full of interesting associations to both the American and British nations, for it was about Tarrytown and Tappan, on the opposite side of the river, during the rebellion of 1789, that Major André, of the British Army, was hanged as a spy, after having been made fully acquainted with plans by which West Point could be seized by the British troops, Arnold, of Washington's Army, having turned traitor to his cause. Major André, who to the last maintained a character for personal bravery, terminated his life as a spy, whilst Arnold, after doing his best to deliver his country into the hands of their enemies, escaped death by placing himself under the protection of the British flag. Major André's body, after lying interred near the scene of his sad fate for forty years, was at last given over to his countrymen, and now finds a resting place among the great and the good of Great Britain in Westminster Abbey.

The neighbouring district of TARRYTOWN and IRVINGTON is rich in associations of that greatest of American authors, Washington Irving. About half-a-mile above Irvington, on the right hand side of the river, may be seen, peeping through the bower of trees that nearly hides it from view, the charming stone cottage, called



“Sunnyside,” the home of Washington Irving, and the place where most of his novels were written. The cottage was from time to time increased and improved whenever Irving had the means to do it, and it has now become naturally one of the chief objects of interest in the neighbourhood. Many other beautiful estates are to be seen around, and if time is a matter of no moment, we can well advise the traveller to stop here and spend some hours.

Half-way between IRVINGTON and TARRYTOWN, and quite close to the river, we pass by a conspicuous house of white marble, built by the late Mr. Philip Paulding, from the designs of Mr. Davis, an architect of some merit. Another mile and a-half brings us to Tarrytown, seeming to invite the tourist, with its white villas snugly perched on the hill-side, to tarry for a moment in its walls. We leave philologists to decide on the derivation of the name, which by some is referred to the Dutch, who once were in force here.

At SING-SING, the next station on the line, the tourist may possibly exhibit less anxiety to tarry awhile, for, as is well known, it is the seat of the Mount Pleasant Prison, belonging to the State of New York. The village itself contains about five thousand inhabitants, and is nearly two hundred feet above the river. The prison is built near the river; that for males being on the lower stage, whilst the building for females is higher up the slope. It has been completed since 1830, and can accommodate over a thousand persons, the buildings having from time to time been increased, as more room was needed.

Immediately opposite SING-SING, the Rockland Lake Ice Company have their depot, and employ a large number of men each winter to cut and store ice for the coming summer's consumption in New York. It is curious to note that whereas New York is almost entirely supplied with ice from this neighbourhood, it is also supplied with water from the Croton Lake, which is hard by. This lake is estimated to contain over six hundred million gallons of water, and (daily) fifty to sixty million gallons are contributed by it to supply New York with this necessary of life. The water



is conveyed from this Lake, which is chiefly formed by a long DAM being built across it, through an aqueduct thirty-three miles long, right up to New York. The entire cost of this aqueduct was twelve million dollars. It is built of stone, brick, and cement, arched above and below, seven feet eight inches wide at the top, and six feet three inches at the bottom, the side walls being eight feet five inches high. A few more miles' travelling takes us past the small village of Haverstraw, which gives its name to the lovely bay, and then past a limestone quarry, extending along the bank for more than half-a-mile, and two hundred feet in height, and which must prove, from the number of men we can see employed in it, a very profitable speculation. Two miles further on, on the western side of the river, is Grassy Point, a small village where bricks are made, and, again, one mile higher up, is Stony Point, where there is a redoubt of considerable extent,—another one on the opposite side, at Verplank's Point, guarding the entrance to what is called the "Lower Highlands."

Three miles above Stony Point is GIBALTAR or CALDWELL'S LANDING. DUNDERBERG MOUNTAIN rises its towering head almost immediately in the rear of this spot. Directly opposite is Peekskill, a thriving village of some five or six thousand inhabitants. The river here makes a sudden bend to the west. This is called the Race, and the scenery from here for the next fifteen miles is unequalled in beauty. On the right we pass by a rock promontory, called Anthony's Nose, whilst on the left, or western side, we have the DUNDERBERG MOUNTAIN already alluded to. Anthony's Nose is thirteen hundred feet above the surface of the river. The Hudson River Railway has had to tunnel under the bottom of this mountain for a distance of two hundred feet. On the opposite side of the river, a large creek can be seen, where vessels of almost any size could anchor. The entrance to this creek is guarded on one side by Fort Clinton, and on the other by Fort Montgomery—the two so close to one another that rifle shots could be easily exchanged, Fort Montgomery being on the northern side and Fort Clinton on the lower. Almost immediately under the shadow, as it were, of the former fort, lies the picturesque little island of Iona,



belonging to Dr. C. W. Grant, and covered in the summer time with vines and pear trees, in the successful culture of which the worthy Doctor is supposed to be unequalled.

A little way above Iona, and but half-a-mile below West Point, we come upon the Buttermilk Falls, caused by the flowing down of a small stream into the river below, and falling over the hill-side a hundred feet in as many yards. This fall, when increased by any late rains or swollen by freshets, well deserves the homely name by which it is known, the snow-white foam truly giving it the appearance of buttermilk.

Half-a-mile further up brings us to "COZZEN'S HOTEL DOCK" at West Point. Here the vessel on which we are travelling stops for a while, to land passengers who are anxious to remain a day or so at Cozzen's comfortable hotel. This, during the summer season, is a very favourite resort, and much crowded; travellers would do well to make use of the telegraph a day before-hand to bespeak accommodation, or they may find themselves disappointed on their arrival.

One mile more brings us to "WEST POINT" itself, the most lovely of all the lovely spots on the river. It is well known that the great Military Academy is situated here. Space will not enable us to enter very fully into a description of the course of instruction pursued here, suffice it to say that the fact of a young man having passed through the course, is a clear proof of his being an officer and a gentleman in its broadest sense. The traveller may well pass a few hours in this locality, and if he should happen to be acquainted with any of the professors or cadets in the Military College, he will be enabled to go over the buildings, different galleries, &c., and judge for himself as to whether the instruction and discipline kept up is not likely to produce some of the finest military men—soldiers that any European nation might be proud of. Reluctantly we must draw ourselves away from West Point, and allow our steamer to plough her way once more along the flowing current, and between the shady and overhanging cliffs which give so much character to the scene at this spot. A very few revolutions of the wheel will bring us between the BOTERBERG MOUNTAIN



on the western side, and the rock called **BREAKNECK** on the eastern bank, forming an imposing entrance to **NEWBURGH BAY**, from which a series of mountains, hills and cliffs rise in succession until they seem almost to shut out all remaining nature, and to give the idea that one is at the bottom of a large basin, from which there is no possible exit. **CROWNEST** is the principal of these mountains, rising almost directly from the river bank to a height of nearly one thousand five hundred feet. As the side of this mountain is entirely covered with foliage, the view of it in the summer time is most beautiful, and only to be exceeded by the sight of it in the commencement of October, when the fall tints are in their richest and most luxuriant profusion. Soon after passing between the two rocks, we come to a small town called **CORNWALL**, on the western shore. This is a place of very general resort in summer, and is much noted for its many pleasant drives and walks. Its nearness to the river and to West Point, makes it a very favourite place for travellers to spend some few days, whilst many stay here a very much longer time during the warm weather.

Between **CORNWALL** and **NEWBURGH** lies the once prosperous but now sadly decayed settlement of **NEW WINDSOR**. It is now almost entirely a collection of small houses in great want of repair. On the shore, but higher above it on the plateau, one can discover several large farms with comfortable houses attached, giving the idea that if there is decay below there is no want of plenty above. Leaving this tumble-down village either to be repaired, or to fall into still greater decay, we will approach the more flourishing town of **NEWBURGH**, where the steamer stops for a few minutes to discharge some of her passengers and to take up others, and we will employ these few minutes in gazing at the substantial streets and houses of the town, which, by the by, we should have designated a city, seeing that it boasts of a mayor and corporation of its own. The first settlement at **NEWBURGH** was made as early as 1709, by some emigrants from the Palatinate; since then, English, Irish, Welsh, Scotch, and Germans have followed their example, but of all these varied nationalities the Scotch have, perhaps, done the most towards making the place what it is. The brewery of



Mr. Beveridge is situated here, where ales are made which are known all over the country, and, on a hot day, are certainly a most acceptable "beverage." Among the other large stores is an extensive flannel factory, in which a very large number of hands are daily employed.

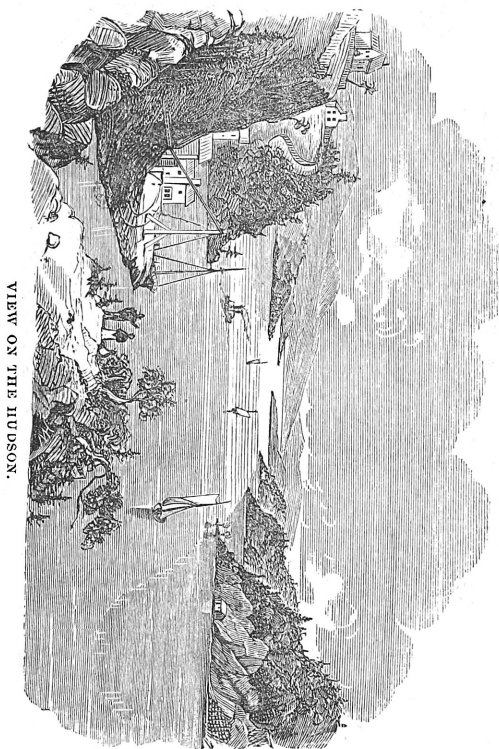
Exactly opposite NEWBURGH is the more modest looking village of FISHKILL LANDING, from which place any traveller anxious to ascend the South Beacon hill can do so with the assistance of any of the boy guides to be picked up in the streets of the village; and let us tell the traveller that he had better avail himself of our advice and take a guide, or before he reaches the top he may have repented of not having done so, as it is quite easy to lose oneself in the numerous gorges and ravines that are about the summit of the Beacon. As this is one of the highest mountains about here, the view from the top is most extensive and interesting. Far up to the north the Catskill mountains can be discerned, while to the east the Shawangunk hills are to be seen. Southwards, again, Boterberg and Breakneck, already seen, guard the pass through which the river running at our feet finds its way down to the sea. But it is time that we should descend from our lofty position and go on our way up the river.

A broad rocky platform, jutting out into the river, cannot fail to attract the traveller's attention. This is called the DEVIL'S DANKAMMER, or Dancing Chamber, and, down to a comparatively late date, was used by the Indians as the scene of some of their religious ceremonies.

For about the next five miles we steam on through pretty country, though without finding anything striking enough to draw attention, until we pass the little village of NEW HAMBURG, lying at the mouth of WAPPINGER CREEK, which is navigable for some distance up. The railroad crosses the Wappinger by a causeway and drawbridge, and then pierces a promontory jutting out into the river, by a tunnel about eight hundred feet long. New Hamburg is a pretty little village, but nothing more. About a mile higher up, and on the opposite side of the river, is another small village called HAMPTON, then comes MARLBOROUGH two miles higher up still,



with **BARNEGAT** nearly opposite, on the right hand side, and again **MILTON LANDING** two miles more on the left hand side. As these villages lie mostly on the high banks of the river there is not much to be seen of them from the boats, but they act as outlets or ports to the country districts lying behind them, and, judging from



the numerous comfortable-looking country-houses in their immediate neighbourhood, must be tolerably thriving.

As already stated, these villages are hardly important enough to require mention, but we now approach a town of some twenty thousand inhabitants, rejoicing in the peculiar name of **Poughkeepsie**, and nearly half-way between **New York** and **Albany**,



being seventy-five miles from the former, and about seventy from the capital of the State through which we are passing. It was formerly settled by the Dutch, towards the close of the seventeenth century, and is situated, like most of their river cities, at the mouth of a tributary stream or creek. The village, as it was then, has much extended, and now occupies the large open plain about two hundred feet above the river. The streets are broad, handsome, and well planted with trees, affording in summer grateful shelter from the piercing rays of the sun. Poughkeepsie is best known for the very excellent schools it maintains, a large boarding-school for boys upon College Hill being particularly renowned for the very excellent tuition imparted to the scholars. This building stands at the back of the city, about seven hundred feet above the river, and is a conspicuous object as seen from the water.

Six miles above Poughkeepsie, after a sudden bend in the river, we come upon some rocky and precipitous banks. This used to be called by the original settlers "Krom Elleboge," but has since been Anglicised into "CRUM ELBOW." Quite close to this, only high up from the river, stands the village of HYDE-PARK, called after a former Governor of the State of New York, Sir Edward Hyde, who, we regret to say, did not leave a very satisfactory reputation behind him; his tyrannical and unprincipled conduct is well known to all who have studied the history of New York when under British rule.

RHINEBECK LANDING lies about two miles away from the village of the same name, which was first settled by one William Beekman, a German, who came from the neighbourhood of the Rhine, and called the place partly in honour of his birthplace and partly after himself. Immediately opposite Rhinebeck Landing, across the river, is KINGSTON'S LANDING, a quiet little village, pleasant enough, but without any great activity apparent, though Kingston cement, which comes from here, is in much request. Between this and Hudson, fifteen miles off, we come upon a number of large, substantially built and handsome country houses, with lawns of smooth turf stretching down towards the river, and an air of luxury and wealth pervading the whole estates.





THE THOUSAND ISLES.







Six miles above RHINEBECK is BARRYTOWN, and four miles above Barrytown is TIVOLI, each of them possessing a station on the railroad, though, like many of the other villages we have had a glance at, small and unpretentious, having, however, possibly a vast idea of their own importance, as a great deal of the farm and garden produce of these villages is sent up to supply the wants of the Fifth Avenue, and other districts of the great city. Opposite Tivoli, on the western bank of the river, stands a flourishing little village called SAUGERTIES, at the mouth of the Esopus Creek. This little place boasts manufactories of iron, paper, and white-lead, and a fine flagstone quarry. Two miles from Saugerties we pass MALDEN, which lies backed by the Catskill Mountains, and about ten miles on we come to the large village of CATSKILL. Passengers from New York by railroad who wish to ascend the mountains, must alight at Catskill Station, and cross by ferry to the village, and we sincerely recommend our travellers to avail themselves of this trip. They will find plenty of omnibuses and stages to take them to the Mountain House, and the Clove, about twelve miles off. We shall not attempt to describe the scenery, which, at this point, must be seen to be appreciated. The Mountain House is built on a large platform, three thousand eight hundred feet above the level of the river, and can easily accommodate from two to three hundred guests. The view from this spot is of a most extensive character, and embraces a region of about ten thousand square miles in extent, portions even of Vermont, Massachusetts, and Connecticut being, on a fine day, plainly visible, whilst at least sixty miles of the Hudson River can be seen shining like a broad silver belt at our feet. Besides the Mountain House, the Falls must be visited, and we cannot do better than quote, and, what is more, endorse a paragraph which we find in "Miller's Guide to the Hudson River," and to which book we are indebted for much valuable and interesting information with regard to this locality.

"The odious showman spirit that spoils so many attractive places the world over, has entered here, and turns the Falls on or off according to the amount of sixpences forthcoming from



“lovers of what, considering the smallness of the stream when at its best, may be called pitcher-esque. But the Clove, or Cleft, down which the stream runs to the Hudson, is really wild and savage, and romantic enough for the most ardent lover of such rough scenery. These Falls are the outlets of two ponds far up the mountain, united and leaping down a perpendicular rock in two falls, one of one hundred and eighty feet, and another of eighty feet in height, and emptying through the Clove, a deep chasum into the plain below.”

Five miles from Catskill Station, on the eastern side of the river, we come to the large and handsomely-built city of HUDSON, the chief town in Columbia County, one hundred and fifteen miles from New York, and thirty from Albany. The city is built on an eminence above the river, like many of the other villages we have passed in our course. The streets are wide and well laid out, and altogether the place has an air of thrift and prosperity. The principal street is called the Promenade, and laid out with trees and shrubs with excellent taste. One side is built with handsome houses, and the other is open to the river, and runs along the bank for nearly a mile. Any one anxious to pay a visit to the Shaker Village at Mount Lebanon had better leave the boat here and take the train which leaves for Chatham three times during the day, and there the traveller will connect with the Boston and Albany Railway, and, after an hour's journey of twenty-three miles, will be landed at the Shaker Village itself. Space will not allow an extended notice of this remarkable village; suffice it to say that cleanliness, and all the other cardinal virtues, reign paramount. Order, temperance, frugality, and Shaker worship, are the things that strike one's senses on first arriving. Every one here is free. No soldiers, no police, no judges live here, and among members of a society in which every man stakes his all, appeal to the courts of Law is a thing unknown. Among a sect where celibacy is the first and principal code, it would seem as if such a society would of itself die a natural death; but yearly many fresh converts to the sect are made, and not only among the old and those tired of this world's pomps and vanities, but from the young and



healthy of both sexes. Happiness, peace and plenty are so evident in all the villages of this most peculiar of all religious societies, that it is not remarkable to hear that at the census of 1860 the Shakers were discovered to number from six to seven thousand, and at the present day they count considerably more. Mr. Hepworth Dixon has lately written so fully about them in his interesting work, entitled "New America," that we should recommend the curious, or those who have visited any of their villages, to obtain the book and "read them up."

We must go back to our steamer at Hudson, however, after this digression, and before leaving this interesting town may mention that the village opposite, which has the high-sounding name of Athens given to it (though for what cause we are ignorant) can be reached by a small steam ferry. There is nothing, however, to reward the task of crossing, except perhaps in order to obtain a good view of Hudson; but as this can be done quite as satisfactorily from the deck of our steamer, we will presume our readers will not attempt the passage, but continue with us for the next thirty miles of our trip to Albany.

The light-house seen on the western side of the river on **FOUR MILE POINT**, (that distance from Hudson) marks the head of navigation for ships. About a mile higher up, on the same side, is **COXSACKIE VILLAGE**, the older portion is called **Coxsackie street**, and lies on a large plain about a mile back from the river. **NEW BALTIMORE** and **COEYMAN'S** are two smaller settlements north of **Coxsackie**, with **SCHODACK LANDING** immediately on the other side, whilst four miles higher up is **CASTLETON**. Here the well known sand-bar, called the **Overslaugh**, is situated, a spot that has proved fatal to more steamboats and other vessels than any known place on the continent. The country just around here is flat, though apparently well cultivated. Soon after leaving this village we approach a place evidently of some importance, as the river has a busier look, and the banks are more thickly dotted with houses, and, after a few minutes' delay, we see in the distance the thickly built city of **Albany**, the Capital of the State, whilst the newly constructed railroad bridge which spans the river immediately



opposite the city, seems to bar any further progress in our floating palace. We have now really reached the end of our water journey, unless we wish to proceed as far as Troy, when a little steam tender will come alongside of our stately craft, and if any passengers intend to go on, and so reach Montreal without passing to Niagara or Toronto, they can get on board, after having informed the Purser, who will see that their baggage accompanies them, and a half-hour's steam will take them on to Troy, where they can connect with the train leaving New York at 3.45 p.m., and reaching Troy at 10.00 p.m., engage their berth in the sleeping-car (which is put on to the train here) and find themselves in Montreal at about nine the next morning, after having enjoyed a refreshing and appetizing breakfast at the comfortable and handsomely fitted-up Restaurant in the newly-built Dépôt at St Albans.

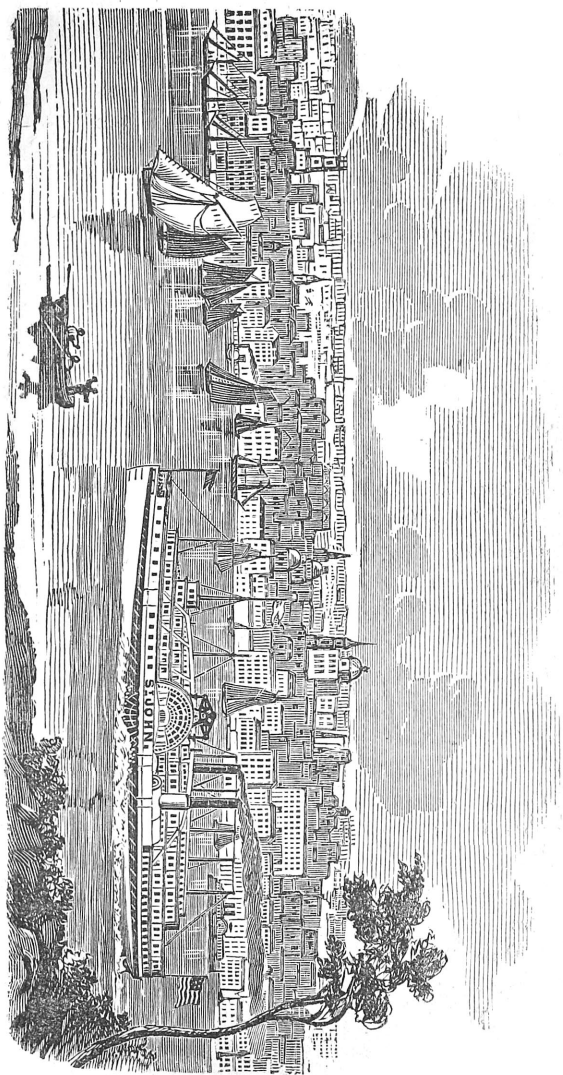
To those who are desirous of a more speedy transit between New York and Albany, we would say, that the Hudson River Railway, one of the best appointed roads in the world, skirts the eastern bank of the Hudson, and passengers can enjoy the scenery at a speed of 30 miles an hour, in one of that Company's elegant drawing-room cars.

As we wish to take our travellers to Montreal by the round-about, but more interesting route *via* Niagara, we will return to where we left them on the quay at Albany, after having landed them from the steamer which we have been reluctant to quit. If they wish to go on to Niagara the same night, they have not much time to waste, as the train leaves the dépôt as soon as the passengers from the boats can be got there; and after a night's travel of about three hundred miles they will reach the Suspension Bridge Station at seven o'clock in the morning. Before leaving Albany, we ought, in justice to the city, to draw attention to the State House and the Dudley Observatory, about the only two buildings of any character in the whole place, and these two are not very likely to strike an observer dumb with admiration or astonishment on seeing them for the first time.

The view from the Capital is doubtless very fine, as the whole of the city, and a large tract of the surrounding country, can be



CITY OF ALBANY, N.Y.





seen from this eminence. Some of our travellers, who wish to take things easily, and rest a night or some few hours at Albany, will find themselves very comfortably put up at the "Delevan House," kept by Messrs. Charles G. Leland & Co. They can then take the train on the New York Central Railway for Utica, en route to

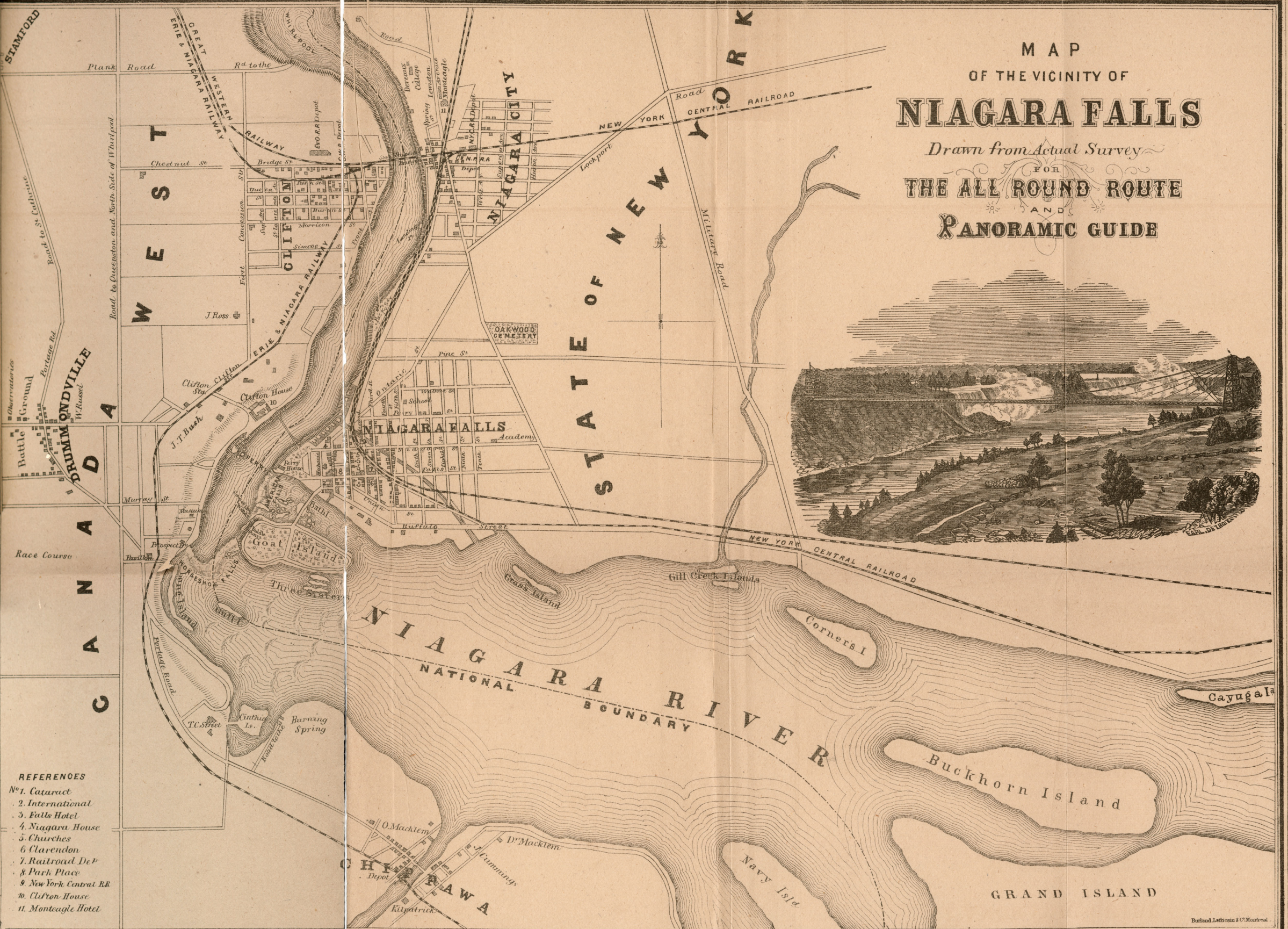
### TRENTON FALLS.

As these Falls lie only about seventeen miles off the line of railway, with a branch railroad right up to them, they ought not to be passed without a visit. We will, therefore, take our seats in the cars at Albany, by the morning train, change at Utica, and either hire a conveyance there to take us on, or get into the cars which connect with this train, and bring us to the Trenton Falls Station a little after noon. The river forming the Trenton Falls is called the Canada Creek West, but, as this name is not euphonious and rather a mouthful, the Falls have been named after the town or parish in which they are situated. There is no one special cataract at Trenton which in itself is pre-eminently wonderful, grand or beautiful. It is more the position, form and rapidity of the river which give the charm, and make it considered by many as one of the most picturesque and lovely spots on the continent. As the usual passage for tourists is along the bed of the river itself, it can be understood that to see these falls aright there must not be too much water. The end of July, or the commencement of August, is the time to see them in all their beauty. In order to justify their name, there are two actual waterfalls here, which, within a few hours' journey from Niagara, or seen after that mightiest of all cataracts, would be merely considered as "squirts," but when taken on one's way to the Falls, and viewed in connection with the surrounding scenery, are well worthy of the visit we propose to make. The banks of the river are thickly wooded on each side with broken clefts here and there, through which the colors of the foliage show themselves, and straggling boughs and rough roots break



MAP  
OF THE VICINITY OF  
**NIAGARA FALLS**

Drawn from Actual Survey  
FOR  
**THE ALL ROUND ROUTE**  
AND  
**PANORAMIC GUIDE**



- REFERENCES
- 1. Cataract
  - 2. International
  - 3. Falls Hotel
  - 4. Niagara House
  - 5. Churches
  - 6. Clarendon
  - 7. Railroad Dep.
  - 8. Park Place
  - 9. New York Central RR
  - 10. Clifton House
  - 11. Monteaule Hotel







through the high rocks, and add to the wildness and charm of the scene.

A comfortable hotel is situated in the village, where travellers can get all their wants supplied, and then take the cars at 3.45 p.m. back to UTICA, where they can again join the New York Central line, and proceed *viâ* ROME, SYRACUSE, ROCHESTER and LOCKPORT on their way to Niagara. As we presume that this journey will be made without any further stoppages, we shall skip all these places, and merely say that they are the ordinary specimens of American towns, having broad streets, avenues of trees, large stores, and excellent houses, with an air of prosperity about the whole of them.

## NIAGARA.

Having landed our travellers safely at the Suspension Bridge Station of the New York Central Railway, the choice of an hotel is the matter of first and paramount importance. General opinion is much divided on this subject, many travellers asserting that the American side is the only one to stop on and see the Falls, as the Rapids, the Terrapin Tower and Goat Island are all to be reached from that side, and from that alone; whilst others take the broader view of the question that these minor sights ought to give place to the Falls, and therefore the only place to obtain an uninterrupted view of the two mighty cataracts is from the Canadian side. We are inclined to endorse this opinion, and therefore, if our travellers will be guided by us, we advise orders being given to the driver of the carriage, that can be engaged at the Station, to proceed to the "Clifton House" on the Canadian bank, kept by Messrs. Bromley & Shears. The drive from the Station to the "Clifton House" will necessitate the passage of the Suspension Bridge, and therefore, *en passant*, we will endeavor to give a short description of this wonderful triumph of engineering skill. The bridge is constructed for the joint purposes of road and pedestrian traffic, and for the Great Western Railway of Canada—the lower tier or floor being for foot and carriage



passengers, whilst the upper portion is used entirely by the trains. There is a small toll levied on all passengers, and a custom-house officer will make a cursory and rapid search lest any articles liable for duty, are being carried across from the United States into the Dominion of Canada, or *vice versa*. Mr. Roebling, of Trenton, New Jersey, was the engineer of this Bridge, which, as the name implies, is constructed on the suspension system. The two towers supporting the entire structure, which is in one span (800 ft.), are about 80 feet high, and built on and into the solid rock; the aggregate length of wire employed is more than 4,000 miles, whilst the entire weight of the Bridge is 12,400 tons. From the centre of the tube or tunnel, the first view of the entire Falls can be seen, yet a mile and a-half distant: the never changing mist and spray dimly obscuring the view of the horse-shoe or Canadian Fall. The drive is continued along the high bank overlooking the foaming, seething waters of the river which have so lately made their giant leap. Almost immediately under the Bridge can be seen, at a distance down of about 250 feet, the wharf from which the small steamer, "Maid of the Mist," used to embark her passengers, before taking them up under the spray of the Falls. The successful escape of this little picture of a boat from the hands of the Sheriff, by taking the rapids and skimming through the whirlpool below, is now so much a matter of history that we will not weary our readers by detailing it again. Our task is now simply in as few words as possible to direct the tourist as to what to see, and how to see it. We will therefore imagine him to be standing in the balcony of the hotel overlooking the Falls, and explain to him that the right hand and larger cataract is the Canadian or Horse-Shoe Fall, whilst the one nearer to him, on the left hand side, is the American. The dimensions of the two Falls must necessarily be a matter of computation, and they are estimated as follows:

The American Fall, 900 feet across, with a drop of 164 feet.

The Canadian Fall, 1,900 feet across, with a drop of 158 feet.

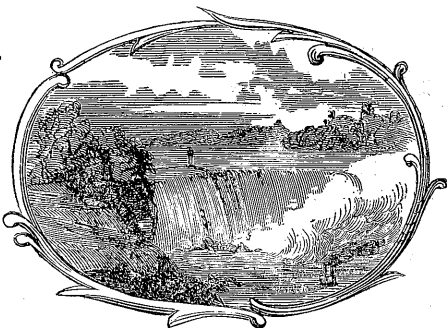
The traveller in his first visit to this place is impressed with a sense of inexpressible amazement. His emotions are not unlike those of the votary of necromancy, who, when once within the



magic circle, trembles under the influence of the enchanter, even before he confronts the wizard himself.

### HORSE SHOE FALL.

Who can forget his first view of this grand and stupendous spectacle? The roaring is so tremendous, that it would seem that if all the lions that ever have lived since the days of Daniel, could join their voices in one "Hullah's" chorus, they would produce but a whisper, in comparison, to the deep diapason of this most majestic of all nature's pipes or organs.



HORSE SHOE FALL.

The wooden bridge which connects the mainland with Goat Island is eagerly passed, and we explore the whole of this curious crag, which is rightly named, for it is found fantastic enough to suggest that goats only could find a comfortable footing. The sublimity of the scene increases at every step; but when we come upon the mighty Cataract, we gaze in speechless wonder. But words cannot describe the grandeur of this scene, nor the emotions which it excites; neither can the pencil, any more than the pen, do it justice. The silent and the still picture wants the motion and the sound of that stupendous rush of waters. It is impossible to paint the ever rising column of spray that spires upward from the foaming gulf below, or the prismatic glory that crowns it; for there indeed has God forever



THE RAPIDS.

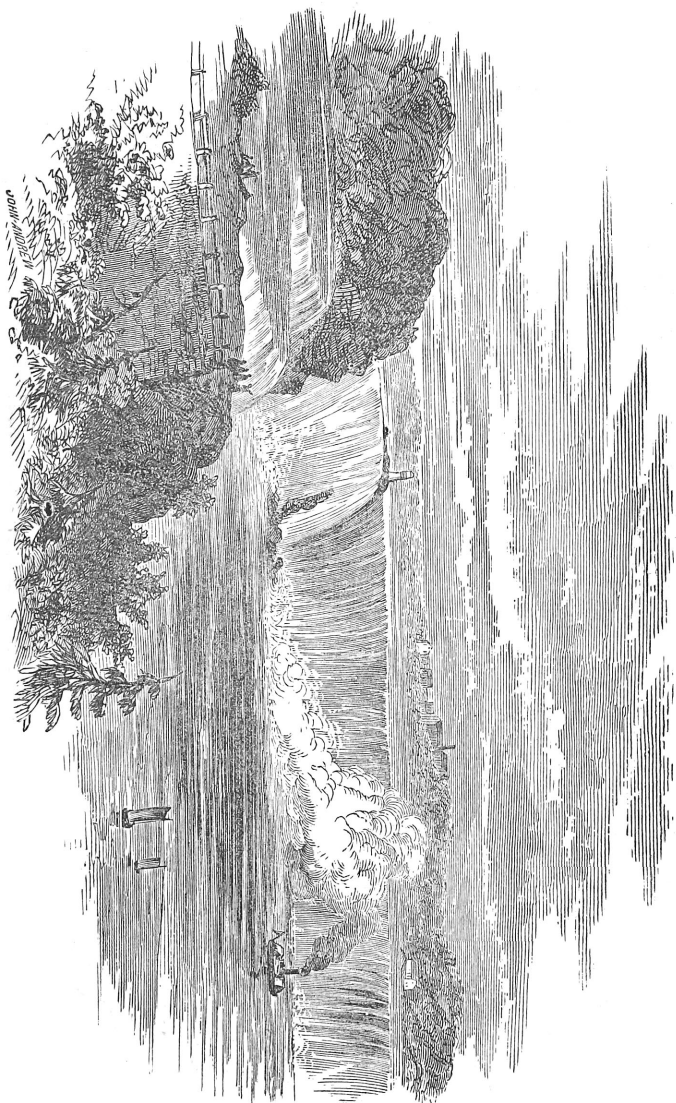




HORSE SHOE FALLS—FROM CANADA SIDE.



HORSE SHOE FALLS—FROM THE AMERICAN SIDE.





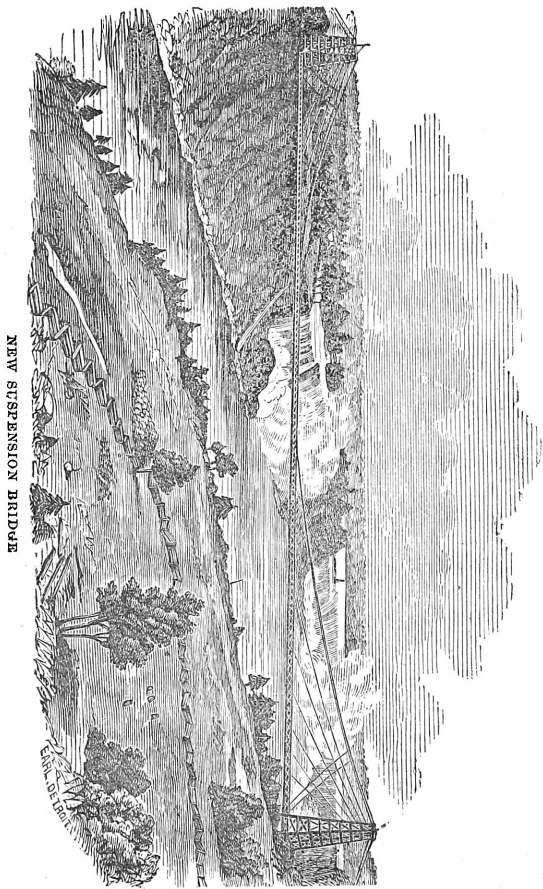
“set His bow” in the cloud, and cold must be the heart that in such a scene remembers not His covenant.

As neither descriptive language nor pictorial art can give an adequate conception of the magnitude of this wondrous Cataract, some notion may be suggested of the immense volume of water falling over the precipice, when it has been computed to be nearly 20,000,000 cubic feet per minute, in the Horse Shoe Fall alone; to say nothing of the Fall on the American side. It is calculated that these Falls recede at the rate of a foot every year. It is here that the beautiful phenomenon of the rainbow is seen to such advantage.

### SUSPENSION BRIDGE ACROSS THE RIVER.

After much trouble and perseverance Mr. J. T. Bush obtained charters at Albany and Toronto for the new bridge, and commenced the work in 1867. On the 1st January, 1869, it was opened to the public. The capital stock of the bridge is \$100,000, it has even cost something like \$120,000. The bridge is located about 1,800 feet below the American falls on the American side, landing on the Canadian side only 8 or 10 rods below the Clifton House. The towers on the Canadian side are 120 feet high, and on the American side 106 feet high. The span is 1,230 feet from tower to tower. The height from the water to the floor of the bridge is 256 feet. There is a single track for carriages, and space at one side for foot passengers. The bridge has at each side a strong railing 5 feet high; the estimated strength of the structure is over 150 tons, and as 10 or 15 tons is all that could well be placed on the bridge at any one time by its ordinary traffic, the greatest confidence prevails as to its stability; added to this is the fact that the bridge passed through safely the gale of last November, which at Niagara was a perfect hurricane. The bridge stood without moving a plank through the 15 hours the gale lasted. It has now passed through two winters with its load of ice and frozen spray, so that it is no longer an experiment, but a fixed fact, and full confidence has been established.





NEW SUSPENSION BRIDGE



The bridge stands as a great lasting monument to J. T. Bush, who conceived the project and carried it to a successful termination.

The erection of this bridge brings Goat Island and Table Rock within easy walking distance. The view from the centre of it is exceedingly fine; suspended in mid-air—in full view of both the American and Horse Shoe Falls—the river above and below with its beautiful banks from 150 to 250 feet perpendicular, presents a view never before enjoyed by visitors to this wonderfully beautiful resort.

### TABLE ROCK.

This was truly a magnificent crag,—the projection at the top being immense, from which large masses frequently fell. Many accidents have happened to tourists venturing too near the precipice. The Table Rock, however, exists now but in memory, for it suddenly gave way some years ago. Had this accident occurred an hour or two earlier in the day, the Victoria Bridge, the Grand Trunk Railway, and all other Canadian undertakings thereunto pertaining, would be a dream of the future and not a substantiality of the present; for a very short time previous to the disappearance of the slippery granite, there were standing upon it, viewing the Falls, the engineer of the Bridge, and several of his colleagues in the enterprises that have been mentioned.



ENTRANCE TO THE CAVE  
OF THE WINDS.

### BURNING SPRING

Is about one mile above Table Rock, near the river's edge. The water of the spring is highly charged with sulphuretted hydrogen gas, and emits a pale, blue light, when ignited. To heighten the effect, the phenomenon of the burning water is exhibited in a darkened room.



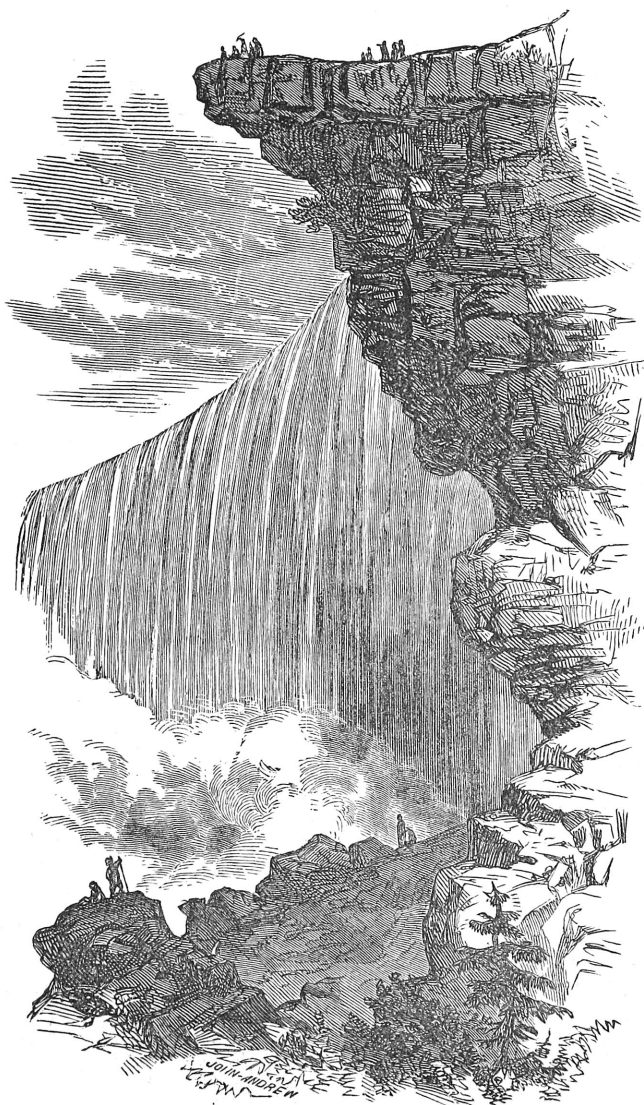
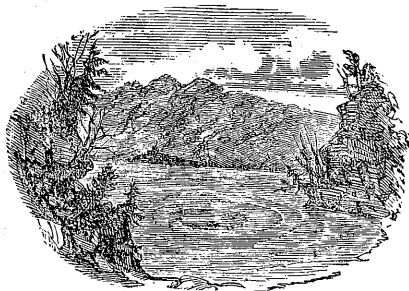


TABLE ROCK—NIAGARA FALLS.



About three miles below the Falls is a frightfully wild spot, called the Whirlpool. The ravine is termed the Bloody Run, from a sanguinary engagement between two hostile Indian tribes. No human effort could possibly rescue the unfortunate individual who should happen to become entrangled in the eddies of this pool.



It is supposed that there is a subterraneous current from this spot. Between it and the Falls there was a temporary suspension bridge; but it has been superseded by the one for the Great Western Railway of Canada.

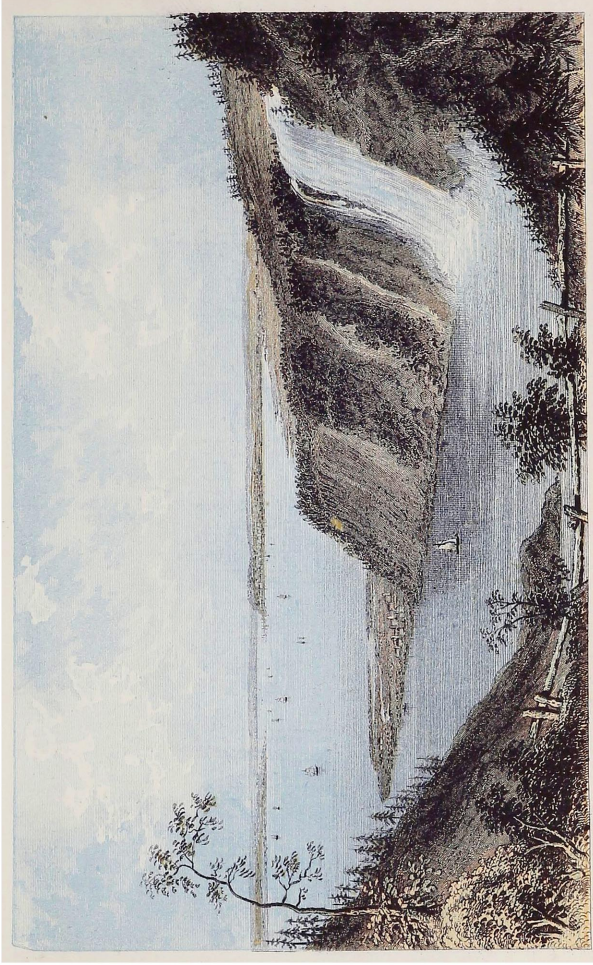
### THE DEVIL'S HOLE

is a large triangular chasm in the bank of the river, three and a half miles below the Falls. The Bloody Run, as previously mentioned, falls into this chasm.

The following tale will, we think, be read with interest, in connection with Niagara :

### THE HERMIT OF THE FALLS.

About twenty-five years since, in the glow of early summer, a young stranger of pleasing countenance and person made his appearance at Niagara. It was at first conjectured that he was an artist, a large portfolio, with books and musical instruments, being among his baggage. He was deeply impressed with the majesty and sublimity of the Cataract and the surrounding scenery, and expressed an intention to remain a week, that he might survey them at his leisure. But the fascination, which all minds of sensibility feel in the presence of that glorious work of the Creator,



FALLS OF MONTMORENCY — QUEBEC IN THE DISTANCE.





grew strongly upon him, and he was heard to say that six weeks were insufficient to become acquainted with its beauties. At the end of that period he was still unable to tear himself away, and desired to "build there a tabernacle," that he might indulge in his love of solitary musings, and admire at leisure the sublimity of nature. He applied for a spot on the Three Sisters' Island, on which to erect a cottage after his own model; one of the peculiarities of which was a drawbridge, to insure isolation. Circumstances forbidding compliance with this request, he took up his residence in an old house on Iris Island, which he rendered as comfortable as the state of the case would admit. Here he remained about eighteen months, when the intrusion of a family interrupted his habits of seclusion and meditation. He then quietly withdrew, and reared for himself a less commodious habitation near Prospect Point. When winter came, a cheerful fire of wood blazed upon the hearth, and he beguiled the long hours of evening by reading and music. It was strange to hear, in such a solitude, the long-drawn, thrilling notes of the viol, or the softest melody of the flute, gushing forth from that low-browed hut, or the guitar breathing out so lightly amid the rush and thunder of the never slumbering torrent. Though the world of letters was familiar to his mind, and the living world to his observation, for he had travelled widely, both in his native Europe and the East, he sought not association with mankind, to unfold or to increase his stores of knowledge. Those who had occasionally conversed with him, spoke with equal surprise and admiration of his colloquial powers, his command of language, and his fervid eloquence; but he seldom and sparingly admitted this intercourse, studiously avoiding society; though there seemed in his nature nothing of misanthropy or moroseness. On the contrary, he showed kindness to even the humblest animals. Birds instinctively learned this amiable trait in his character, and freely entered his dwelling, to receive from his hands crumbs or seeds.

But the absorbing delight of his solitary residence was communion with Niagara. Here he might be seen at every hour of the day or night, a fervent worshipper. At the gray dawn he went to



visit it in the veil of mist; at noon, he banqueted in the full splendor of its glory; beneath the soft tinting of the lunar bow he lingered, looking for the angel whose pencil had painted it; and, at solemn midnight, he knelt at the same shrine. Neither the storms of autumn, nor the piercing cold of winter, prevented his visits to the temple of his adoration. There was, at this time, an extension of the Serappin Bridge, by a single beam of timber, carried out ten feet over the fathomless abyss, where it hung tremulously, guarded only by a rude parapet. Along this beam he often passed and repassed, in the darkness of night. He even took pleasure in grasping it with his hands, and thus suspending himself over the awful gulf; so much had his morbid enthusiasm taught him to revel amid the terribly sublime. Among his favorite gratifications, was that of bathing, in which he indulged daily.

One bright but rather chilly day in the month of June, 1831, a man, employed about the ferry, saw him go into the water, and for a long time after observed his clothes to be still lying upon the bank. The poor hermit had taken his last bath. It was supposed that cramp might have been induced by the chill of the atmosphere or the water. Still the body was not found, the depth and force of the current below being exceedingly great. In the course of their search, they passed on to the Whirlpool. There, amid those boiling eddies, was the body, making fearful and rapid gyrations upon the face of the black waters. At some point of suction, it suddenly plunged and disappeared. Again emerging, it was fearful to see it leap half its length above the flood, then float motionless, as if exhausted, and, anon, spring upward, and seem to struggle like a maniac battling with a mortal foe. For days and nights this terrible scene was prolonged. It was not until the 21st of June, that, after many efforts, they were able to recover the body, and bear it to his desolate cottage. There they found his faithful dog, guarding the door. Heavily had the long period worn away, while he watched for his only friend, and wondered why he delayed his coming. He scrutinized the approaching group suspiciously, and would not willingly have given them admittance. A stifled wail at length showed his intuitive knowledge of his master,

whom the work of death had effectually disguised from the eyes of men. On the pillow was his pet kitten, and in different parts of the room were his guitar, flute, violin, portfolio and books, scattered,—the books open, as if recently used. It was a touching sight; the hermit mourned by his humble retainers, the poor animals that loved him, and ready to be laid by strange hands in a foreign grave.

The motives that led this singular and accomplished being, learned in the languages, in the arts and sciences, improved by extensive travel, and gifted with personal beauty and a feeling heart, to seclude himself, in the flower of youth, from human society, are still enveloped in mystery. All that is known, was, that his name was Francis Abbot, that he was a native of England, where his father was a clergyman, and that he had received from thence ample remittances for his comfort. These facts had been previously ascertained, but no written papers were found in his cell to throw additional light upon the obscurity in which he had so effectually wrapped the history of his pilgrimage.

Before leaving this place, we wish to conduct our readers to one spot where, perhaps, of all others, the finest view of the waterfalls can be seen, and that is along the railway tract that lies at the back of Mr. Zimmerman's house, until an open spot is reached near a small reservoir, immediately above the Falls, and as we feel that our language is too poor to give any adequate idea of the grandeur of the sight before us, we will take the liberty of reprinting the actual words in which that greatest of living writers, Mr. Charles Dickens, clothed his thoughts and feelings on his first visit to Niagara, twenty-eight years ago, and which, even now, with eight and twenty years' additional experience, he could not improve upon, either in force or poetic sentiment:—

“When we were seated in the little ferry-boat, and were crossing  
“the swollen river immediately before both cataracts, I began to  
“feel what it was: but I was in a manner stunned, and unable to  
“comprehend the vastness of the scene. It was not until I came  
“on Table Rock and looked—Great Heaven—on what a fall of



“ bright green water !—that it came upon me in its full might and  
“ majesty.

“ Then, when I felt how near to my Creator I was standing, the  
“ first effect, and the enduring one—instant and lasting—of the  
“ tremendous spectacle was Peace. Peace of Mind—Tranquillity—  
“ calm recollections of the Dead : Great thoughts of Eternal Rest  
“ and Happiness—nothing of Gloom or Terror. Niagara was at  
“ once stamped upon my heart, an Image of Beauty to remain there  
“ changeless and indelible until its pulses cease to beat forever.

“ I never stirred in all that time from the Canadian side, whi-  
“ ther I had gone at first. I never crossed the river again ; for I  
“ knew there were people on the other shore, and in such a place  
“ it is natural to shun strange company. To wander to and fro all  
“ day, and see the cataracts from all points of view, to stand upon  
“ the edge of the great Horse-shoe Fall, marking the hurried water  
“ gathering strength as it approached the verge, yet seeming, too, to  
“ pause before it shot into the gulf below ; to gaze from the river’s  
“ level up to the torrent as it came streaming down ; to climb the  
“ neighboring heights and watch it through the trees, and see the  
“ wreathing water in the Rapids hurrying on to take its fearful  
“ plunge ; to linger in the shadow of the solemn rocks three miles  
“ below, watching the river as, stirred by no visible cause, it heaved  
“ and eddied and awoke the echoes, being troubled yet, far down  
“ beneath the surface, by its giant leap ; to have Niagara before me,  
“ lighted by the sun and by the moon, red in the day’s decline and  
“ gray as evening slowly fell upon it, to look upon it every day,  
“ and wake up in the night, and hear its ceaseless voice—this was  
“ enough.

“ I think in every quiet season now, still do those waters roll  
“ and leap, and roar and tumble all day long ; still are the rainbows  
“ spanning them a hundred feet below. Still, when the sun is on  
“ them, do they shine and glow like molten gold. Still, when the  
“ day is gloomy, do they fall like snow, or seem to crumble away like  
“ the front of a great chalk cliff, or roll down the rock like dense  
“ white smoke. But always does the mighty stream appear to die  
“ as it comes down, and always from the unfathomable grave arises



**Q U E B E C .**

1 Citadel. 2 Chalmers's Church. 3 English Cathedral. 4 French Cathedral. 5 Mouth of the St. Charles.





“ that tremendous ghost of spray and mist which is never laid,  
“ which has haunted this place with the same dread solemnity  
“ since darkness brooded on the deep, and that first flood before  
“ the deluge—Light—came rushing on creation at the Word of  
“ God.”

### NIAGARA CITY.

From the beautiful view here obtained of the Falls this place was formerly called Bellevue. The village has mostly grown up since the time of the erection of the Suspension Bridge at this point. A grist mill has been erected near the Bridge, the water-wheel of which is placed beneath, requiring a shaft 280 feet long to communicate with the mill, on the top of the bank. The town contains many fine buildings; prominent among these is a very large Railroad Depot. Niagara City has grown so rapidly, and is still so much upon the increase, that a general description only can be applied to it for any length of time.

### LEWISTON.

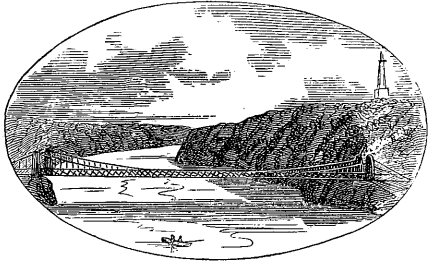
This village is situated at the head of navigation, on the Lower Niagara, and is a place of considerable importance. It lies three miles below the Devil's Hole, and seven miles below the Falls at the foot of the mountain.

It is an exceedingly pleasant and very well built village, but its commercial prospects have been very much injured by the construction of the Erie and Welland Canals. It contains, besides a proportionate number of stores and hotels, churches of all the various denominations, and an academy of considerable size. In 1812, it was the head quarters of General Van Renssaler, of the New York Militia.



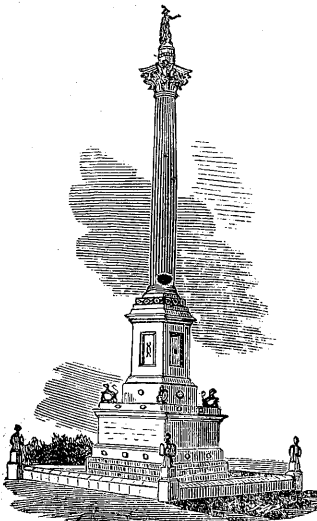
## QUEENSTON.

This is a small village, situated nearly opposite to Lewiston, and contains about 200 inhabitants. It is the Canadian termination of the Bridge, and is associated in history with the gallant defence made by the British, on the adjacent heights, in the war of 1812. The bridge here shewn was unfortunately carried away by ice during the winter of 1864. The village is



QUEENSTON SUSPENSION BRIDGE.

pleasantly situated, but it has suffered from the same causes that have retarded the growth of Lewiston. Near this point the river becomes more tranquil, the shores appear less broken and wild, and the change in the scenery affords a pleasing transition from the sublime to the beautiful. This Monument stands on the Heights of Queenston, from whence the village derived its name. The present structure occupies the site of the former one, which was blown up, by some miscreant, on the 17th of April, 1840. The whole edifice is one hundred and eighty-five feet high. On the sub-base, which is forty feet square and thirty feet high, are placed four lions, facing north, south, east, and west; the base of the pedestal is twenty-one and a-half feet square, and ten feet high; the pedestal itself is sixteen

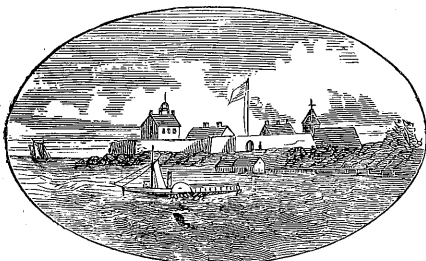


BROOK'S MONUMENT.

feet square, ten feet high, surmounted with a heavy cornice ornamented with lion's heads and wreaths, in alto-relievo. In ascending from the top of the pedestal to the top of the base of the shaft, the form changes from square to round. The shaft is a fluted column of freestone, seventy-five feet high and ten feet in diameter, whereon stands a Corinthian capital, ten feet high, on which is wrought, in relief, a statue of the Goddess of War. On this capital is the dome, nine feet high, which is reached by 250 spiral steps from the base, on the inside. On the top of the dome is placed a colossal statue of Gen. Brock.

### FORT NIAGARA.

This Fort stands at the mouth of the Niagara River, on the American side. There are many interesting associations connected



FORT NIAGARA.

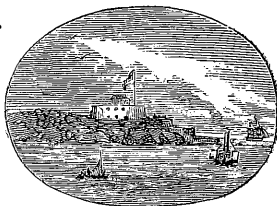
with this spot; as, during the earlier part of the past century, it was the scene of many severe conflicts between the Whites and the Indians, and subsequently between the English and the French. The names of the heroic La Salle, the courtly De Nouville, and the gallant Prideaux, will long retain a place in the history of this country. The village adjacent to the Fort is called Youngstown, in honor of its founder, the late John Young, Esq.

Within the last few years, important repairs have been made around the Fort, and the entire wall has been constructed anew. Here was fought the battle of the 24th July, 1759, in which Prideaux, the English General, fell, and after which the French garrison surrendered to Sir William Johnson, who succeeded to the command of the English.



## NIAGARA.

This is one of the oldest towns in Upper Canada, and was formerly the capital of the Province. It is situated where the old town of Newark stood, and is opposite to Youngstown. It faces the river on one side, and Lake Ontario on the other. The trade of this place has been diverted to St. Catharines, since the completion of the Welland Canal; and the other towns upon the Niagara River have suffered in common, from the same cause.

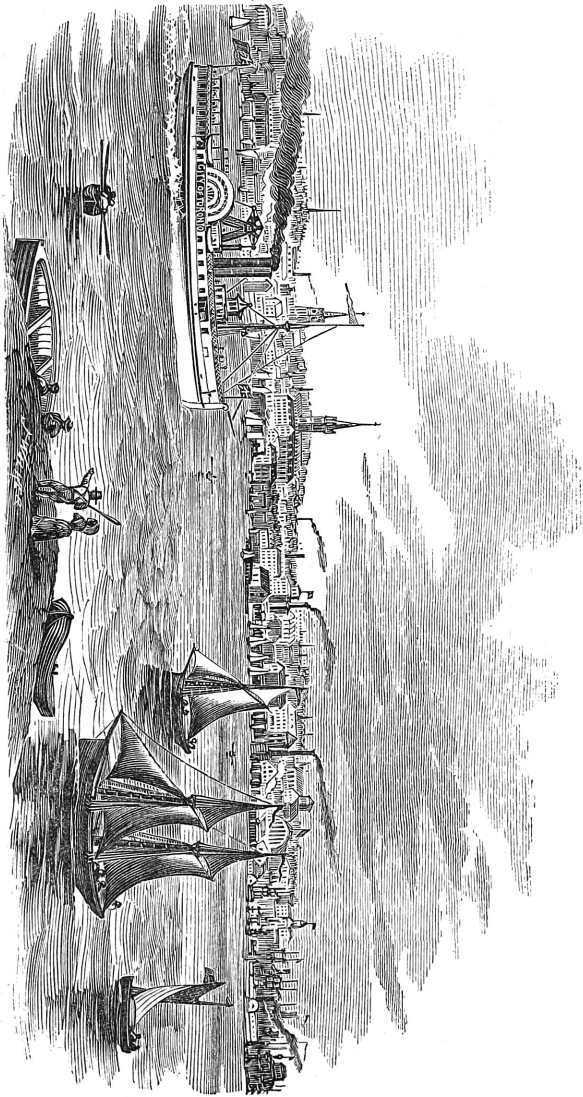


FORT MASSASAUGA.

## TORONTO.

Our stay at Niagara having now drawn to a close, we must decide upon the route we shall take for Toronto. There are two means of getting there, one by water and the other by land. On a sunny calm day nothing can be more pleasant than the water excursion, by the fine new steamer "City of Toronto," under command of Capt. D. Milloy, which daily makes two trips each way across Lake Ontario, between Toronto and Lewiston. If this route is decided on, the tourist will have to make for the Suspension Bridge Station, where he will find the cars ready to take him on to Lewiston, a small town on the American shore, almost immediately opposite to Queenston, on the British side, and to which place we have already bent our steps. From Suspension Bridge to Lewiston, the railway follows the course of the river, running along the high ridge overlooking the rapid stream, until we arrive at Lewiston Station. Omnibuses and cabs will be found in attendance to take passengers down to the steamer, which lies about half a mile off. Once embarked, we pass along Niagara River for about ten miles, the current still running very rapidly, until

CITY OF TORONTO, ONT.





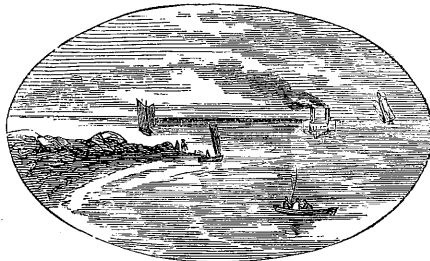
it finds its way into Lake Ontario. The first and only stoppage made between Lewiston and Toronto is at the town of Niagara, 16 miles off the Falls. Passengers from the Clifton House can be brought by the cars down to this town without crossing to the American shore, and embark on board the "City of Toronto" here. Almost immediately after leaving Niagara village, we pass between the Two Forts, Niagara and Massasauga, the former garrisoned by American troops, and the latter by the soldiers of Her Majesty Queen Victoria. These two forts are so close together, that it is said, on a calm night, the watch-words as given by the troops on changing guard, can be heard distinctly from one side to the other, across the water. From this point we strike out into the lake, and in the centre almost lose sight of the land behind us before we discern the city of Toronto immediately in front of us. The view of Toronto from the water is very fine indeed, and, judging from the public buildings and wharves, shows it to be a city of some importance and prosperity. Before we commence describing it, however, we must return to Niagara to conduct our tourists who prefer the overland route by the Great Western Railway. They also must make their way to the Suspension Bridge Station, and after leaving they will reach the prettily situated and thriving city of Hamilton, built upon the banks of Lake Ontario, and the head-quarters of the Great Western Railway of Canada, where the general offices, engine sheds and work shops are located. Forty miles more journeying brings the traveller to Toronto in time to catch the Royal Mail Steamer for Montreal, which leaves daily at 2 p.m. We wish, however, to give tourists the opportunity of paying Toronto a visit under our auspices, and acting on our general system, will at once direct them to an hotel where they can be comfortable. The "Queen's Hotel," belonging to Capt. Dick, and the "Rossin House," kept by Mr. Shears, divide between them the share of the visitors' patronage. With either, the tourist will be perfectly satisfied, and though the "Rossin House," which was burnt down a few years back, has been again built and furnished in a sumptuous manner, the "Queen's" has also been lately re-

decorated and refitted. We shall, therefore, leave our travellers to choose for themselves, with confidence, as at either house they will be well cared for.

Toronto is the chief city of Ontario, or Upper Canada, as the Province used to be called. A large sand bar, of about seven miles in length, terminating at what is called Gibraltar Point, forms, as it were, a well-sheltered and accessible harbor. The former name of this city was Little York, until 1834, when it was changed to Toronto. The streets are well built and broad, and some of the public buildings are remarkably handsome and merit a visit. The University is the chief attraction, and well supports its claim. The style is intended to be pure Norman, though in some of its minor details, modern requirements have made it necessary to depart from it. It stands in a large well-kept park, with avenues of stately trees leading into two of the principal thoroughfares of the city. The massive tower in the centre of the South façade is 120 feet in height. The Normal School and Trinity College on Queen Street West, are both handsome edifices, which will well repay a visit. All these buildings, being devoted to educational purposes, prove Toronto to be second to no other city in the Dominion for the culture of the young. Osgoode Hall, where all the Courts of Law are congregated, is a handsome building enough outside, and inside the arrangements of the different courts, with spacious passages and galleries, are so perfect, that very many cities of more pretensions than Toronto can boast would do well to copy. The Provincial Lunatic Asylum, the Elgin Association for improving the moral and religious condition of the colored population, and the Merchants' Exchange, should all be seen by the visitor. The English Cathedral, dedicated to St. James, and the Roman Catholic Cathedral of St. Michael, deserve notice. There are one or two pretty drives to be made out of the city, though the country around has not much beauty to boast of. The most attractive one, perhaps, is the drive along the road skirting the lake, which, on a fine day, is covered with boats of all shapes and sizes, from the Royal Mail steamers to the miniature skiff with its snow-white sails. As we have said, the Mail Line of



boats leave the wharf daily for Montreal. Travellers can go on board, obtain their state-rooms, and make the passage of the Lake; but, as "variety is charming," our tourists can, if they prefer it, go as far as Kingston by the Grand Trunk Railway, and there take the steamer. This is one of the advantages of taking a joint ticket at Niagara Falls, which enables the holder to travel by either rail or boat, and in this way the option of conveyance is with the passenger, giving him the opportunity of consulting his own convenience or inclination, after arrival at Toronto. Tourists arriving from Niagara Falls can have three hours in Toronto, take the evening train and reach Kingston in time to connect with the steamer which left Toronto at 2 p.m. the same day. For a short distance we run along the banks of the Lake and then we lose sight of it altogether. After leaving Toronto the first place



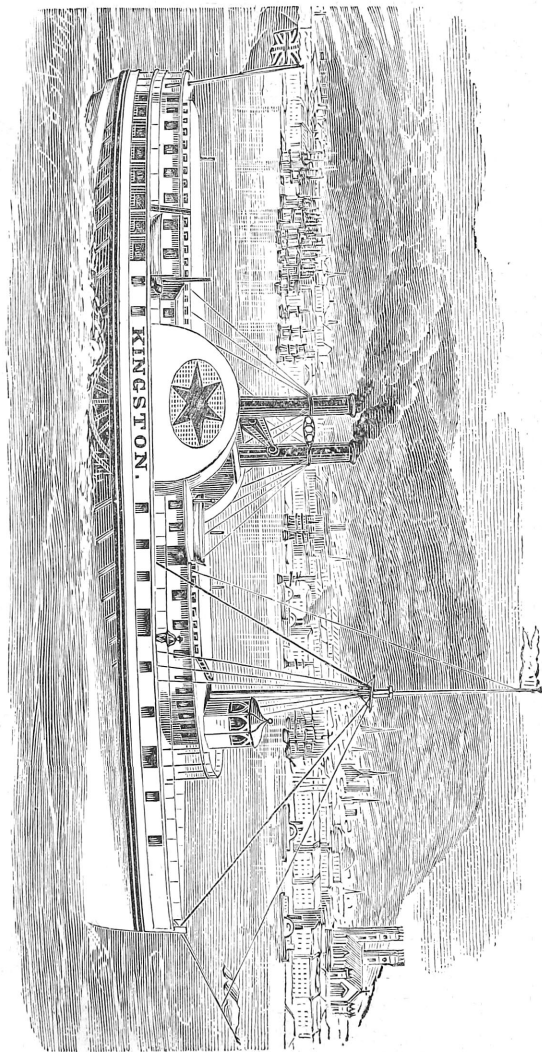
LAKE ONTARIO FROM NIAGARA RIVER.

of any importance we come to is

### PORT HOPE,

which is situated sixty-five miles from Toronto. A small stream, which here falls into the Lake, has formed a valley, in which the

LAKE ONTARIO STEAMER.





town is located. The harbor formed at the mouth of this stream is shallow, but safe and commodious. Port Hope is a very pretty town; on the western side, the hills rise gradually one above another. The highest summit, which is called "Fort Orton," affords a fine prospect, and overlooks the country for a great distance around. The village is incorporated, and contains about 2500 inhabitants.

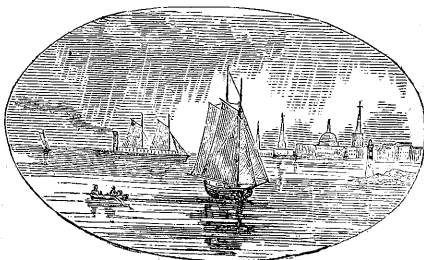
## COBOURG

lies seven miles below Port Hope, and contains nearly 5000 inhabitants. The town contains seven churches, two banks, three grist mills, two foundries, and the largest cloth factory in the province. It is also the seat of Victoria College and a Theological Institute. Midway between Port Hope and Cobourg is "Duck Island," on which a lighthouse is maintained by the government.

Here the train stops about a quarter of an hour, to give travellers the opportunity of demolishing the very acceptable meal that is ready for them in the Refreshment Room of the Station. A branch line runs up into the backwoods to Peterboro and connects with the Grand Trunk here. The Wesleyans have erected a very handsome building, called Victoria College, and capable of accommodating about 150 students. Cobourg has also a fine town-hall and gaol, two very useful and necessary buildings in their respective ways.

## KINGSTON.

This place was call by the Indians, "*Cataracqui.*" A settlement was begun by the French, under De Courcelles, as early as 1672. The Fort, which was finished the next year, was called Fort Frontenac, in honor of the French count of that name. This Fort was



KINGSTON.

CITY OF KINGSTON, ONT.





alternately in the possession of the French and the Indians, until it was destroyed by the expedition under Col. Bradstreet, in 1758. In 1762, the place fell into the hands of the English, from whom it received its present name. Kingston is one of the most important military posts in Canada. It is one hundred and ten miles from Cobourg, and contains about 15,000 inhabitants.

There is a very good Hotel here, "The British American," where Tourists staying on, will find every accommodation and comfort.

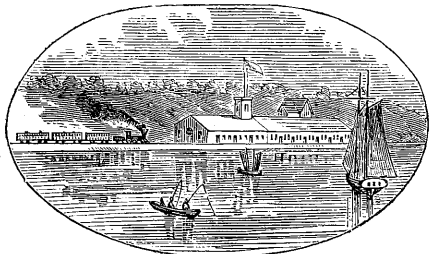
[ Before proceeding down the St. Lawrence we will retrace our steps and briefly notice the places on the American side of Lake Ontario.]

## CHARLOTTESVILLE

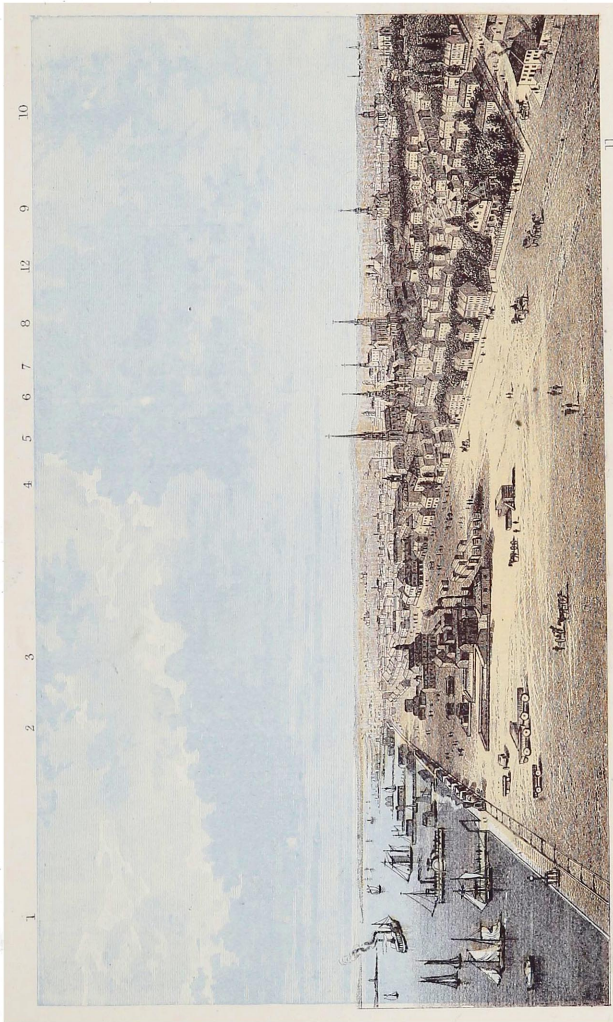
is situated at the mouth of the Genesee River, and is the port of Entry for Rochester. It is seventy-five miles from the mouth of the Niagara. The Genesee is navigable by steamers to Carthage, five miles from its mouth. At Carthage, passengers can take omnibuses to Rochester, two miles distant.

## OSWEGO

is the next port, after passing Charlottesville. It is a beautiful and flourishing town, and contains a population of about 15,000. It is the commercial centre of a fertile and wealthy part of the country, and is the terminus of a railroad and a canal, connecting it with Syracuse and the New York Central Railway. The history of this place is associated with many hard battles, fought during the time of the Indian and the French wars.



CAPE VINCENT RAILROAD DEPOT.



**T O R O N T O .**

1 Toronto Bay. 2 Esplanade & Grand Trunk Railroad. 3 City Hall. 4 St. Lawrence Hall. 5 St. James English Cathedral. 6 St. Andrew's Presbyterian Church. 7 St. George's Church of England.



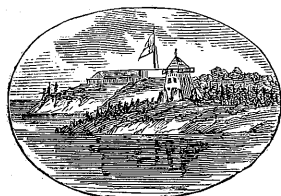


## SACKETT'S HARBOR.

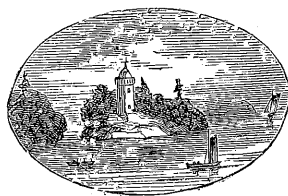
This place is situated about forty-five miles from Oswego, and twenty miles from the St. Lawrence. It lies upon the north-eastern shore of Lake Ontario, and derives its name from Mr. Sackett, of Jamaica, L.I., who purchased and took possession of it in 1799. It is admirably fitted, from its position, for a naval station, and is now the seat of a military post, called "Madison Barracks."

## THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

The Royal Mail Steamer, which leaves Toronto on the previous afternoon at 2 o'clock, is due at Kingston between 3 and 4 the following morning. If we go on straight from the train to the steamer, we have a short drive to take from the Railway Station to the wharf, where we shall most probably find the boat ready waiting; and shortly after leaving Kingston we shall be amongst The Thousand Islands, which stretch themselves along the centre of the St. Lawrence for a distance of 40 miles. They are amongst the wonders of the St. Lawrence; situated about six miles below Kingston. There are, in fact, no less than 1800 of these "emerald gems in the ring of the wave," of all sizes, from the islet a few



FORT HENRY—MARTELO TOWER  
CEDAR ISLAND.

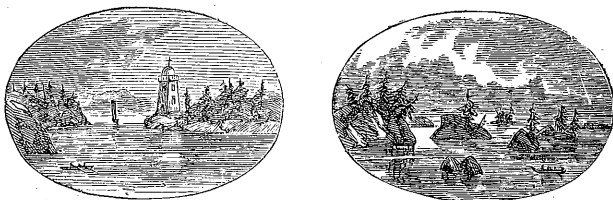


LIGHTHOUSE ON ONE OF THE  
THOUSAND ISLANDS

yards square, to miles in length. It is a famous spot for sporting; myriads of wild fowls of all descriptions may here be found; and angling is rather fatiguing than otherwise, from the great quantity



and size of the fish. These islands, too, have been the scene of most exciting romance. From their great number, and the labyrinth-like channels among them, they afforded an admirable retreat for the insurgents in the last Canadian insurrection and for the American sympathizers with them; who, under the questionable name of "patriots," sought only to embarrass the British Government. Among these was one man, who, from his daring and



VIEWS AMONG THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.

ability, became an object of anxious pursuit to the Canadian authorities; and he found a safe asylum in these watery intricacies, through the devotedness and courage of his daughter, whose imitable management of her canoe was such, that against hosts of pursuers she baffled their efforts at capture, while she supplied him with provisions in these solitary retreats, rowing him from one place of concealment to another, under shadow of the night. But, in truth, all the islands, which are so numerous studded through the whole chain of these magnificent Lakes, abound with materials for romance and poetry. For instance, in the Manitoulin Islands, in Lake Huron, the Indians believe that the *Manitou*, that is, the *Great Spirit* (and hence the name of the islands) has forbidden his children to seek for gold; and they tell you that a certain point where it is reported to exist in large quantities, has never been visited by the disobedient Indian without his canoe being overwhelmed in a tempest.

They firmly believe in this, strange though it may appear, and it is the means of keeping them from attempting to seek for the supposed hidden treasure.

## CLAYTON.

This village is situated on the American side, opposite to the "Thousand Islands," and is of considerable importance as a lumber station. Square timber and staves are here made up into large rafts and floated down the St. Lawrence to Montreal and Quebec. These rafts are often very large, and as they require a great number of men to navigate them, the huts erected for their shelter give them, as they pass down the river, the appearance of small villages. Many of the steamers and other craft that navigate Lake Ontario are built here.

## ALEXANDRIA BAY

is the next port, after leaving Clayton. It is built upon a massive pile of rocks, and its situation is romantic and highly picturesque. It is a place of resort for sportsmen. Some two or three miles below the village is a position from whence one hundred islands can be seen at one view.

## BROCKVILLE.

This village was named in honor of General Brock, who fell on Queenston Heights, in the war of 1812. It is situated on the Canadian side of the St. Lawrence, and is one of the prettiest towns in the province. It is situated at the foot of the Thousand Islands, on an elevation of land which rises from the river in a succession of ridges. The town was laid out in 1802, and is now a place of considerable importance. The present population is about 5,500. Those who wish to stay here a few days for fishing or shooting will find themselves very comfortable at "Campbell's Hotel."

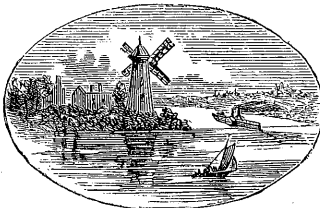


## OGDENSBURGH

is situated on the American side of the river. In the year 1748, the Abbé François Piquet, who was afterwards styled the "Apostle of the Iroquois," was sent to establish a mission at this place, as many of the Indians of that tribe had manifested a desire of embracing Christianity. A settlement was begun in connection with this mission, and a fort, called "La Presentation," was built at the mouth of the Oswegatchie, on the west side. The remains of the walls of this Fort are still to be seen. In October, 1749, it was attacked by a band of Indians from the Mohawks, who, although bravely repulsed, succeeded in destroying the pallisades of the fort and two of the vessels belonging to the colony. The Abbé Piquet retired from the settlement soon after the defeat of Montcalm, and finally returned to France, where he died in 1781. Ogdensburgh has increased rapidly within the past few years, and will doubtless become a large manufacturing place. The Northern Railroad, (now leased by the Vermont Central Company) which runs to Lake Champlain, a distance of one hundred and eighteen miles, and which connects at Rouse's Point with the railroads to Boston and Montreal, has its terminus here. The Northern Transportation Company's Steamers connect here with the Northern Railroad.

## PRESCOTT

is situated on the Canada side of the St. Lawrence, opposite Ogdensburgh, and contains over 3000 inhabitants. About a



WINDMILL POINT.

mile below the town of Prescott at a place called "Windmill Point," are the ruins of an old stone windmill, in which, in 1837, the "Patriots," under Von-Shultz, a Polish exile, established themselves, but from which they were driven with severe loss. About

five miles below Prescott is Chimney Island, on which the remains of an old French fortification are to be seen. The first rapid of the St. Lawrence is at this island.

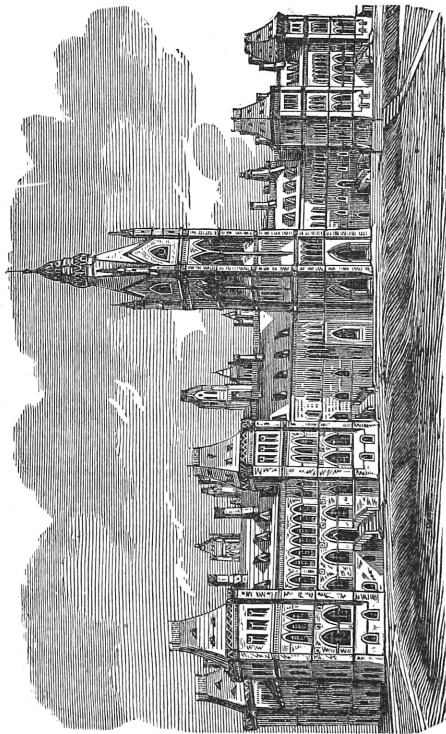
At Prescott, those intending to visit Ottawa will leave the boat. This city, the Capital of the Dominion, is only a little more than fifty miles distant from Prescott, and the journey to it can easily be performed by railway in about three hours. We can confidently recommend this detour, on account of the claims of Ottawa itself, of which more anon. Passengers wishing to make this trip can obtain return tickets at moderate fares, and join the steamer at Prescott the following morning and descend the Rapids to Montreal, which is by far the most exciting portion of the whole journey.

Having disembarked from our boat, we cross the wharf to the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway Company's Station, where we find cars waiting to take us on to the Capital of the Dominion,

## OTTAWA.

After a journey of about two hours and a-half over the 54 miles of the St. Lawrence and Ottawa Railway we shall be landed at the very unpretentious station of the Capital, at about five o'clock, p.m. Our steps will naturally be directed towards the "Russell House," under the management of Mr. J. A. Gouin. Here accommodation is provided for over 250 guests, and every comfort afforded at a reasonable charge, the whole arrangements being carried on under the personal supervision of Mr. Gouin, who will see that his visitors, during their stay under his roof, want for nothing. Ottawa (or Bytown as it used to be called) has been selected by Her Majesty as the new Capital of the Dominion, the chief seat of Government having for many previous years been settled at the cities of Montreal, Quebec and Toronto, in turns, for a certain number of years at each. This system was found to work very badly, and numerous quarrels arose between all of these cities, and the jealousy stirred up against the one that happened

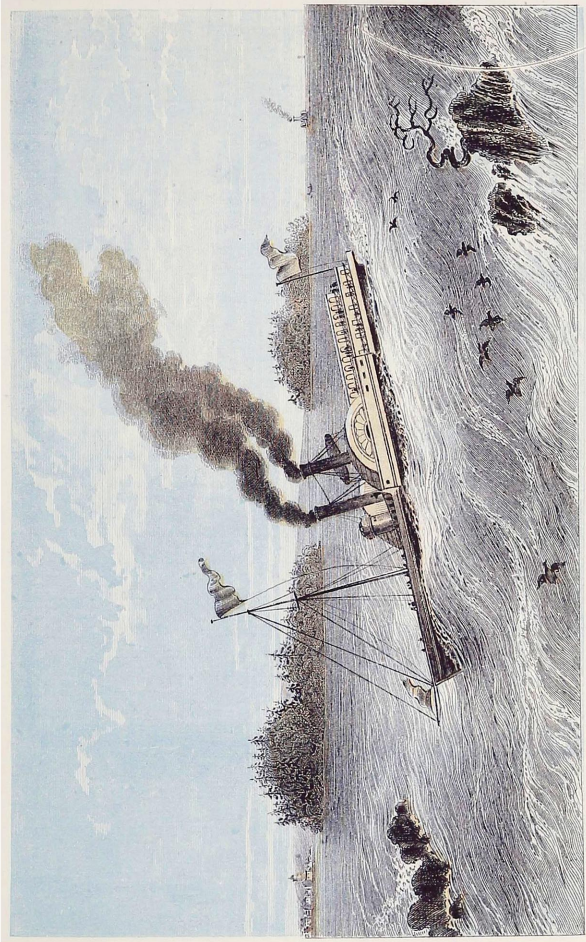
at the time to be favoured made it necessary to choose some fourth place, and Ottawa was selected as being the most central and desirable that could be found. The Government buildings have consequently been erected here, and very much credit is due not only to the architect who has designed these most beautiful



PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS, OTTAWA.

buildings, but to the public spirit of the Legislature who have found the means for bringing the work to a successful termination. The Parliament Buildings with the Departmental offices, and the Queen's Printing House, occupy three sides of a square, on a bluff of ground overlooking the river, called Barrack Hill.





LA CHINE RAPIDS.



They contain two Legislative Halls, one for the Senate, the other for the House of Commons, both being the same size as those provided in the English Houses of Parliament for the Lords and Commons, and, like their originals, very handsomely decorated and conveniently furnished. A large Library is also provided, capable of accommodating half a million volumes. The buildings are designed in the Italian-Gothic style, and constructed of stone found in the neighborhood. When it is stated that the cost was \$2,500,000, and the position almost unique, the tourist ought not to lose the opportunity of going there, as they alone are quite worth the few days' delay which must necessarily be devoted to the sight. The rest of the city, which is of course much increasing, and the whole of it nearly new, is very handsomely and substantially built. Sparkes street, the scene of the assassination of the late Hon. T. D'Arcy McGee, is close to the Parliamentary Buildings and the Russell House. Like Quebec, Ottawa is divided into an Upper and a Lower town, the link between the two being the substantially built bridge spanning the Rideau Canal, which here falls into the Ottawa after passing through eight stone locks. This canal connects the Ottawa River with Kingston and Lake Ontario, through a series of lakes and streams, running in its entire length about 135 miles. The other chief attractions in the neighborhood of Ottawa are the Chaudière Falls, considered by very many to rank next in importance, beauty and grandeur to Niagara. They stand, or rather fall, immediately above the city, at its western extremity, the width of the greater fall being two hundred feet, while its depth is forty—the boiling, seething, foaming character of the water giving name to the place. On the northern side is the smaller, or Little Chaudière, and here the waters, after their leap, seem to go into some subterranean passage, by which they are carried off until they appear again at a place called "The Kettles," half-a-mile lower down. Of course, the existence of such passages is a mere matter of conjecture, which we will leave to the study of Geologists, and others interested, to determine. Before leaving Ottawa, we ought to pay a visit to one of the Timber Slides, which are tolerably frequent in the upper river. One is



erected on the northern bank, and we will here tarry for a moment whilst we watch the fate of one of those huge rafts of hewn wood down its headlong rush. These water-shoots are erected for the purpose of getting the fallen trees from the higher level down to the river, at the smallest possible cost, and wherever water can be obtained in sufficient quantity this has been done. Where the descent is very steep, these "shoots" are broken up at stated intervals into long straight runs, in order to destroy the impetus which the raft would naturally acquire. The descent on one of the rafts down the timber slide is a thing only to be attempted by those who possess bold and steady nerves. To say that there is much danger in such an excursion would be to over-exaggerate the risk, whilst to say that there is none, would be as far from the truth. An application to the "boss" of a gang of raftsmen would, without difficulty, obtain the privilege of a ride down.

### THE OTTAWA RIVER TO MONTREAL.

Tourists desiring to go by this route can leave by steamboat, which starts daily, Sundays excepted, at 6.30 a.m. At this hour, and no later, the "Queen Victoria," one of the very handsome steamers of the Ottawa River Navigation Company, commanded by Captain Bowie, starts from her wharf, between the picturesque and thickly-wooded banks of the Ottawa River. Soon after leaving we obtain a fine view of the Rideau Falls, which make their descent on the south side into the river. The drapery or curtainlike drop has given it its name, and gracefully and gently as it falls over, it resembles more a sheet of thin glass than a waterfall. About a mile and a-half below Ottawa, the river Gatineau, one of the longest and most important tributaries of the Ottawa, flows into the river. Shortly after leaving Ottawa, breakfast is announced in the handsome saloon of the boat, and 18 miles off our starting point, we stop at Buckingham. Thurso, a flourishing little village, doing a large and satisfactory trade in

lumber, is our next stopping point, and after two hours' more steaming, through really lovely country, and with two more stoppages at villages called Brown's and Major's, we reach L'Original, and here we wish our travellers to leave the boat, for the purpose of visiting the Caledonia Springs, nine miles off, postponing the rest of the trip to Montreal until the following day's steamer arrives, to take them on their way once again. The medicinal and healing qualities of these Springs, of which there are four in number, are very well established, and during the summer months, people flock here in large numbers to partake of the waters and to enjoy one another's society. A splendid new hotel of solid masonry, and capable of accommodating two hundred guests, has been lately erected. Bowling alleys and billiard rooms have been fitted up, and the baths increased in number quite lately, and supplied with every convenience.

Having rejoined our boat on the following day at L'Original, or proceeded in it without having made the proposed excursion to the Springs, as the case may be, we come, after seven miles, to Grenville, where we have to disembark and take a twelve miles' ride on the Railway cars to Carillon. The reason for this is, that at Grenville rapids commence and continue for the distance named, and as they are not navigable for steamers, it would take up too much time for the boats to go through the Locks of the Canal. Opposite Grenville, and at the commencement of the first (Long Sault) rapids, stands Hawkesbury, where some very large saw mills, belonging to the Hon. John Hamilton, have been erected. It is computed that at these mills alone, 30,000,000 feet of timber are annually cut and sawn. At Carillon, we find the "Prince of Wales," (a sister ship to the one we have lately left,) under the command of Capt. Shepherd, waiting to take us on to Lachine. Before quitting this spot, we may remark that the Boundary line between the former provinces of Upper and Lower Canada, now respectively known by the names of Ontario and Quebec, leaves the centre of the river here (which had been the division for many hundred miles), and branches off in a direct line for the St. Lawrence. The banks of the river about here are high and

thickly wooded, whilst its width varies between half and a quarter of a mile. On the southern shore the MOUNTAIN OF RIGAUD stands out conspicuously against the sky, but as dinner is announced about the time we are approaching the village of the same name, we will not say much more about it for fear of spoiling the tourist's appetite, by drawing him away from the well-arranged meal waiting his digestion in the saloon. The small village of POINTE-AUX-ANGLAIS is reached at 2 p.m., HUDSON, (where there are some extensive glass works), at 2.30, and COMO, at 2.45, and here the river expands from about half-a-mile wide into a lake of about eight miles. This is called the LAKE OF TWO MOUNTAINS, after the two mountains to be seen on the north side rising four to five hundred feet from the water. The highest of these hills is called CALVARY, and held sacred by the tribes of the Indians inhabiting the small village of OKA, the place we see on our left hand standing at the junction between the lake and the river, and where our steamer stops for the last time before crossing the Lake to St. Anne's. The Iroquois and Algonquins live in this village together, a stone wall running between the two tribes and dividing the village into two, whilst the Roman Catholic Church acts as the bond of union between them. Immediately in front of us we see the Island of Montreal, one branch of the river passing round the Island by the right (which we follow), and the other going round to the left, and henceforth known as the Back River. Three quarters of an hour more and we are passing through the Canal and Lock at St. Anne's, in order to avoid the small rapids which run to our right under the bridge belonging to, and crossed over by, the Grand Trunk Railway. This Bridge, although on a much smaller scale than the Victoria Bridge at Montreal, is an exceedingly fine structure and must not be overlooked. St. Anne's has been immortalized by Moore, in his famous Canadian Boat Song, and which is believed to have been written in the pretty little village itself. Many people know the first two lines of the chorus—Row, brothers, row, &c.,—and no more, so we fancy it will not be out of place to reproduce it here in its short entirety:—



"Faintly as tolls the evening chime  
Our voices keep tune, and our oars keep time,  
Soon as the woods on shore look dim,  
We'll sing at St. Anne's our parting hymn.  
Row, brothers, row, the stream runs fast,  
The Rapids are near and the daylight's past.

"Why should we yet our sail unfurl?  
There is not a breath the blue wave to curl;  
But when the wind blows from off the shore,  
Oh! sweetly we'll rest our weary oar.  
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,  
The Rapids are near and the daylight's past.

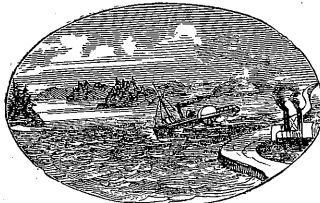
"Uttawas' tide! this trembling moon  
Shall see us float o'er thy surges soon.  
Saint of this green isle! hear our prayers,  
Oh, grant us cool heavens and favoring airs.  
Blow, breezes, blow, the stream runs fast,  
The Rapids are near and the daylight's past.

During the summer months St. Anne's is visited by large numbers of families from Montreal, its nearness to the city making it easy of daily access for business men, whilst the charming opportunities it offers for fishing and aquatics renders it very justly sought after by the angler and amateur sailor. A mile below St. Anne's, we get into Lake St. Louis, where the Ottawa and St. Lawrence unite for the first time. As this part of our journey will also be reviewed by us when conducting our travellers from Prescott to Montreal direct, we will simply say that the "Prince of Wales" is due to arrive at Lachine at 4.20 p.m., and that the cars of the Champlain section of the Grand Trunk Railway will be in waiting to take her passengers direct to Montreal, which place they will reach about 5 p.m.

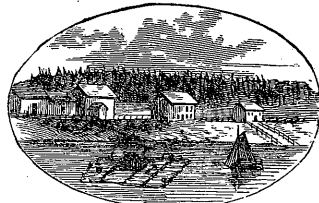
## THE RIVER ST. LAWRENCE TO MONTREAL.

Returning to our steamer, which we left at Prescott, after discharging her travellers for Ottawa, &c., we must continue our course down the St. Lawrence to Montreal, congratulating ourselves that it has been found not only possible but perfectly safe to take these large steamers through the rapids (which commence within a few miles of Prescott), instead of necessitating the constant change from boat to stage coach, and stage coach back again to boat, as many as from five to six times between Prescott and Montreal, as our ancestors and forefathers had to do less than twenty-five years ago.

The next town on the American side is Waddington; and in the river, over against it, is Ogden Island. On the Canada side is Morrisburg, formerly called West Williamsburg. It is called the Port of Morristown, and contains about two hundred inhabitants.



GALLOPS RAPIDS.



CHRYSLER'S FARM.

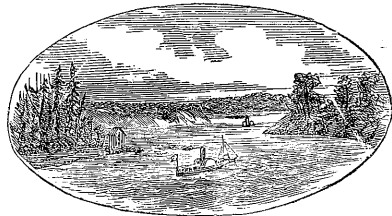
A short distance below Morristown, on the Canada side, is Chrysler's Farm, where, in 1813, a battle was fought between the English and the Americans. The Americans were commanded by General Wilkinson, and were at that time descending the river to attack Montreal. The attempt was afterwards abandoned. Thirty miles below Ogdensburg is Louisville, from whence stages run to Massena Springs, distant seven miles.

## LONG SAULT.

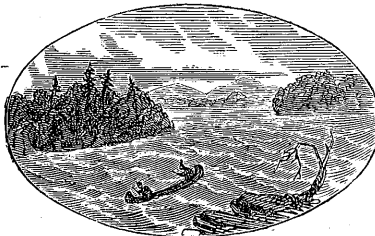
This is a continuous rapid of nine miles, divided in the centre by an island. The usual passage for steamers is on the south side. The channel on the north side was formerly considered unsafe and dangerous; but examinations have been made, and it is now descended with safety. The passage in the southern channel is very narrow, and such is the velocity of the current that a raft, it is said, will drift the nine miles in forty minutes.

## DESCENT OF THE RAPIDS.

This is the most exciting part of the whole passage of the St. Lawrence. The rapids of the "Long Sault" rush along at the rate of something like twenty miles an hour. When the vessel enters within their influence the steam is shut off and she is carried onwards by the force of the stream alone. The surging waters present all the angry appearance of the ocean in a storm; the noble boat strains and labors: but, unlike the ordinary pitching and tossing at sea, this going down hill by water produces a highly novel sensation, and is, in fact, a service of some danger, the imminence of which is enhanced to the imagination by the tremendous roar of the headlong, boiling current. Great nerve, and force, and precision are here re-



LONG SAULT RAPIDS.



VIEW IN THE LONG SAULT.

quired in piloting, so as to keep the vessel's head straight with





COMPTON ANDREWS

STAMERS DESCENDING LOST CHANNEL LONG SAULT RAPIDS.

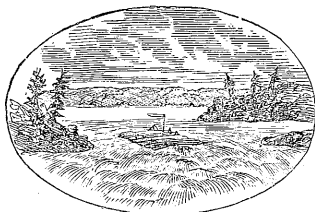
the course of the rapid ; for if she diverged in the least, presenting her side to the current, or “broached to,” as the nautical phrase



BATISTE, AN INDIAN PILOT, STEERING A STEAMER DOWN THE RAPIDS  
OF THE ST. LAWRENCE.

is, she would be instantly capsized and submerged. Hence the necessity for enormous power over her rudder ; and for this purpose the mode of steering affords great facility, for the wheel that

governs the rudder is placed ahead, and by means of chain and pulley sways it. But in descending the rapids a tiller is placed astern to the rudder itself, so that the tiller can be manned as well as the wheel. Some idea may be entertained of the peril of descending a rapid, when it requires four men at the wheel and two at the tiller to ensure safe steering. Here



RAFT DESCENDING THE RAPIDS.

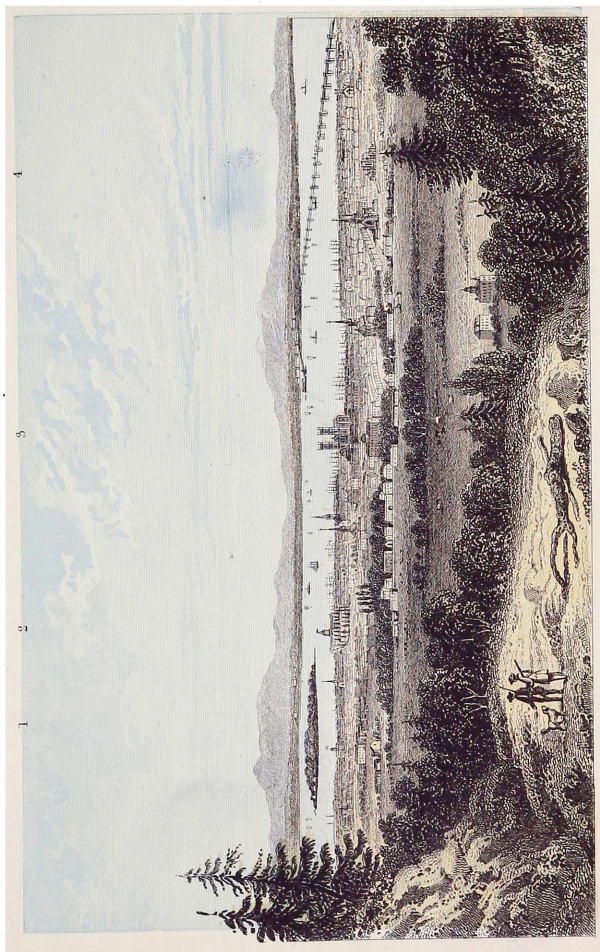
is the region of the daring raftsmen, at whose hands are demanded infinite courage and skill; and, despite of both, loss of life frequently occurs.

## ST. LAWRENCE CANALS.

	Miles.	Locks.	L. Ft.
Gallops Canal, .....	2	2	8.
Point Iroquois Canal,.....	3	1	6.
Rapid Platt Canal,.....	4	2	11.6
Farren's Point Canal,.....	$\frac{3}{4}$	1	4.
Cornwall Canal, Long Sault,.....	$11\frac{1}{2}$	7	48.
Beauharnois Canal, Coteau,.....			
Cedars, Split Rock, Cascade Rapids,.....	$11\frac{1}{4}$	9	82.6
La Chine Canal, La Chine Rapids,.....	$8\frac{1}{2}$	5	44.9
Fall on portions of the St. Lawrence between canals from Lake Ontario to Montreal, .....			17.
From Montreal to tide water at Three Rivers, .....			12.9
	41	27	$234\frac{1}{2}$

The St. Lawrence canal was designed for paddle steamers, but from the magnitude of the rapids and their regular inclination, the aid of the locks is not required in descending the river. Large steamers, with passengers, leave the foot of Lake Ontario in the



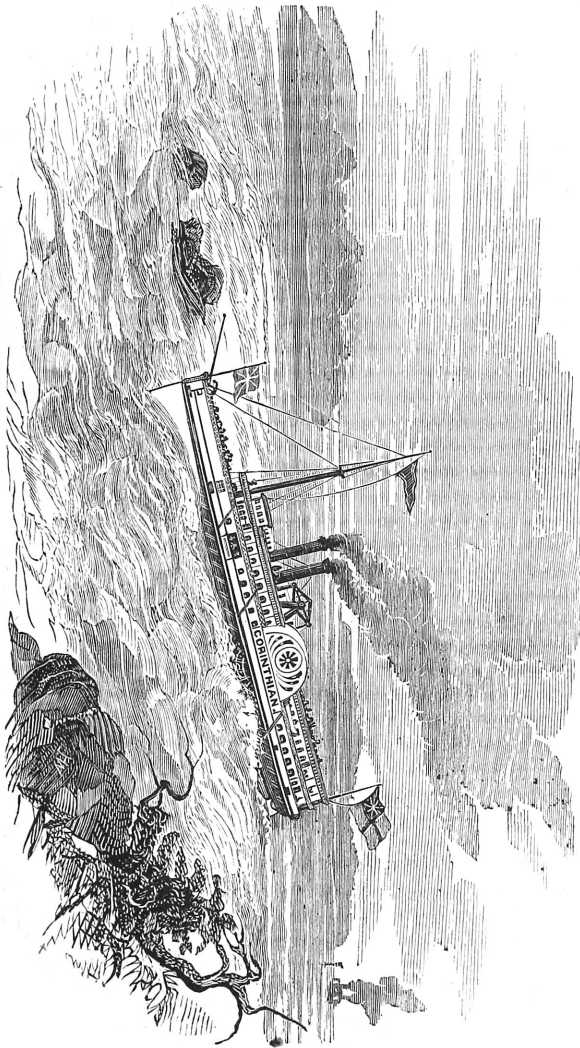


**MONTREAL FROM THE MOUNTAIN.**

1 St. Helen's Island. 2 Corral House & Bouscours' Market. 3 Cathedral of Notre-Dame. 4 Victoria Bridge.

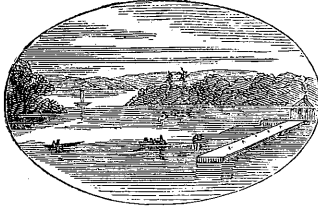


STEAMER DESCENDING ONE OF THE RAPIDS OF THE ST. LAWENCE,

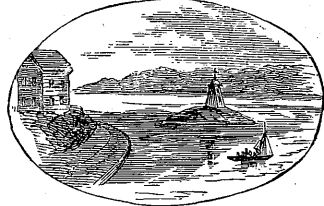




morning, and reach the wharves at Montreal by daylight, without passing through a single Lock.



ENTRANCE TO CORNWALL CANAL.



DICKINSON'S LANDING.

### CORNWALL.

This is a pleasant town, situated at the foot of the Long Sault, on the Canada side. Here vessels are passed up the river by the Cornwall canal, and come out into the river about twelve miles above. The boundary line between the United States and Canada passes near this village, and the course of the St. Lawrence is hereafter within Her Majesty's dominions.

### ST. REGIS

is an old Indian village, and lies a little below Cornwall, on the opposite side of the river. It contains a Catholic church, which was built about the year 1700. While the building was in progress,



ST. REGIS INDIANS.

the Indians were told by their priest that a bell was indispensable in their house of worship, and they were ordered to collect furs sufficient to purchase one. The furs were collected, the money was sent to France, and the bell was bought and shipped for Canada; but the vessel which contained it was captured by an English cruiser, and taken into Salem, Massachusetts. The bell was afterwards purchased for the church at Deerfield.

The priest of St. Regis, having heard of its destination, excited

the Indians to a general crusade for its recovery. They joined the expedition fitted out by the governor against the New England colonists, and proceeded through the then long, trackless wilderness, to Deerfield, which they attacked in the night. The inhabitants, unsuspecting of danger, were aroused from sleep only to meet the tomahawk and scalping-knife of the savages. Forty-seven were killed, and one hundred and twelve taken captive; among whom were Mr. Williams, the pastor, and his family. Mrs. Williams being at the time feeble, and not able to travel with her husband and family, was killed by the Indians. Mr. Williams and a part of his surviving family afterwards returned to Deerfield, but the others remained with the Indians, and became connected with the tribe. The Rev. Eleazar Williams, one of the supposed descendants from this family, has been mysteriously identified with the lost Dauphin of France. The Indians, after having completed their work of destruction, fastened the bell to a long pole, and carried it upon their shoulders, a distance of nearly one hundred and fifty miles, to the place where Burlington now stands; they buried it there, and in the following spring removed it to the church at St. Regis, where it now hangs.

### LAKE ST. FRANCIS.

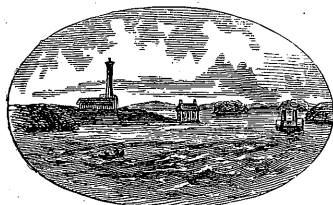
This is the name of that expansion of the St. Lawrence which begins near Cornwall and St. Regis, and extends to Coteau du Lac, a distance of forty miles. The surface of this lake is interspersed with a great number of small islands. The village of Lancaster is situated on the northern side, about midway, of this lake.

### COTEAU DU LAC

is a small village, situated at the foot of Lake St. Francis. The name, as well as the style of the buildings, denotes its French origin. Just below the village are the Coteau Rapids.

## CEDARS.

This village presents the same marks of French origin as Coteau du Lac. In the expedition of Gen. Amherst, a detachment of three hundred men, that were sent to attack Montreal, were lost in the



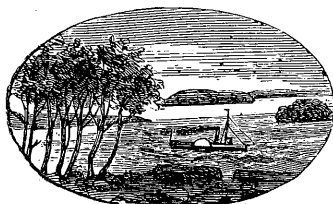
CEDAR RAPIDS.

rapids near this place. The passage through these rapids is very exciting. There is a peculiar motion of the vessel, which in descending seems like settling down, as she glides from one ledge to another. In passing the rapids of the Split Rock, a person unacquainted with the

navigation of these rapids will almost involuntarily hold his breath until this ledge of rocks, which is distinctly seen from the deck of the steamer, is passed. At one time the vessel seems to be running directly upon it, and you feel certain that she will strike; but a skilful hand is at the helm, and in an instant more it is passed in safety.

## BEAUHARNOIS

is a small village at the foot of the Cascades, on the south bank of the river. Here vessels enter the Beauharnois canal, and pass

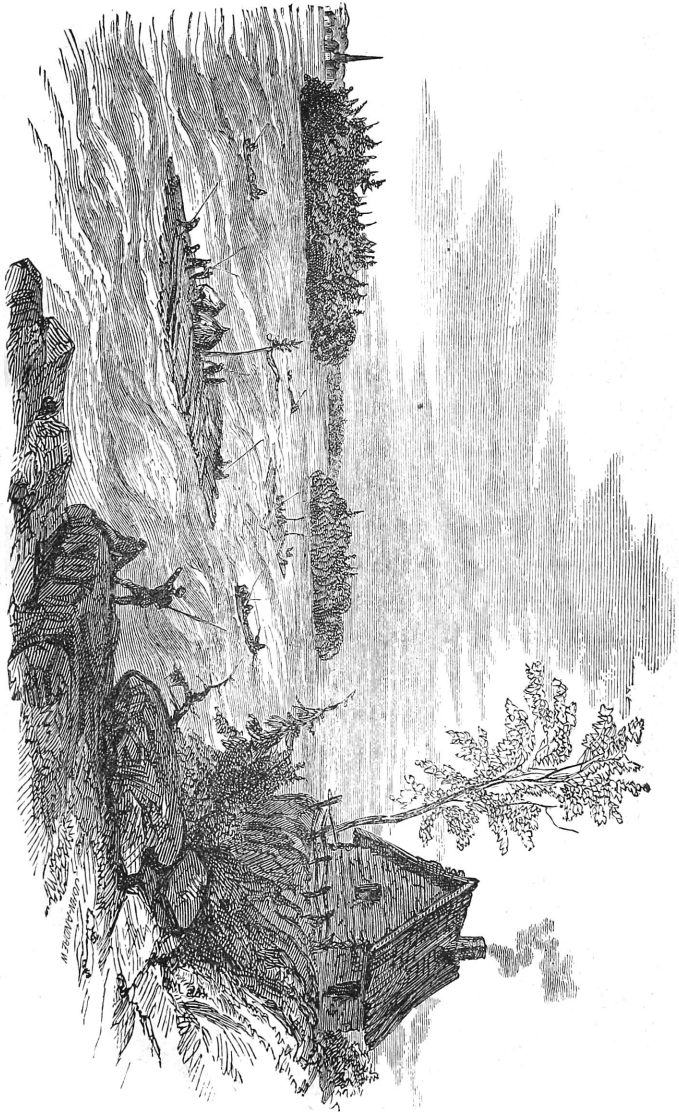
CASCADES FROM ENTRANCE TO  
BEAUHARNOIS CANAL.

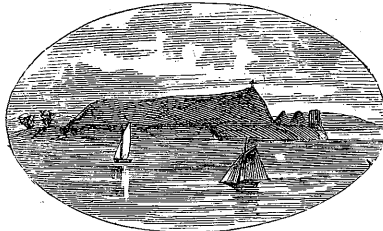
around the rapids of the Cascades, Cedars, and Coteau, into lake St. Francis, a distance of fourteen miles. On the north bank, a branch of the Ottawa enters into the St. Lawrence. The river again widens into a lake called the St. Louis. From this place a view is had of

Montreal Mountain, nearly thirty miles distant. In this lake is Nun's Island, which is beautifully cultivated, and belongs to the



RAPIDS NEAR "THE CEDARS"—RIVER ST. LAWRENCE.





NUN'S ISLAND

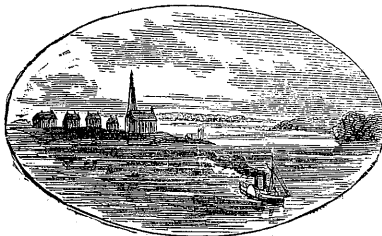
Grey Nunnery, at Montreal. There are many islands in the vicinity of Montreal belonging to the different nunneries, and from which they derive large revenues.

### LA CHINE.

This village is nine miles from Montreal, with which it is connected by railroad. The La Chine Rapids begin just below the town. The current is here so swift and wild that to avoid it a canal has been cut around these rapids. This canal is a stupendous work, and reflects much credit upon the energy and enterprise of the people of Montreal.

### CAUGHNAWAGA.

This is an Indian village lying on the south bank of the river, near the entrance of the La Chine Rapids. It derived its name



CAUGHNAWAGA VILLAGE.

from the Indians that had been converted by the Jesuits, who were called "*Caughnawagas*," or "praying Indians." This was probably a misnomer, for they were distinguished for their predatory incursions upon their neighbors in the

New England provinces. The bell that now hangs in their church was "the proceeds" of one of these excursions.

No one should come to Montreal without "shooting the Rapids," and to those who reach it by train, or from the Ottawa River, it is quite easy for them to enjoy the excitement; for every morning at 7 o'clock a train leaves Bonaventure Station for Lachine, connecting with the beautiful little steamer "Aurora," which starts from the Railway Wharf as soon as she has her freight of travellers, shoots the rapids, passes under the Victoria Bridge, and lands her passengers again in Montreal by nine in the morning, with an appetite for breakfast much heightened by their early excursion. But to return to our steamer. After leaving Caghnawaga and having run the rapids, we pass the village of La Prairie, and immediately come in sight of the city of Montreal, commercially and actually the most important place in British North America, and destined some day, perchance, to rival the population and the prosperity of some of the overgrown cities of the Old World.

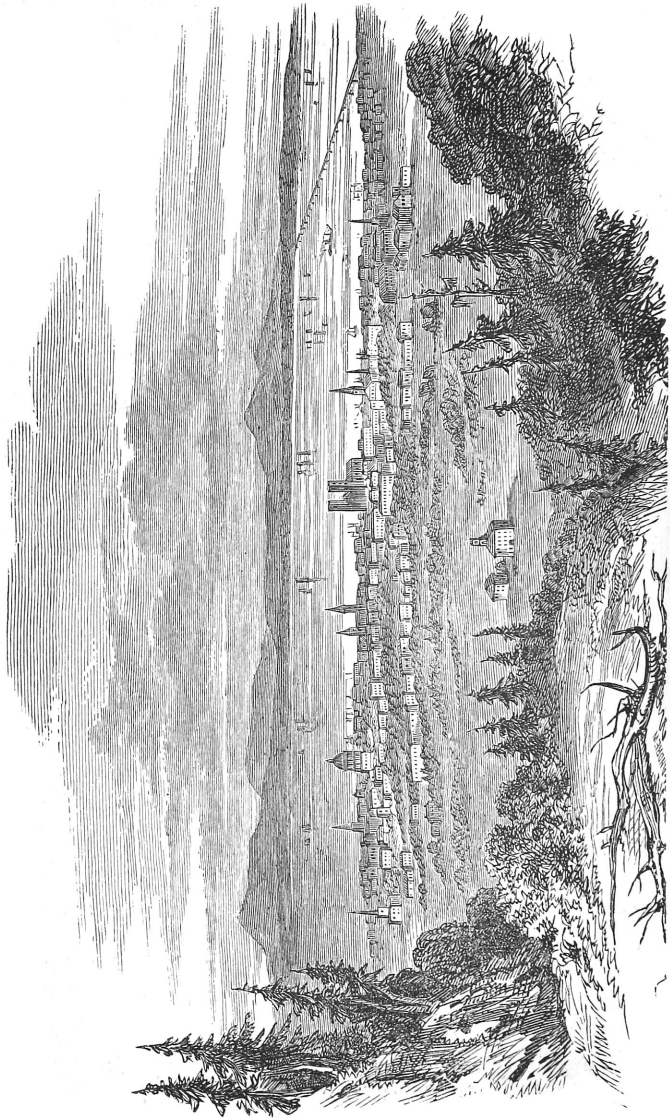
Before reaching the wharf, we pass under the centre span of the eighth wonder of the world — the Victoria Bridge of the Grand Trunk Railway of Canada.

## MONTREAL,

the largest and most populous city, in fact the commercial metropolis of British North America, is pleasantly situated upon the south shore of an island; and at the base of Mount Royal, from which both the city and the island take their name. Its population is about 130,000. The island is about thirty miles long, and ten broad, and is formed by the River Ottawa debouching into the St. Lawrence, at its western and eastern extremities, the former near St. Annes, the latter at Bout de l'Isle. It is famed for the fertility of its soil.

The city was founded in 1642, upon its present site, and for a long time bore the name of *Ville Marie*. Hochelaga was the name of the original Indian village, upon which a portion of the city is built, and the eastern suburb of it still retains the name. It was first explored by Jacques Cartier in 1535. Of its early history





MONTREAL.

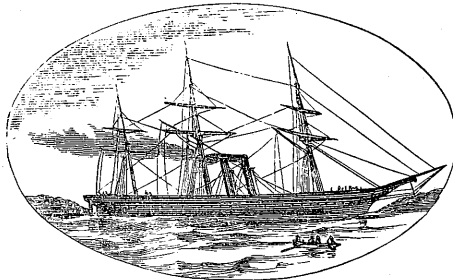
nothing has come down to us beyond that the French settlers were constantly annoyed by the ravages of the Iroquois Indians. In 1758 it had a population of about 4000 souls, and had evidently been laid out upon the old French plan of narrow streets, and was divided, as now, into upper and lower town; the upper part then being the level of the present Court House. According to an old chronicle: "In the lower town the merchants and men of business chiefly resided, and here also were the place of arms, the royal magazines, and the Nunnery Hospital. The principal buildings were in the upper town, such as the palace of the Governor, the houses of the chief officers, the Convent of the Recollets, the Jesuits' Church and Seminary, the Free School, and the Parish Church. The houses were solidly constructed in that semi-monastic style peculiar to Rouen, Caen, and other towns in Normandy: some of the buildings of that period are still standing. It was for a long time the head-quarters of the French forces in Canada. In 1763 it was surrendered to the English, and about that time it was described as a city of an oblong form, surrounded by a wall flanked with eleven redoubts, a ditch about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable width, but dry, and a fort and citadel.

At the beginning of the present century vessels of more than 300 tons could not ascend to Montreal, and its foreign trade was carried on by small brigs and barques. In 1809 the first steam vessel, called *The Accomodation*, built by the Hon. John Molson, made a trip to Quebec; she had berths for about twenty passengers. Now, behold the contrast that fifty years of industry, intelligence, enterprise and labor have produced — ocean steamers of 3000 tons; the magnificent steamers of the Richelieu Company, vieing in splendor and comfort with the far famed Hudson River boats; ships, from 700 to 1200 tons, from all parts of the world, lying alongside the wharves of the harbor—which are not equalled on this continent, in point of extent, accommodation, approach and cleanliness.

The city, as seen from its approach by steamboat, with Mount Royal for a background, covered with beautiful villas, interspersed

here and there with tall spires, is majestic, and for beauty almost unrivalled.

The river frontage is nearly three miles in length, extending from the Victoria Bridge to the village of Hochelaga. For upwards of a mile it has an excellent stone retaining wall from the entrance to the Lachine Canal to below the Bonsecours Market, which, with its glittering dome, forms one of the most conspicuous objects in the right foreground, and contrasts with the neighboring spire of the Bonsecours Church, one of the oldest churches in Montreal. We scarcely think the view from the steamer can be paralleled as you pass under the centre tube of the Victoria Bridge, and first view the long array of glittering spires, the lofty towers of the Parish Church of Notre Dame, the well proportioned tower of the Royal Insurance Buildings, and the long unbroken line of cut stone stores flanking the wharf.



LIVERPOOL AND MONTREAL SCREW STEAMER.

We will now suppose the stranger landed at the base of Jacques Cartier Square: the first thing arresting his eye will be the Bonsecours Market and Town Hall; it is an imposing building of a quasi-Doric character, surrounded with a large dome; it is divided into three storeys, the basement and first floor serving the purpose of a market, which is always supplied with an excellent stock of provisions. The upper part is occupied by the various city offices, and by the city concert hall—a room capable of containing four thousand persons. The building cost about £75,000.



VICTORIA BRIDGE—MONTREAL.



Proceeding through Jacques Cartier Square he need not pause to examine Nelson's monument, but can turn to the left and view the Court House, an Ionic structure, about a hundred and twenty feet long by about seventy in height; it contains all the judiciary courts, as well as the Prothonotary's office and Court of Bankruptcy. There is a very valuable law library, containing upwards of 6,000 volumes. At the back of the Court House is the Champ de Mars, a well kept parade ground, upon which the different regiments in garrison, and the Volunteer Militia parade; upon it three thousand troops may be manoeuvred. During the summer some one or other of the regiments of the line, or the volunteers, are exercised.

Going from the Court House, on the road to the St. Lawrence or Ottawa hotels, the visitor enters a square called Place d'Armes. It is not large in dimensions, but few on this continent, if any, can equal it in point of its buildings. On the left is the Cathedral of Notre Dame, said to be the largest in North America, and capable of holding ten thousand people. It is about 260 feet long, by 140 feet broad, and the front facing the square is flanked by two massive towers 220 feet in height. In the one on the left there is a peal of bells, one of which goes by the name of "Gros Bourdon." It is said to weigh nearly 30,000 lbs.; it has a deep base sound, and is used as a fire alarm. The tower on the right can be ascended upon the payment of a small fee, and from its battlement a most wonderful prospect is obtained—the broad rolling waters of the St. Lawrence, nearly two miles wide, lying almost at the feet of the spectator, covered with shipping; to the right the Victoria Bridge, Nun's Island, the village of Laprairie, with the glittering steeple, the boiling rapids of Lachine, the blue hills of Vermont in the far off distance—to the left, the beautiful island of St. Helen's, covered with trees clothed in the proud prosperity of leaves, the villages of St. Lambert and Longueuil, and the river studded with islands, until its silver course is lost at the village of Verchères.

On the side of the square facing the Cathedral are the Montreal and City Banks. The former one of the most imposing public

buildings in the city; it is built of cut limestone; its style, modern Grecian.

On the left hand of the square are the Merchants' Bank, Ontario Bank, the London and Liverpool Insurance Company's office. The former is built of Ohio sandstone; the style is Italian; the proportions are good. This row is a pretty piece of street architecture. On the right hand side is a fine block called Muir's buildings, a very imposing edifice. The fourth is occupied by the honorable fraternity of Freemasons, holding under the Canadian Register. The lodge room is 52 feet long by 34 wide, and is 16 feet high. There are several anterooms. The interior of the lodge room is well furnished and decorated. Next to this block is the British and American Express offices, and the Cosmopolitan Hotel, kept by Gianelli. The centre of the square is laid out as a garden, with a fine fountain.

Adjoining the square is Great St. James-street, in which there are some fine buildings—

The Post-office, a well proportioned building, and very conveniently arranged. Opposite to it is the far famed hostelry, the St. Lawrence Hall. It has been under the skilful management of Mr. Hogan, the proprietor, for the last seventeen years, and has been gaining in public favor every succeeding year. It is capable of putting up 500 visitors, and during the months of travel this accommodation is nightly required, so much so, that visitors are frequently unable to obtain rooms. Passing down this side of the street the first building that arrests the attention is the Methodist church, a very commodious and well arranged interior; it possesses one of the finest organs in the city. Just below is Nordheimer's Hall—the basement is occupied by Messrs. Gould and Hill, music instrument sellers. On the first floor is a music hall, capable of holding a thousand people, now used as a billiard hall. At the end of the street is a large block occupied by the firm of Henry Morgan & Co., dry goods merchants; it occupies the site of the old American Presbyterian church, built in 1825-6. Nearly opposite this is the Ottawa Hotel, a very fine house capable of accommodating 300 persons, and now kept by Mr. Burnett. Passing



on is a novel store front, the premises of Messrs. Prowse; it is highly ornamental and composed of zinc. Next is Molson's Bank, the most pretentious building in Montreal; it has two frontages or façades faced with Ohio sandstone. The shafts of the Doric columns of the portico and those of the Corinthian columns on the Great St. James-street front are of polished Peterhead granite.

Turning down Peter-street, past Molsons Bank, upon the left, is a very handsome block, "Caverhill's Buildings"—these stores, without exception, are not surpassed by anything in British North America. They are six stories in height, cut limestone. The front is an elaborate composition in the Italian Palazzo style, bold and massive in character. At the bottom of Peter-street runs right and left St. Paul-street, wherein are congregated nearly all the principal dry goods and hardware stores. This street is a credit to the modern enterprise of Montreal. It is symbolic of the wealth of the city.

St. Patrick's Hall, in Victoria-square, has been lately finished. It stands alone, and contains one of the finest halls in America, extending the entire length and breadth of the building on the upper floor, 134 feet by 94 feet, and 46 feet high. The lower storeys are devoted to library, committee rooms, a billiard hall, and stores. It is built of Montreal limestone, the style of architecture being an adaptation of the Norman. The Albert Buildings, in Victoria-square, and the Dominion Block, in McGill-street, are quite lately erected, in the best style possible for wholesale stores and offices, and are most imposing buildings, quite surpassing anything previously attempted in the Dominion. Opposite to the Dominion Buildings is situated the Albion Hotel, well known amongst travellers, and kept by Messrs. Decker & Co.

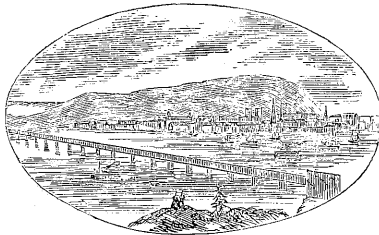
It will now be simply a duty to point out the various places and things in the city or vicinity of Montreal worth seeing.

Foremost is the Geological Museum, facing the Champ de Mars, in Gabriel-street; this is an institution that Canada may well be proud of. It is under the direction of that able geologist, Sir Wm. Logan; this science has never had one connected with it whose soul was more in his work, and whose ability was better able

to direct the geological survey of so great a mineral country as Canada.

The University of McGill College, with its museum, and that of the Natural History Society, near the English Cathedral, are well worthy of inspection. The tourist can gain information relative to the zoology and ornithology of Canada; and to those who are disciples of Isaac Walton, the curator of the Natural History Society can give any information regarding the fishing grounds.

It has been remarked, "let me see the resting place of the dead and I will form an estimate of the living." Granting the premises, we can say, go to the Mount Royal Cemetery. It will compare favorably with the far-famed Père la Chaise at Paris. The cemetery is passed in what is called "the drive round the two mountains"; this is a favorite pastime with the inhabitants of Montreal, and a very delightful drive it is; going by St. Lawrence-street, there is a fine country from Côte des Neiges across the island to the "Back River" or Ottawa, with its numerous hamlets, convents and churches; and for a pic-nic commend us to the *Priests' Island*, close to the old mill by the rapids, Sault au Recollet, a delightful spot, and where, during the season, a good day's fishing is to be had.



MONTREAL AND VICTORIA BRIDGE.

The Victoria Bridge ought to be visited; visitors are allowed to examine the first tube without an order, and as they are all alike to see one tube is to see all. The Bridge is a wonderful structure, and reflects as much credit on the successful builders as upon the original designers. The bridge proper rests upon twenty-four piers,

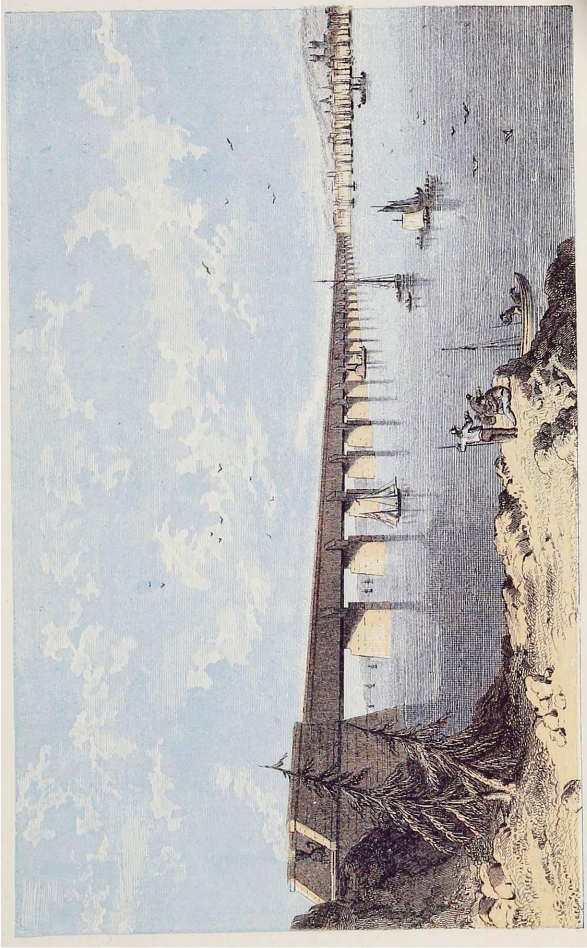
and is about a mile and a quarter long. The piers are all at a distance of 242 feet, with the exception of the two centre piers; these are 330 feet; upon these rest the centre tube, which is 60 feet above the summer level of the St. Lawrence. The piers, or at least their abutments, present to the down stream, which is about seven miles per hour, a sharp-pointed edge, to resist the pressure of the ice in the winter, which offers a resistance of many thousands of tons; the piers are calculated to resist a pressure of seventy thousand tons. At the centre of the bridge is an opening, from this there is a magnificent view of the river. The important part this bridge plays with the uninterrupted communication of the Western traffic with that of the United States—Boston, Portland, &c.—need not be dilated on. It is more than commensurate with its cost—which was nearly 7,000,000 dollars. It gives to Montreal an unbroken railway communication of 1,400 miles.

The English Cathedral (Episcopal), in St. Catherine-street, is by far the most perfect specimen of Gothic architecture in America. It is well worthy a visit. The whole neighborhood is studded with churches—Roman Catholic, Presbyterian, Wesleyan and Methodist—each vieing with a lofty spire to make the ecclesiastical architecture of the city worthy of comparison with the many public buildings with which Montreal abounds.

The new church of the Jesuits is a very imposing edifice. The interior is covered with frescoes of some incident in the lives of our Saviour and His Apostles.

Erskine church, and John Knox church, (Scotch Presbyterian), are two fair specimens of modern Gothic. The Wesleyan Church, with its graceful lantern and spire, forms a conspicuous object, though its dimensions are overtopped by the large American Presbyterian church adjoining it.

A little further westward is a pretty little Gothic church (Episcopalian), dedicated to St. James the Apostle; and beyond that again, in the large Roman Catholic Seminary, at the Priest's farm, is a beautiful chapel, well worthy inspection. The grounds and gardens attached to the seminary are the most beautiful in Canada.



VICTORIA BRIDGE - MONTREAL.





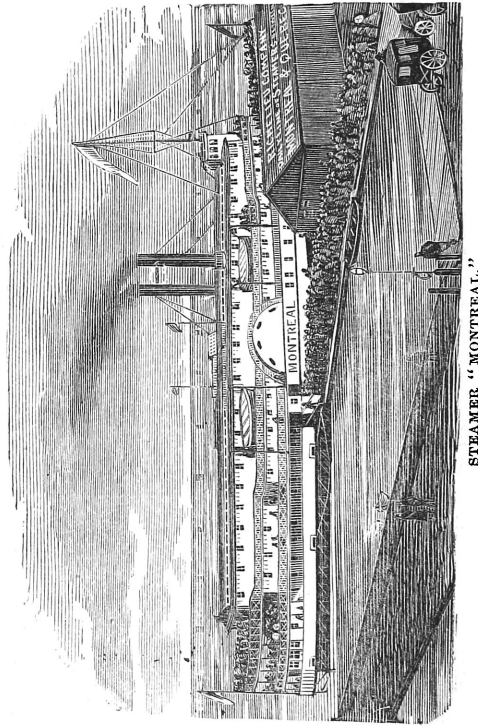
**WATER WORKS.**—The water is taken from the St. Lawrence about one and a-half miles above the Lachine Rapids, where the elevation of the river surface is about 37 feet above the Harbour of Montreal. The Wheel-house at the termination of the aqueduct is worthy of notice. The water is admitted to and discharged from this building through submerged archways under covered frost proof passages, extending above and below the building. There are two iron wheels 20 feet diameter and 20 feet broad. These wheels are upon the suspension principle, "high breast" or "pitch back," with ventilated buckets. These reservoirs are excavated out of the solid rock, and have a water surface of over ninety thousand square feet, 206 feet above the harbour, with a depth of 25 feet. The length is 623 feet, with a breadth of 173, formed into two reservoirs by a division wall. The two contain about fifteen million gallons. Total cost of aqueduct, machinery, pumping-main, and reservoirs about \$1,800,000.

Fire Alarm Telegraph was recently erected, and proved a thorough success. The chief office is in the City Hall, from which it has connections with upwards of 64 boxes, the church bells, several public clocks, the Observatory and Water Works near McGill College.

A favourite trip is that to Belœil Mountain, near St. Hilaire. The latter is a station on the Grand Trunk Railway, about 18 miles from Montreal, and where several trains stop during the day, so that that there will be no difficulty in performing the trip without remaining at the village for the night. From St. Hilaire Station the tourist proceeds to the pretty little village of Belœil, and when conducted to the base of the mountain, it can be ascended with comparative ease—even by ladies—by a circuitous path, passing through a maple grove, which leads to a beautiful lake, formed in the hollow of the mountain. This lake abounds with fish. This is the general resting place, before the ascent to the peak, upon the summit of which used to be a small oratory, surmounted with a huge cross covered with bright tin; this cross was visible upwards of thirty miles. From the site of the oratory, about 1,500 feet above

the level of the River St. Lawrence, can be obtained a panoramic view, sixty miles in radius.

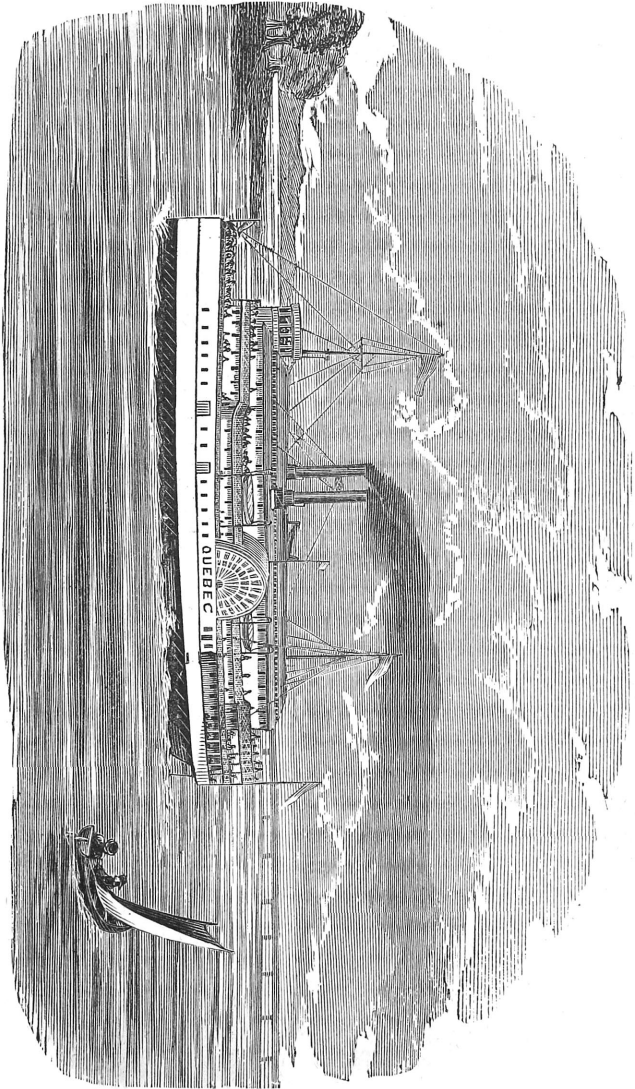
From Montreal, we propose to take our travellers down the river to Quebec, and, as we have now mentioned the chief points to be seen in this interesting city, we will prepare for our departure.



STEAMER "MONTREAL."

The Richelieu Company own two splendid vessels, the "Montreal" and the "Quebec," which make the trip between Montreal and Quebec every night, except Sunday, during the time that navigation is open. Any traveller preferring the land route, can take the trains leaving Bonaventure Station on the Grand Trunk Rail-

STEAMER "QUEBEC."





way, and, after an eight hours' journey, be deposited at Point Levi, opposite "the Ancient Capital," as Quebecers are fond of styling their city, whence a steam ferry will soon land them across the river. To our mind, however, the most agreeable route is to go on board the "Quebec," take a stateroom, and be landed early next morning at one of the quays of Quebec.

### LONGUEUIL

is a small village on the south bank of the river, three miles below Montreal.

### WILLIAM HENRY,

or Sorel, is situated at the junction of the Richelieu, the outlet of Lake Champlain with the St. Lawrence. It is forty-five miles below Montreal, and is the first stopping-place for steamers on their way to Quebec. The town is laid out in the form of a quadrangle, and contains a number of good buildings, the principal of which are the Roman Catholic and the English churches. The population is over 3000.

### LAKE ST. PETER

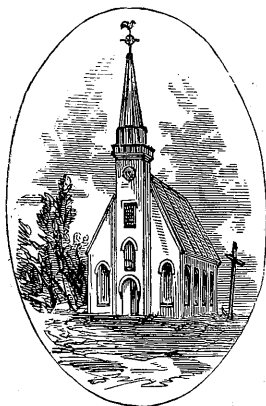
is an expansion of the St. Lawrence, beginning about five miles below Sorel, and extending in length twenty-five miles; its greatest breadth is nine miles. It is quite shallow, except in a narrow channel, which is navigable for ocean steamers and sailing vessels of very large tonnage coming up to Montreal during the summer season. There are several islands at its western extremity. Port St. Francis is a small village, situated on the south shore of Lake St. Peter, eighty-two miles below Montreal. It is a place of but little importance.

WRECK OF A RAFT ON LAKE ST. PIERRE.



## THREE RIVERS

is situated at the confluence of the rivers St. Maurice and St. Lawrence, ninety miles below Montreal, and the same distance above Quebec. It is one of the oldest settled towns in Canada, having been founded in 1618. It is well laid out, and contains many good buildings, among which are the Court House, the Gaol,



ROMAN CATHOLIC PARISH CHURCH.



NUNS.

the Roman Catholic Church, the Ursuline Convent and the English and the Wesleyan Churches. The population of Three Rivers is over 6000.

## BATISCAN

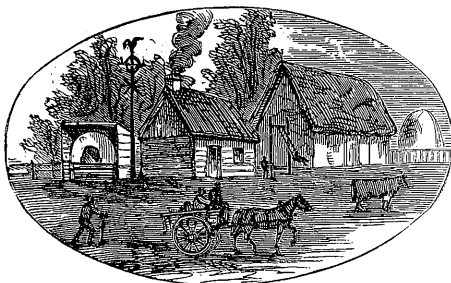
is situated on the north shore of the river, one hundred and seventeen miles below Montreal. It is the last place at which the steamers stop before reaching Quebec. It is a place of little importance.

In passing down the St. Lawrence from Montreal, the country upon its banks presents a sameness in its general scenery, until we approach the vicinity of Quebec. The villages and hamlets are decidedly *French* in character, and are generally made up of small buildings, the better class of which are painted white or whitewashed, with red roofs. Prominent in the distance appear the tile-covered



CANADIAN HABITANTS.

spires of the Catholic Churches, which are all constructed in that unique style of architecture so peculiar to that church.



CANADIAN FARMHOUSE.

The rafts of timber afford a highly interesting feature on the river as the traveller passes along. On each a shed is built for the raftsmen, some of whom rig out their huge, unwieldy craft with gay





CANADIAN PRIEST.



CANADIAN PEASANT.

streamers, which flutter from the tops of poles. Thus, when several of these rafts are grappled together, forming, as it were, a floating island of timber half a mile wide and a mile long, the sight is extremely picturesque; and when the voices of these hardy sons of the forest and the stream join in some of their Canadian boat songs, the wild music, borne by the breeze along the water, has a charming effect. Myriads of these rafts may be seen lying in the coves at Quebec, ready to be shipped to the different parts of the world.



CANADIAN BOATMEN.

## QUEBEC.

As soon as the traveller is landed, we recommend him to make his way as quickly as possible to either the "St. Louis Hotel" or "Russell House," both of which establishments are kept by Messrs. Russell & Sons, who honestly deserve to be classed amongst the most enterprising hotel proprietors on the American continent. At either of these houses the tourist will find himself at home and well cared for, surrounded by every comfort he can possibly desire. The "St. Louis" has been very much enlarged and improved, to

meet the increasing requirements of the American travel, and too much credit cannot be awarded to the Messrs. Russell, who are ever ready to embark their means for the purpose of inducing their friends from the States to pay the old Capital a visit. Every modern convenience and luxury is to be found in these hotels, and we are quite satisfied that the experience of any one who may visit Quebec will be like our own, and lead to oft repeated journeys to the old City.

Quebec, until recently the capital of United Canada, is situated on the north shore of the St. Lawrence, in lat. 46 deg. 48 min. north, and long. 71 deg. 15 min. west, from Greenwich. It was founded by Charlevoix, in 1608, on the site of an Indian village, called *Stadacona*. It is the second City in British America, and has a population of more than 50,000. The form of the city is nearly that of a triangle, the Plains of Abraham forming the base, and the rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles the sides. It is divided into two parts, known as the Upper and the Lower Towns. The Upper Town is strongly fortified, and includes within its limits the Citadel of Cape Diamond, which is known to be the most formidable 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 ground upon which the 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 1632; and was finally captured by Wolfe in 1759, and, together with all the French possessions in North America, was ceded to Great Britain at the peace of 1763.

Quebec, including the city and suburbs, contains 174 streets; among the principal of which are the following:—*St. John's-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 the St. Louis-gate, and occupied principally by lawyers' offices and private dwellings; *D'Autueil-street* faces the Esplanade and the ground where the artillery are drilled, and



CITY OF QUEBEC.

is an elegant street, mostly of private dwellings; *Grand Allée*, 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* 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.

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

*The Public Garden* fronts on Des Carrières-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 château of St. Louis, the government offices, the English cathedral, and the Court House are situated.

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

*The Citadel*, on Cape Diamond, is one of the most interesting objects to visitors; and those who are desirous of seeing it should make application to the town major, at the main guard-house, from whom tickets of admission can always be obtained by persons of respectability. 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. There are five gates to the city, three of which, Prescott, Palace and Hope gates, communicate with the Lower Town, and two of



which, St. Louis and St. John's-gate, communicate with the suburbs of the same name. About three quarters of a mile from the city are four Martello Towers, fronting the Plains of Abraham, and intended to impede the advance of an enemy from that direction.

*The Roman Catholic Cathedral*, which fronts upon the Upper Town market-place, is a large and commodious building, but with no great pretensions 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 pretensions to architectural beauty, but it is comfortably fitted up, and will seat over 2,000 persons.

## PROTESTANT CHURCHES.

*The English Cathedral* is situated between Garden-street, St. 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 in the interior.

*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 fitted up.

*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. Stanislaus-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 cut stone, erected in 1841, and will seat about 800 persons.

*The Baptist Church*, on St. Ann-street, Upper Town, is a neat stone building, and will seat 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 ward. 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 gray 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. Louis-street, and well adapted to their respective purposes.

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

*The Jesuit Barracks* front on the Upper Town market-place and St. Ann-street. They have accommodations for about 1,000 men.

*The Marine Hospital*, situated on the river St. Charles, in the St. Roch's ward, is intended for the use of sailors and emigrants, and is a beautiful stone building of four storeys. It was erected at a 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 Quebec Music Hall* is a handsome cut stone edifice, recently erected, situated on St. Louis-street, Upper Town.

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.

The City and environs are rich in drives, in addition to being on the direct line of travel to the Saguenay, Murray Bay, Cacouna, Rimouski, Gaspé and other noted watering places.

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 1604, 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 abode; if you like a crenelated fort with loop-holes, grim-looking old guns, sentries, 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. The 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.

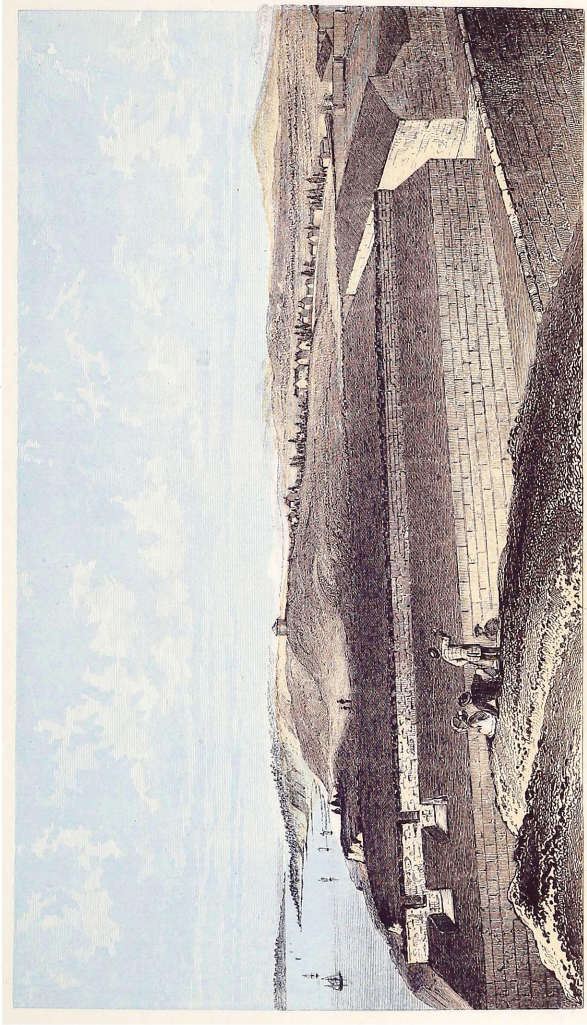
On his way from the St. Louis Hotel, St. Louis-street, the tourist notices, a few steps to the west, the antiquated one storey house where Brigadier General Richard Montgomery was laid out after being found in his snowy shroud at Pres-de-Ville, 31st December, 1775. After passing the Drill Shed, the Military Home, the Ladies Protestant Home, facing St. Bridget's Home, and adjoining the area which the Quebec Seminary intend to lay out as a Botanical Garden, the Jehu, amidst most miraculous details of the great battle, soon lands his passenger on the Plains of Abraham, close to the little monument which marks the spot where James Wolfe, the British hero expired, near to the well from which water was procured to moisten his parched lips. A few minutes more brings one to Mr. Price's Villa, Wolffield, where may be seen the rugged path up the St. Denis burn, by which the Highlanders and English soldiers gained a footing above, on the 13th September, 1759;—destined to revolutionize the new world—the British, guided by a French prisoner of war, brought with



them from England (Denis de Vitré, an old Quebecker,) 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 Hinck's 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 loved to live, but would like to rest his bones." Next comes Spencer Grange, then Woodfield, the beautiful homestead of the Hon. Wm. Sheppard in 1840, and of the late Jas. Gibb for many years after. 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-les-Bois*—Benmore, Col. Rhodes' country seat, Clermont, Beauvoir, Kilmarnock, Cataragui, Kelgraston, Kirk-Ella, 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 Roberval'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's House, Montgomery's headquarters in 1775, behind which is "Holland Tree," overshadowing, as of yore, the graves of the Hollands.

The view of the meandering St. Charles below, especially during the high tides, is something to be remembered. The tourist shortly after detects the iron pillar, surmounted by a bronze statue of Bellona, presented in 1855 by Prince Napoleon Bonaparte, intended to commemorate this fierce struggle.

In close proximity appears the bright *parterres* or umbrageous groves of *Bellevue*, Hamwood, Bijou, Westfield and *Sans Bruit*, the dark gothic arches of Finlay 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.



PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.



Drive down next to see Montmorency 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 trouble: it costs very little; half an hour of brisk steaming will do it, cross then to St. Joseph, Levi, per ferry steamer, and go and behold the most complete, the most formidable, as to plan the most modern, earth works in the world. Drive to Lake Beauport, to luxuriate on its red trout; but mind you stop on your return and take a caulker of Glenlivet or old Bourbon or Sillery Mousseux on the banks of the trout stream, next to the Hermitage, at Charlesbourg. Step in the *Chateau*; sit down, like Volney amidst the ruins of Palmyra, and meditate on the romantic though unhappy fate of dark-eyed Caroline, Bigot's Rosemond,\* some hundred years ago. You imagine you have seen everything; not so, my friend! tell your driver to let you out opposite Ringfield, on the Charlesbourg-road, and if at home Mr. G. H. Parke, 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 accept *that* invitation to dine at the Club, then 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; Lake St. Joseph, Lake *à la Truite*, Lake Philippe, *Lac Jaune*, Snow Lake, *Lac Blanc*, *Lac Sud-ouest*, *Lac Vincent*, *Lac Thomas*, *Lac Claire*, Lake Mackenzie, 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.

\* 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, whilst Hawkins' *Historical Picture of Quebec* will, in language most classic, enlighten you as to what Québec contains or did contain within its old walls.



We feel sure our reader, whatever his pretensions 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 along the river on both shores, is exceedingly picturesque, every yard bringing a new and varied landscape into view, calculated to please the imagination, delight the eye, and satisfy the most fastidious in natural beauty.

We find the following in Buckingham's Canada: "The situation of Quebec is highly advantageous in a commercial as well as military point of view; and its appearance is very imposing from whatever quarter it is first approached. Though at a distance of 400 miles from the sea, the magnificent river on which it is seated is three miles in breadth a little below the town, and narrows into about a mile in breadth immediately abreast of the Citadel, having in both these parts sufficient depth of water for the largest ships in the world—a rise and fall of twenty feet in its tides—and space enough in its capacious basin, between Cape Diamond on the one hand, and the Isle of Orleans on the other, to afford room and anchorage for a thousand sail of vessels at a time, sheltered from all winds, and perfectly secure."

### 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 a very celebrated focus of winter amusements. During the frost, 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

FALLS OF MONTMORENCI.



make the most use, as being less dangerous than the higher one. They carry "toboggins,"—long, thin pieces of wood,—and having arrived at the summit, place themselves 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 accidents, and sometimes people do tumble head over heels to the bottom. Visitors generally drive to this spot in sleighs, taking their wine and 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 pic-nic. One does 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 sport. 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.

### THE CHAUDIERE FALLS,

on the river Chaudière, nine miles below Quebec, are also a favorite resort, and are very beautiful and romantic. The river here is about four hundred feet wide, and the height of the falls is one hundred and thirty feet.

## THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE RIVER.

Leaving Quebec, we advise the tourist to at once make his arrangements for visiting that very popular resort, the Saguenay. For the past few years, thousands of Canadians and Americans have wended their way to this famous River, and the result of their experience has been to make it still more popular. None who have been have resolved otherwise than to repeat the trip the first time they could possibly do so, and to those who have not enjoyed this most lovely of all excursions, we would say, in the language of Shakspeare, "stand not upon the order of your going, but go at once." All information concerning the means of transit can be ascertained at the hotels to which we took our *compagnons de voyage*; but in case they may neglect to attend to the important duty of seeking such requisite knowledge, we would say that during the season two steamers run between Quebec and the Saguenay. Both these boats belong to the Canadian Navigation Company, whose steamers ply between Hamilton, Toronto and Montreal. They are elegantly fitted up for the comfort of passengers, and furnished with every convenience; indeed, there is nothing wanting to render the journey down the river what it always is, most delightful. Once on board and off, we find ourselves steaming away down stream at a good speed, and to turn our thoughts away from the city we have just left, we come in sight of

## THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS,

situated in the river St. Lawrence, immediately below Quebec, nineteen miles long by five and a half miles wide, and, like the Island of Montreal, superior in fertility to the main land adjacent to it. Its present population is about six thousand.

## THE FALLS OF ST. ANNE

are situated on the river of the same name, on the north side of the St. Lawrence, twenty-four miles below Quebec, and present a



variety of wild and beautiful scenery, both in themselves and their immediate neighborhood.

### LAKE ST. CHARLES,

thirteen miles north of Quebec, is a favorite resort for tourists, particularly for those who are fond of angling, as the lake abounds in fine trout.

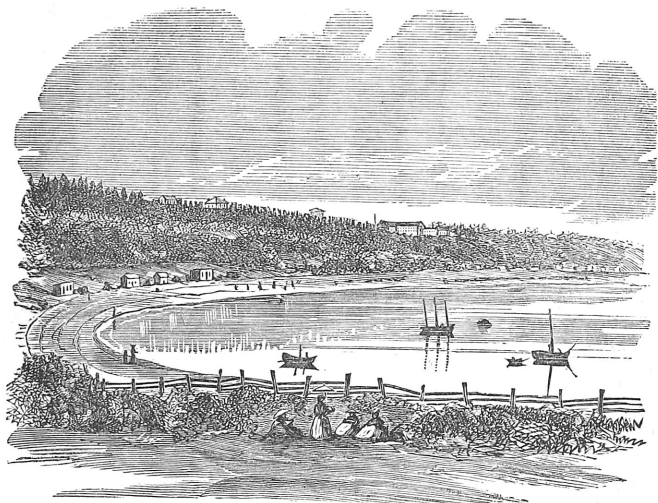
### GROSSE ISLE

is situated thirty miles below Quebec. Here is the Quarantine Station,—a sorrowful place everywhere; but there is an unusually melancholy interest attached to this one, from the fact that no less than six thousand Irish emigrants were buried in one grave during the terrible year of famine in Ireland. Apart from these saddening recollections, the island is a fair and agreeable spot, and its scenery is very beautiful. Below this island the river becomes wider and wider, and we soon lose sight of land altogether.

### MALBAIE,

90 miles below Quebec, is the first stopping place for the steamer after leaving Quebec, and where many may desire to go ashore and spend a day or two before going further. Murray Bay (Malbaie) is a great resort in the summer months, and many Canadian families spend the entire season in this healthy retreat. Every one must enjoy a few days passed at this fashionable watering place. Leaving it and steaming across the river, which is about 20 miles wide at this point, we strike Rivière du Loup, situated on the south shore. Here those desirous of visiting the far-famed watering-place of Cacouna, can, after an exceedingly pleasant drive through the country of about 6 miles, find themselves in a fashionable place, containing some very good buildings. The "St. Lawrence Hall," where we advise the visitor to make for, is a

large house, replete with every modern convenience and comfort; every accommodation to be obtained at any of our first city hotels can be found there, together with a good Billiard Room, Bowling Alley, and hot and cold baths; sea-bathing is provided for in connection with the hotel, and sailing boats are kept ready for the



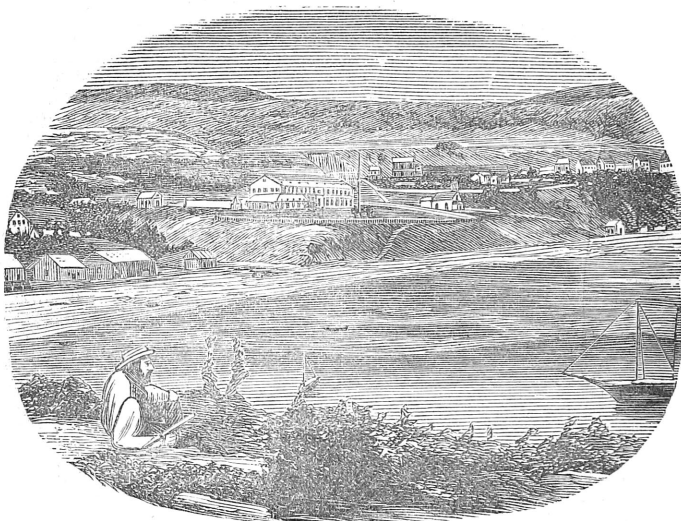
CACOUNA BAY.

use of visitors desirous of going out on the river on fishing and shooting excursions. A week spent with "mine host" at the St. Lawrence will always be looked back to with pleasure.

Leaving the wharf at Rivière du Loup, our steamer points her course again to the opposite shore, and in less than two hours we find ourselves at Tadousac, which is at the mouth of the River Saguenay. This is a very pleasant spot, and, if no more time can be spared than the brief stay of the steamboat at the wharf, let us advise the tourist to immediately go ashore. There is a fine hotel here which is excellently kept, and in connection with it are all kinds of sports for the amusement of visitors. The bathing at this

place is also very superior. It is a post of the Hudson's Bay Company, who have a considerable establishment here.

Getting aboard again, the whistle is sounded, and we are under steam, and are really now entering the justly-renowned River



TADOUSSAC.

Saguenay, and commence, as if by instinct, to strain our eyes and open our mouths, to feast on and swallow all the magnificent natural grandeur that bursts upon us.

### THE SAGUENAY RIVER.

The Saguenay is the largest tributary of the great St. Lawrence, and unquestionably one of the most remarkable rivers on the Continent. It is the principal outlet of Lake St. John, which is its head-water : a lake about forty miles long, surrounded by a heavily timbered and level country ; its waters are remarkably clear, and abound in a great variety of fine fish. Eleven large rivers fall

into it, yet it has only this one outlet; into the lake there is a remarkable curtain fall of two hundred and thirty-six feet, so conspicuous as to be seen at forty or fifty miles distant, the Indian name for which is "Oueat Chouan" or "Do you see a fall there?" The Lake lies about 150 miles north-east of the St. Lawrence, and nearly due north of Quebec. The original name of the Saguenay was Chicoutimi, signifying "Deep water;" but the early Jesuit missionaries gave it the name it now bears, said to be a corruption of St. Jean Nez. The scenery is wild and romantic in the highest degree. The first half of its course averages half-a-mile in width and runs through an almost untrodden wilderness; it abounds in falls and rapids, and is only navigable for the Indian canoe. A few miles below the southern fall in the river is the village of Chicoutimi, at the junction of a river of the same name, which is the outlet of a long lake named Kenokami, with the Saguenay. Here is a range of rapids which extend ten miles. The Indians say there is a subterranean fall above the foot of the rapids, which they call "Manitou," or the "Great Spirit." To avoid these falls there is a carrying place called "Le Grande Portage." An extensive lumber business is transacted here; the village has an ancient appearance, and contains about five hundred inhabitants. The only curiosity is a rude Catholic Church, said to have been one of the earliest founded by the Jesuits. It occupies the centre of a grassy lawn, surrounded by shrubbery, backed by a cluster of wood-crowned hills, and commands a fine prospect, not only of the Saguenay, but also of the spacious bay formed by the confluence of the two rivers. In the belfry of this venerable church hangs a clear-toned bell, with an inscription upon it which has never yet been translated or expounded. From ten to twelve miles south of Chicoutimi, a beautiful expanse of water, called Grand or Ha! Ha! Bay, recedes from the Saguenay, to the distance of several miles.

The village of Grand Bay, 132 miles from Quebec, is the usual resort for those who wish to remain any time in the neighborhood of the Saguenay. The name Ha! Ha! is said to be derived from the surprise which the French experienced when they first entered it, supposing it to be still the river, until their shallop grounded



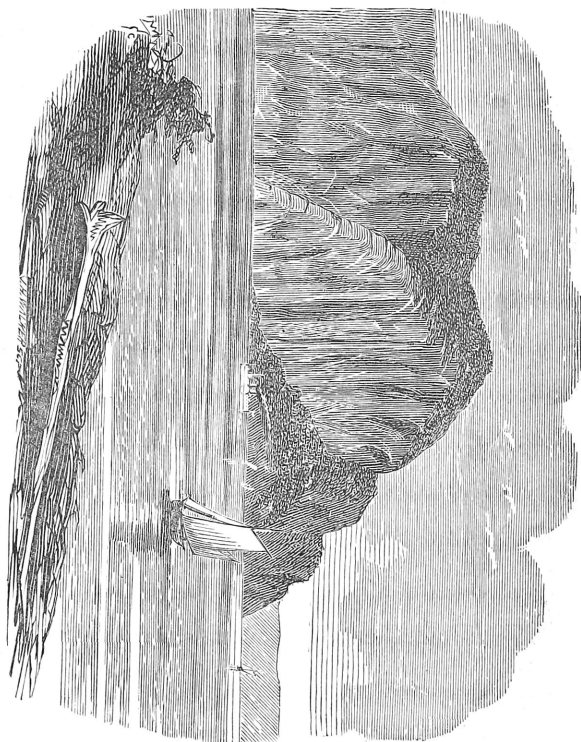
on the north-western shore. At the northern head of it is another settlement, called Baggotville. Between these two places the Saguenay is rather shallow (when compared with the remainder of its course) and varies in width from two and a-half to three miles. The tide is observable as far north as Chicoutimi, and this entire section of the river is navigable for ships of the largest class, which ascend thus far for lumber.

That portion of the Saguenay extending from Ha! Ha! Bay to the St. Lawrence, a distance of nearly sixty miles, is chiefly distinguished, and properly so, for its wonderful scenery. The shores are composed principally of granite, and every bend presents to view an imposing bluff—many of these tower perpendicularly into the air, and seem ready to totter and fall at any moment—it appears awful, in steaming up the Saguenay, to raise the eyes heavenward and behold, hanging directly over head, a mass of granite weighing, perhaps, nearly a million tons. Here, as at Niagara, we feel the insignificance of man as we gaze upon the Almighty's handiworks.

Descending from Ha! Ha! Bay, a perpendicular rock, nine hundred feet high, is the abrupt termination of a lofty plateau called The Tableau, a column of dark-colored granite, 600 feet high by 300 wide, with its sides as smooth as if they had received the polishing stroke from a sculptor's chisel. Statue Point is also another gem of scenery; but the great attractions in the Saguenay are Cape Eternity and Trinity Point, on the south shore, six miles above St. John's Bay. If the only recompense for a visit to the Saguenay was a sight of these stupendous promontories, we are quite sure no visitor would ever regret it. There is an awful grandeur and sublimity about them, which is perfectly indescribable. The steamers shut off steam at these points, and the best view possible is arranged for the passengers by the Captain. The water is said to be as deep five feet from their base as it is in the centre of the stream, and, from actual measurement, many portions of it have been ascertained to be a thousand feet, and the shallowest parts not less than a hundred; and from the overhanging cliffs it assumes a black and ink-like appearance. Cape Eternity is by

far the most imposing, and an Indian hunter, having followed a Moose to the brow of the cliff after the deer had made a fatal spring far down into the deep water, is said to have lost his

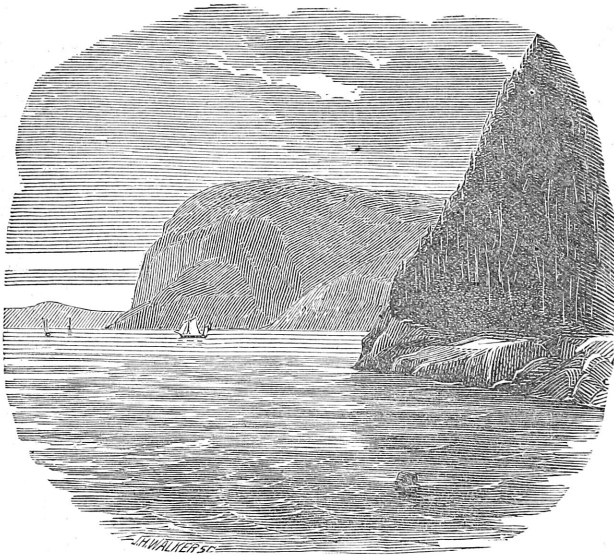
TRINITY HOEK—RIVER SAGUENAY.



foothold and perished with his prey. We also learn from "LeMoine's Oiseaux du Canada," that two or three years ago two fine specimens of the bird of Washington, that rare eagle, were shot here; and indeed continually the flight of the bald-headed eagles along the summits of these beetling cliffs—the salmon leap-

ing after its insect prey—or the seals bobbing their heads out of the water, attract the sportsman's eye.

Nothing can surpass the magnificent salmon fishing of the Marguerite, and other streams, tributaries to the Saguenay, and full particulars with regard to these matters can be obtained at the hotels before leaving Quebec.



CAPE ETERNITY—RIVER SAGUENAY.

Before taking our departure from what must certainly be classed as one of the most lovely and picturesque spots in North America, we would pause to ask the tourist whether his expectations have not been fully realized in every respect, and even far exceeded. We feel satisfied an affirmative answer is the only one that can be given to such a question, for there can be no two opinions as to the magnificence of the scenery brought before the vision on a trip up the River Saguenay to Ha! Ha! Bay. Long

descriptions of such scenery can convey but little to the reader and must be at the best very inadequate. The trip must be taken before the grandeur of the Saguenay is to any extent understood and appreciated.

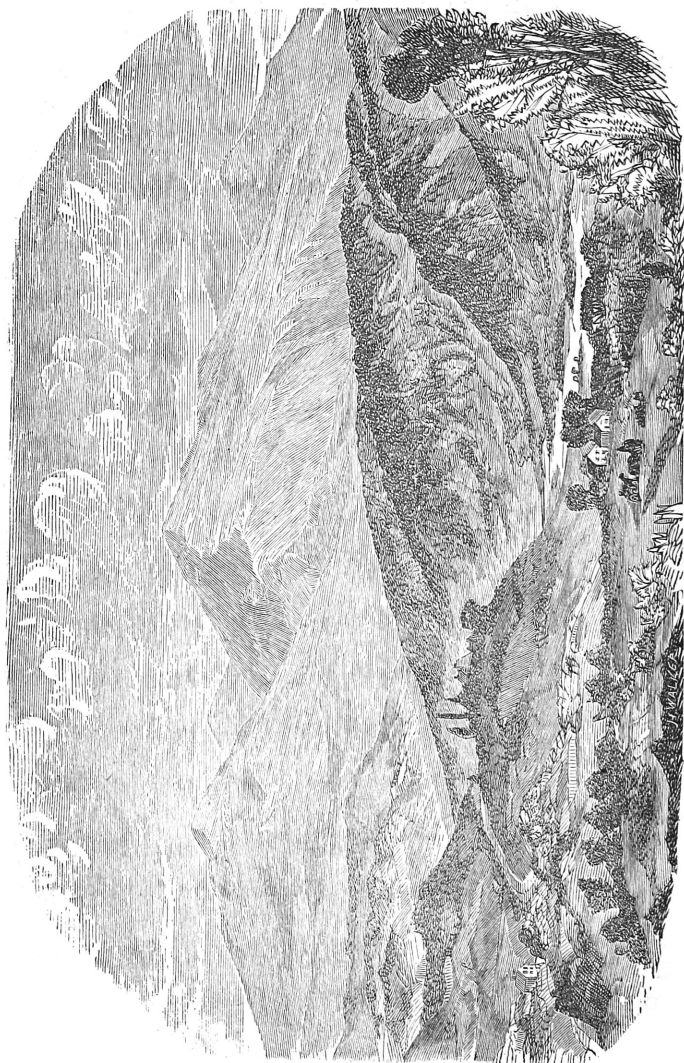
Leaving Tadoussac then, on the return journey, the steamer again makes its way across the St. Lawrence to Rivière du Loup, for the convenience of Cacouna passengers, and those desirous, by so arranging it, can here go ashore, and take the train by the Grand Trunk Railway to Quebec. Having sailed down the river, this will prove an interesting change, and bring them into Quebec much earlier. Those remaining on the boat will, if a fine day, enjoy the sail, calling at Murray Bay (Malbaie), as on the downward trip, and afterwards making straight for Quebec. Those tourists taking the train at Rivière du Loup can make connection at Point\* Levi, which is opposite Quebec, with trains for the White Mountains, the next place at which we purpose stopping with them. Those who still keep to the boat, on arrival at Quebec, will probably prefer lying over a day for rest before proceeding on their journey.

From Point Levi there is not much to be seen, and we therefore advise our traveller as soon as possible to get a sleeping berth in the train, have a good night's rest, and be in good trim on reaching the White Mountains. At Richmond Station, which is the junction with the main line of the Grand Trunk Railway, our tourist can have a comfortable meal at the Station and then change cars, getting on board the train *from* Montreal, which also has a sleeping car attached to it, the train he has travelled by from Quebec being the mail train *for* Montreal.

## THE WHITE MOUNTAINS.

A few hours after this he will find himself, after a very pretty ride through a mountainous country, at Gorham, and, on landing, will be almost within arm's length of the door of the "Alpine House," a very good hotel, where he will do well to get himself





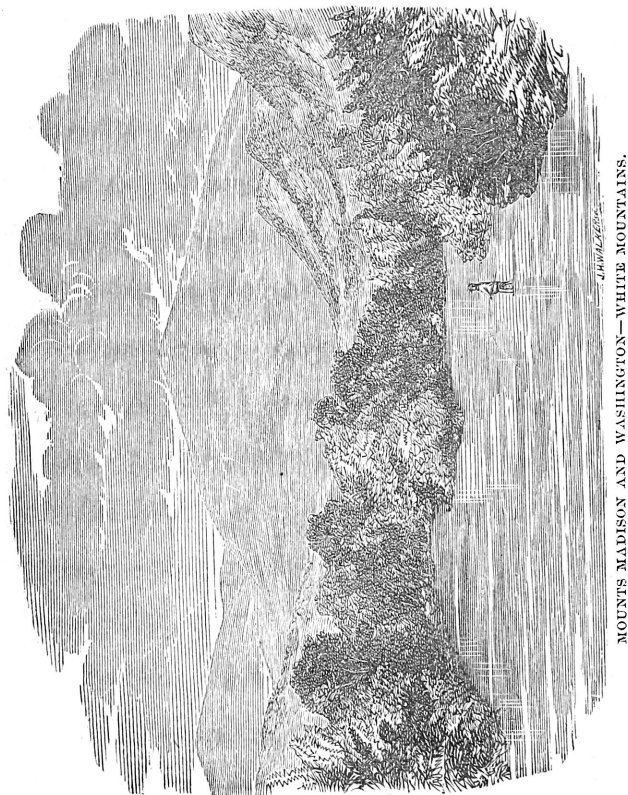
WHITE MOUNTAIN RANGE.

ensconced as quickly as possible. From this house, places of interest all about the mountains are within easy distance, and carriages and saddle-horses in great numbers are kept on hand for visiting the various beautiful spots in and around Gorham. There are numerous drives, which are all exceedingly pretty, and indeed the White Mountains are destined to become one of the most fashionable resorts on this continent.

“ The White Mountains, or the Switzerland of America, are situated in Coos County, New Hampshire, and consist of a number of mountain peaks, from four to six thousand feet in altitude, the highest of them being Mount Washington, which is six thousand two hundred and forty-three feet above the level of the sea, and possesses the greatest attraction to tourists. Its ascent has lately become quite fashionable with visitors to the mountains. It is perhaps impossible to find anything grander in mountain scenery than the White Mountains of New Hampshire. From the ‘ Alpine House ’ visitors can proceed by carriages eight miles to the ‘ Glen House,’ which is at the base of Mount Washington, and there take saddle-horses for the ascent. The ‘ Notch ’ is a narrow gorge between two enormous cliffs, and extends for a distance of two miles. Its entrance is nearly twenty feet wide, and the mountain scenery, diversified by beautiful cascades falling over perpendicular rocks, is grand in the extreme. The ‘ Willey House ’ stands in this notch, at an elevation of two thousand feet. It is pointed out to the traveller as the residence of the Willey family, who perished by an avalanche from the mountain thirty years ago. In Franconia Notch may be seen the Basin and Flume, objects of great interest. The Flume is a stream of water having a fall of two hundred and fifty feet over fearful precipices into a natural cavity in the rocks which forms the basin. The ‘ Old Man of the Mountain,’ or profile mountain, is a singularly interesting natural object. It obtains its name from the striking resemblance it bears to the profile of the human countenance, every feature being marked with the greatest accuracy.”

Two groups of Mountains are included under the general title

of "The White Hills:" one, the Mount Washington chain or the White Mountains proper,—the other, the Franconia Range, of which Mount Lafayette, a thousand feet lower than Mount Washington, is the highest summit.



We extract the following from "The White Hills," (by T. Starr King), a really excellent book:

"There are three paths for the ascent of Mount Washington,—one from the Crawford House at the Notch, one from the White



FALLS OF MONTMORENCY IN WINTER.

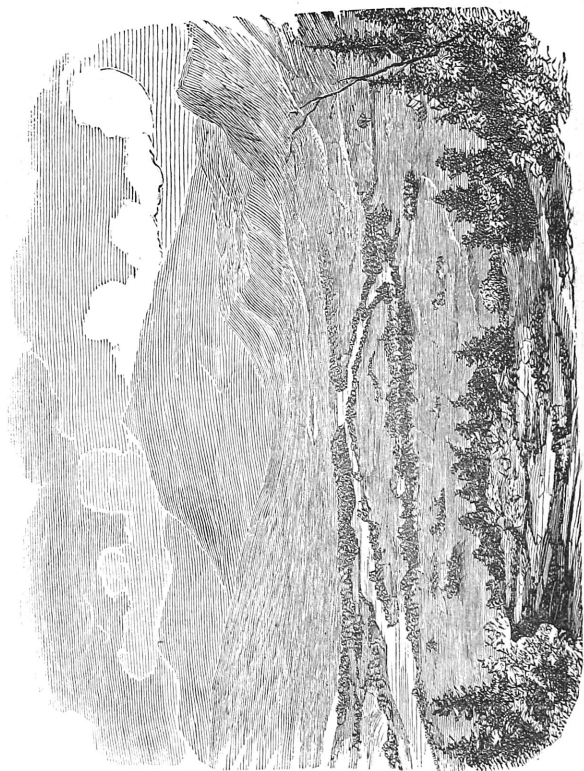




Mountain House, five miles beyond the Notch, and one from the Glen. The path from the White Mountain House requires the shortest horseback ride. Parties are carried by wagons up the side of Mount Washington to a point less than three miles from the summit. The bridle-path, however, is quite steep, and no time is gained by this ascent. The rival routes are those from the Notch and the Glen. Each of these has some decided advantages over the other. The Glen route is the shortest. For the first four miles the horses keep the wide and hard track, with a regular ascent of one foot in eight, which was laid out for a carriage road to the summit, but never completed. This is a great gain over the corduroy and mud through the forests of Mount Clinton, which belong to the ascent from the Notch.

When we rise up into the region where the real mountain scenery opens, the views from the two paths are entirely different in character, and it is difficult to decide which is grander. From the Notch, as soon as we ride out of the forest, we are on a mountain top. We have scaled Mount Clinton, which is 4,200 feet high. Then the path follows the line of the White Mountain ridge. We descend a little, and soon mount the beautiful dome of Mount Pleasant, which is five hundred feet higher. Descending this to the narrow line of the ridge again, we come to Mount Franklin, a little more than a hundred feet higher than Pleasant, less marked in the landscape, but very difficult to climb. Beyond this, five hundred feet higher still, are the double peaks of Mount Monroe; and then winding down to the Lake of the Clouds, from whence the Ammonoosuc issues, we stand before the cone of Mount Washington, which springs more than a thousand feet above us. The views of the ravines all along this route, as we pass over the sharpest portions of the ridge, and see them sweeping off each way from the path, are very exciting. And there is the great advantage in this approach to be noted, that if Mount Washington is clouded, and the other summits are clear, travellers do not lose the sensations and the effects produced by standing for the first time on a mountain peak.

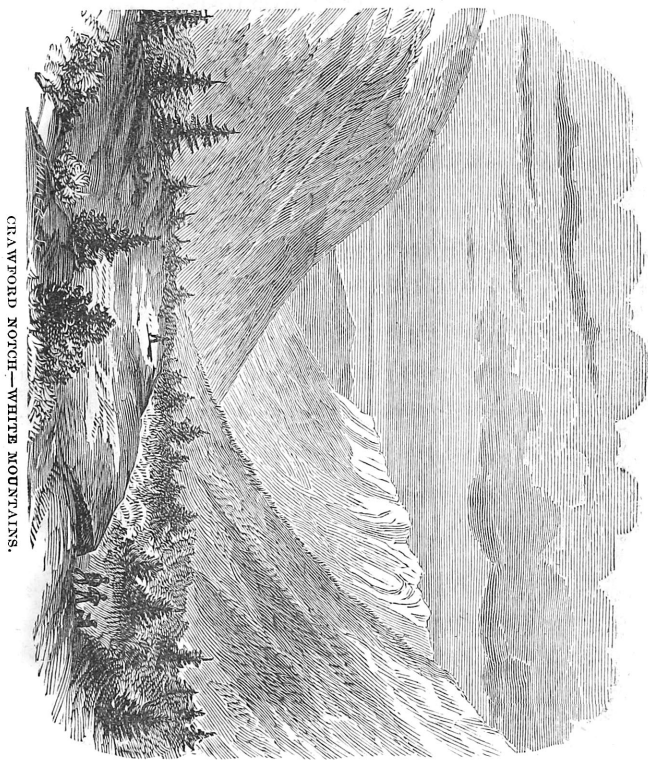
By the Glen route we cross no subordinate peaks, and do not follow a ridge line from which we see summits towering here and there, but steadily ascend Mount Washington itself. In this way



MOUNT MADISON—WHITE MOUNTAINS.

a more adequate conception is gained of its immense mass and majestic architecture. After we pass above the line of the carriage road to the barren portion of the mountain, there are grand pictures at the south and east of the Androscoggin Valley, and the long, heavily wooded Carter range. Indeed, nothing which the day

can show will give more astonishment than the spectacle which opens after passing through the spectral forest, made up of acres of trees, leafless, peeled, and bleached, and riding out upon the ledge. Those who make thus their first acquaintance with a



CRAWFORD NOTCH—WHITE MOUNTAINS.

mountain height will feel, in looking down into the immense hollow in which the Glen House is a dot, and off upon the vast green breastwork of Mount Carter, that language must be stretched and intensified to answer for the new sensations awakened. Splendid! glorious! amazing! sublime! with liberal supplies of interjections,

are the words that usually gush to the lips ; but seldom is an adjective or exclamation uttered that interprets the scene, or coins the excitement and surge of feeling."

Travellers should arrange their plans so as to spend a portion of their time at any rate on the mountains, which they can accomplish by taking up their quarters at the "Glen House." This fine hotel, well known to tourists, has all the comforts of the first class city houses, and being beautifully and conveniently situated, is a most desirable residence for all who intend "doing" the mountains.

Leaving the White Mountains with all their varied attractions we take our seat in the train at Gorham Station for Portland, and find ourselves whizzing along through a magnificent mountainous country, which probably excels anything of its kind in America, and we would recommend a good look out being kept during the journey, for the scenery cannot fail to please. On arrival at South Paris, those desirous have time to obtain refreshments, and those who are accustomed to travel know that it is just as well to take good care of the inner-man, so as to be securely fortified against the fatigue that always, more or less, attends long journeys.

## PORTLAND.

After leaving South Paris, nothing of note is seen until a short distance off Portland, when we come in sight of the Atlantic, and feel that sense of pleasure which is experienced on getting near home after a long absence. Arrived at Portland, the principal city of Maine, our tourist will feel that, if not virtually at home, he is at least in its neighborhood, and among friends. To those who have never been in Portland, and can spare the necessary time, we would say, spend a day or two there by all means. It is one of the most pleasant and agreeable cities in the Eastern States, with wide streets and avenues nicely kept, well meriting its title, "The Forest City." Cape Elizabeth is a very favorite resort, and being but a few miles out of the city, an afternoon cannot be better passed than by taking a drive out there. Excursions can also be

made to the "Ocean House" and "Orchard Beach," both of which are exceedingly pleasant. Then there are the 365 Islands, including "Cushings," most of which can be reached by ferry-boat or yacht, and where there are always to be found a great many visitors seeking health and relaxation from business. At several of these Islands first class hotels are to be found, and every comfort can be obtained.

In Portland, "the Falmouth Hotel," kept by Messrs. Ramsay and Wheeler," is an exceedingly fine house and very handsomely furnished. The "Preble House" and "United States Hotel" are both very well kept, equipped with every comfort, and are very desirable houses in every respect. The "St. Julien," which is kept on the "European plan," will also be found a very nice house, well kept, and furnished with every accommodation and convenience for the comfort of its guests.

From Portland, two or three different routes can be chosen, according to the time and inclination of the traveller. If desiring to get to New York direct, and preferring a sea passage, steamers ply regularly, and in fine weather this will be found an exceedingly pleasant trip. We shall, however, presume that the majority travelling intend to go *via* Boston, and, if possible, rest a while in that fine city, rather than hurry on at railroad speed, which cannot but prove tiresome. Therefore, to such there is the choice of land or water carriage. Steamers, elegantly furnished, of thorough sea-going qualities, leave Portland every evening for Boston, the passage occupying about ten hours, and, if adopting this mode of conveyance, passengers are landed after a complete night's rest, free from the weariness attending a journey by railway. Those preferring the road, can take the train in the morning, afternoon or evening, there being three trains daily, occupying five hours on the journey.

## BOSTON.

Arriving in Boston, we have again got back into the midst of business and excitement, and we see more life than we have wit-



nessed since we sallied forth in our wanderings from New York. Our traveller will doubtless desire to get comfortably quartered during his sojourn here, if only for a brief period, and to do this he has only need to make his way to any of the first-class hotels, given in our advertising columns, where every comfort and luxury is to be met with. There are many things to be visited in and around Boston, but as doubtless our readers will be well acquainted with the city and its surroundings, it is needless to recount all the various places of interest which have been so frequently and lucidly described; albeit we cannot pass hence without advising all those who have never visited Mount Auburn, to do so ere they return home. The Cemetery is indeed a lovely spot, and a few hours is delightfully spent in walking or driving through its beautiful grounds. Here is seen the handiwork too of many a fond heart towards their departed loved ones, and the taste displayed generally has tended to make the place very charming. Harvard University, which is situated at Cambridge, about four miles from Boston, should also be visited. It is here that Longfellow lives, among other American celebrities who have settled down within the shade of their former "Alma Mater." The large organ, in the Boston Music Hall, is visited by great numbers, and performances are given twice a week. If the tourist should be fortunate enough to be in Boston on either day this takes place, he will do well to make a point of attending and enjoying what is a rare treat to all lovers of good music. Information can be obtained at the hotels as to the days and time, and tickets for admission can also be procured.

Leaving Boston, we will now make our way homewards to New York, and deposit the tourist at the place from which we started with him, and in doing this we will again leave him to his choice of routes, as there are several, but, if our opinion be of any use, we would strongly advise him to take the train to Newport, and thence go by one of the magnificent steamers running from that place. This is a lovely trip, and the boats are comfortable in all their appointments, and in ten to twelve hours he will be landed safely in the great city—

## NEW YORK.

Here we are again at New York. But before losing ourselves among its 1,200,000 inhabitants we raise our hat to the departing reader with the hope that the trip here ended has been a pleasant one. "On different senses, different objects strike;" but we think there has been something of a sort to please all. Men of every pursuit, and of every variety of taste, will have been able to indulge, each in his peculiar hobby; for although the extent of ground traversed may not seem so large as otherwise might appear, from the similarity of race everywhere encountered, yet, from the free expression given to thought, and the amount of enterprise, social and individual, everywhere met with, there is perhaps not a better field open for examining the working merits of the different schemes which have been from time to time proposed, as affording solutions of the important questions of national education, workmen's associations, co-operative labor, &c., &c.

To the political economist there has been, therefore, abundant subject for fruitful study; and the prospects of an ever-increasing wealth, lately opened by the discovery of rich mineral veins in territory hitherto regarded as unproductive, will afford the theorist grounds on which to work, in conducting his speculations on the great future reserved for this continent.

To the geologist, no tract of country could well be found more replete with interest than that we have traversed. He has been brought face to face with nature in her sublimest aspects; he has been admitted, as it were, to view the *arcana* of her great workshop, and the vast cutting scooped out by the degrading force exerted through successive ages on a limestone formation by a stupendous power like Niagara, to the tiny "striæ" or ice grooves, that to this day mark with unerring line the course of the Northern glaciers, as in ages still more remote they ground down over the greater portion of the North American area.

The artist and sportsman have also no reason to complain of the bill of fare offered for their especial enjoyment. The former

could hardly study in a better school than that he has just left—a school that has produced more than one conscientious interpreter of its own peculiar “*genre* ;” and of late years none more entitled to our hearty approval than M. Jacobi. And the latter will on his journey round have been able to inspect, in the larger cities, the spoils of many a game bag and fishing basket.

The student of life and character will have occasion to notice many novelties ; and the strange mixture of the two languages in Canada, by the “*habitants*,” as they are called, will astonish his ideas of euphony. His pure French, if such, perchance, he can command, will not unfrequently prove “*caviare*” to these swarthy folks ; but, perhaps, nothing will have more effect on him than the first sight obtained of the red-man, such as he appears in the streets of our cities in this the 19th century. “*O quantum mutatus ab illo*” he will exclaim—from that romantic-looking creature clothed in a scanty allowance of “fig-leaf,” who used to be served up for the delectation of our infantile minds in the pages of Old Peter Parley—when he sees the Indian Chief of his boyhood, so strangely modified by the Darwinian system of Natural Selection, into a smooth-faced, oily-haired individual clad in paper collar, Eureka shirt, and extensive wide-awake.

The pages of this our first edition of the new guide will doubtless contain many faults ; and alterations in the times of starting and arrival of trains and boats, will naturally continue to be made, irrespective of us ; without therefore holding ourselves responsible for any such errors, we will promise to endeavor, in future editions, to make such alterations and corrections as are found necessary from time to time. Any information granted by those best able to afford it—the public—on the *experto crede* principle, will be most readily made use of and acknowledged ; and now once more let us greet all our friends with a hearty

FAREWELL

## FROM MONTREAL TO NEW YORK DIRECT.

In order to meet all classes of tourists, we have considered it advisable to say a few words in regard to the routes to New York out of Montreal. There are many who may doubtless desire, after making a short stay in Montreal, to return home direct, from lack of time or other causes, to visit the lower St. Lawrence, and, although our Guide proper accompanies the through travellers, a few hints and recommendations to those giving up the tour at Montreal may not come amiss.

Two routes lie at the choice of passengers, one an "all rail," and the other rail and water combined. During the summer season the train by the all rail route, *via* the Vermont Central Railroad, leaves the depot at Montreal at 4.30, p. m., reaching New York about noon the following day. Passengers may travel *via* Troy or Springfield, according as they may elect to take their passages.

The other route referred to is *via* Plattsburgh and Lake Champlain. This is a very favorite way of going to New York, and is so well known and appreciated that little requires to be said in recommendation of it. During the pleasure season trains leave the depot, Montreal, at 5.30, a. m., and 4.40, p. m., for Plattsburgh, connecting at that place with the very fine boats of the Champlain Transportation Company for Burlington and Whitehall, at either of which places passengers can again take the train. Those leaving Montreal by the evening train will find it a very pleasant break in the journey to remain over night at Fouquet's Hotel, Plattsburgh, and take the boat the following day. It is a pretty place, and numbers can testify to the fact that a short time occupied at Plattsburgh is well and satisfactorily spent. It is also the "rendezvous" for pleasure parties visiting the "Adirondacks," "Lake George," &c., which are lovely spots and should be seen by all who are lovers of scenery both wild and beautiful. We shall not, however, dwell upon these points of interest, as there are

very full and comprehensive guides specially written in regard to these localities, and which are to be readily obtained.

For complete information as to the starting of trains and boats, we would advise tourists to take care and secure a copy of the International Railway and Steam Navigation Guide, which can be had from all news agents, and as the departures may be altered during the season, it is impossible we can hold ourselves responsible for the continued correctness of the times given by us. They will, however, be as accurate as is possible with such details.

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### DETROIT AND CHICAGO.

As in all likelihood many of our tourists, who have never visited the large Western cities, may desire, whilst at Niagara, to take a run—even if only for a brief period—to the principal business localities in the Western States, we have thought it desirable, and as a matter of convenience to the travelling public, to refer in a very few words to one or two places in the Western States of America, which are not only worthy, and will amply compensate for any time spent in visiting them, but which really ought to be seen, and well seen, by all those who consider themselves travellers. It is needless to say that we refer to the fine cities of **DETROIT**, in the State of Michigan, and **CHICAGO**, in the State of Illinois. A few hours' ride from Suspension Bridge through a pleasant country, over the Great Western Railway, will bring the tourist to the town of Windsor, in Canada, and a few minutes more occupied in crossing the river by the Steam Ferry, will land him in the fine city of Detroit. This city, like most of those in the West, has its principal streets running at right angles, and strangers are at no loss to find their way about. It contains some exceedingly fine buildings, parks and streets. As regards hotel accommodation, we can confidently recommend either the "Biddle" House, on Jefferson Avenue, or the "Russell" House on



Woodward Avenue, as first-class hotels, containing all the modern improvements, with every comfort required by the most fastidious. We would advise a visit to the pretty cemetery, and the outskirts of the city, which in all directions are very fine, and will well repay a drive, or a long "constitutional."

The next and other place which we wish the Tourist to visit, is the "New York" of the West, CHICAGO. Probably most of our pleasure seekers may have already visited the lion city of the West; but to those who have not made the journey within the last few years, we would say, by all means extend your absence from home, and postpone your journey eastward, for at least a few days, and go and see the march of progress being made by our Western friends. Take the Michigan Southern, or the Michigan Central Railway at Detroit, and after ten hours of as comfortable travelling as can be obtained on the Continent, you will find yourself in Chicago. Either of the routes named out of Detroit may be selected by the tourist with every confidence, as the time occupied on the journey is about equal, and the scenery along the routes very pleasing.

The Michigan Southern and Northern Indiana Railroad runs from Chicago to Toledo and Detroit,—was completed from Monroe to Hillsdale, 106 miles, in December, 1846, and cars ran through to Chicago, in May, 1852. The total length of the road, and all its branches, is 535 miles. The Depot in Chicago is corner of Van Buren and Sherman streets.

The Michigan Central Road was opened to Kalamazoo, 143 miles from Detroit, February 1st, 1846. The road was open to Michigan City, October 30, 1850, and to Chicago, May 21, 1852. The total length of the road is 284 miles. The depot in Chicago is at the foot of Lake-street.

It is truly wonderful, the strides that have been made in Chicago of late years. It is not necessary to recount the particulars of how Chicago has grown in numbers and wealth within a very limited period; all who have even heard of the place are also acquainted in a greater or less degree with the marvellous manner in which the city has risen to its present status, as

the Commercial emporium of the West. Chicago, however, must be seen, to be appreciated properly, and one cannot visit the City without feeling that a current of vitality courses through the veins of all its people. As regards hotels, both the "Tremont" and "Sherman" are fine houses, and our tourist will find every accommodation and comfort at either. There are a number of very fine buildings in the city, and many pleasant drives, but as these are fully enumerated and described in the Guides to the City, published in Chicago, we shall not particularise them.

In returning to the East, if our tourist will spare the time, a most enjoyable and healthful trip may be made by taking the rail to Milwaukee, and there crossing Lake Michigan by one of the Detroit and Milwaukee Company's very fine steamers to Grand Haven, where they connect with the railway owned by that Company, running to Detroit. From our own experience we can truly say, that in fine weather this is a most lovely journey, besides varying the route. From Detroit the Great Western Railway will convey the tourist back to Suspension Bridge (Niagara Falls.)

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## CANADA.

### GEOGRAPHICAL, POLITICAL, AND STATISTICAL, &c

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The Province of Canada, in 1791, or as it was then termed, The Province of Quebec, by the terms of the Act of 31 Geo. III, chap. 31, was divided into the two Governments of Upper and Lower Canada, with representative institutions for each; the Lower Province was under a Governor, whilst the Upper was under a Lieutenant-Governor. This Constitution was suspended in consequence of the rebellion in Upper Canada in 1838, and a Special Council appointed. In 1840 the two Provinces were re-united—by an Act 3rd and 4th Victoria, chapter 36—and the

Legislative Councils of the United Provinces were consolidated. Nova Scotia and New Brunswick were united with Canada under the title of the Dominion of Canada, by an Act of Parliament passed on March 29, 1867.

The population of United Canada in the year 1800 was estimated at 240,000; in 1825 it amounted to 581,920; and in 1857 to 1,842,265. The population of the Dominion of Canada, according to the census taken in the year 1861, was 3,090,561.

Upper Canada.....	1,396,091
Lower Canada .....	1,111,566
Nova Scotia.....	330,857
New Brunswick.....	252,047
<hr/>	
Total.....	3,090,561.

The estimated population is now over 4,000,000.

The number of members of each of the great branches of Religious Denominations, Roman Catholic and Protestant, (including the Anglican Church and Dissenters,) according to the census of 1861, was as follows:—

Upper Canada—Roman Catholics, 258,141; Protestants, 1,135,950. Lower Canada—Roman Catholics, 943,253; Protestants, 268,313. Giving a total of Roman Catholics, 1,201,394; Protestants, 1,404,263.

The population of the principal cities in the Dominion of Canada was, by the census of 1861—

	{	Toronto.....	44,821
	{	Hamilton.....	19,096
Upper Canada, now the Province of Ontario,	{	Kingston.....	13,743
	{	Ottawa.....	14,696
	{	London.....	11,555
Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec,	{	Montreal.....	90,323
	{	Quebec.....	51,109
Nova Scotia.....		Halifax.....	25,026
New Brunswick.....		St. John.....	27,317

Of course the population of many of these places has largely increased since the census was taken; Montreal, for instance, has now about 130,000 inhabitants.

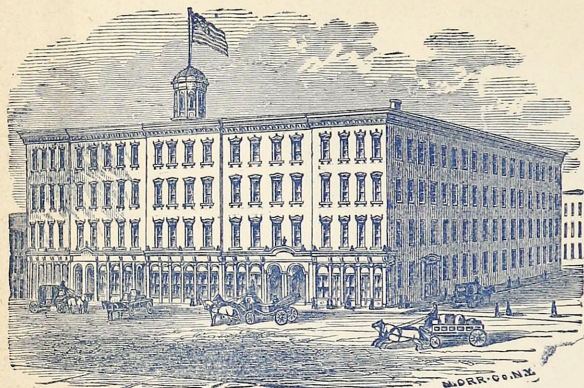
According to the estimates of the year 1867, British North America (extending from the Pacific to the Atlantic) had a population of nearly 4,250,000, giving, on a territory of 619,362 English square miles, not quite seven individuals to the square mile.

It may be interesting to tourists to state the mean temperature during the months of travel, when the navigation is open from the lakes to the ocean. In June it is  $64^{\circ}$  Fahrenheit. In July it is  $68^{\circ}$ . In August it is  $65^{\circ}$ . In September  $58^{\circ}$ . The mean of the above four months being  $64^{\circ}$ , and the mean of the whole year being  $42^{\circ}$ .

THE END.







# Biddle House,

JEFFERSON AVENUE,  
DETROIT, MICH.

THIS

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**

HAS RECENTLY BEEN

*Enlarged, Beautified and Re-Furnished,*

AND HAS CAPACITY FOR ACCOMMODATING

**FIVE HUNDRED GUESTS.**

A. B. TABER,

Proprietor.

May, 1870.

# Russell House,

DETROIT.

WITBECK & CHITTENDEN,

PROPRIETORS.

THIS

**FIRST-CLASS HOTEL**

IS SITUATED ON

WOODWARD'S AVENUE,

FRONTING CAMPUS MARTIUS,

OPPOSITE NEW CITY HALL

AND

**DETROIT OPERA HOUSE,**

Has been refitted and refurnished.

Superb Accommodation for 400 Guests.

## Michigan Southern Railroad.

DETROIT TO CHICAGO.

Passengers from Canada and the Eastern States, for

**Chicago and all Points in the Great West,**

GOING VIA DETROIT,

**SHOULD BE SURE TO PURCHASE TICKETS**

BY THE

MICHIGAN SOUTHERN RAILROAD

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SECURITY AND COMFORT,

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General Superintendent,  
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## RATES OF FARE FROM NIAGARA FALLS.

No. of Form.	DESTINATION.	ROUTE.	Through Fare from Niagara Falls.
			\$ cts.
9	{ <b>Alpine House,</b>	Via Montreal, Quebec and G. T. R. ....	<b>22.00</b>
13	Do.	Via Montreal and G. T. R. direct .....	<b>19.00</b>
11	<b>BOSTON</b> .....	" Montreal, Quebec, Gorham and Portland..	<b>25.00</b>
12	Do. ....	" Montreal, St. Johns, Vermont Central and Rutland & Burlington R.R. ....	<b>22.00</b>
15	Do. ....	" Montreal, Gorham and Portland.....	<b>22.00</b>
16	Do. ....	" Montreal, St. Johns and Vermont Central Line .....	<b>22.00</b>
17	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans and Vermont Central Line.....	<b>18.00</b>
29	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain to Whitehall, Saratoga, Rutland, Bellows' Falls and Fitchburg .....	<b>26.00</b>
34	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, People's Line of Steamers to New York, and Sound Steamers to Boston.....	<b>32.00</b>
35	Do. ....	" Montreal, St. Johns, White River Junc- tion, Wells River, Littleton, Stages to and from Profile House and Crawford House, and Rail via Concord, Nashua, and Lowell to Boston.....	<b>38.50</b>
38	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Burlington, Bellows' Falls & Fitchburg	<b>22.00</b>
39	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, Plattsburg, Lake Cham- plain, Burlington, Bellows' Falls and Fitchburg .....	<b>18.00</b>
49	{ <b>CRAWFORD</b>	" Montreal, St. Johns, White River Junc- tion, Wells River and Littleton.....	<b>28.00</b>
50	Do.	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans, White River Junction, Wells River and Littleton...	<b>22.50</b>
2	<b>KINGSTON</b> .....	" Rail or Steamer.....	<b>8.00</b>
6	<b>MONTREAL</b> .....	" Rail or Steamer.....	<b>13.00</b>
19	<b>NEW YORK</b> .....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and Hudson River R.R. ....	<b>28.50</b>
20	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga & People's Line Steamers .....	<b>27.40</b>
21	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Whitehall, Saratoga and Hudson River R.R. ....	<b>25.60</b>
22	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Whitehall, Saratoga and People's Line Steamers.....	<b>24.50</b>
24	Do. ....	" Montreal, Gorham, Portland and Boston..	<b>27.00</b>
25	Do. ....	" Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, Portland and Boston .....	<b>30.00</b>
26	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and Day Line Steamers.....	<b>27.40</b>
27	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain, Whitehall, Saratoga and Day Line Steamers.....	<b>24.50</b>
36	Do. ....	" Montreal, Quebec, Gorham, over the White Mountains to Littleton, then <i>via</i> Concord, Nashua and Boston.....	<b>48.00</b>
37	Do. ....	" Montreal, Quebec, Sherbrooke, Lake Magog to Newport, Littleton, Stages to and from Profile House and Crawford House, then <i>via</i> Concord, Nashua and Boston.....	<b>48.00</b>
42	Do. ....	" Montreal, St. Johns, Burlington, Lake Champlain, Whitehall, Saratoga and Day Line Steamers .....	<b>21.50</b>

Rates of Fare from Niagara Falls.—Continued.

No. of Form.	DESTINATION.	ROUTE.	Through Fare from Niagara Falls.
43	<b>NEW YORK.</b>	" Montreal, St. Johns, Burlington, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga, and Day Line Steamers.....	<b>27.40</b>
44	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans, Burlington, Lake Champlain, Whitehall, Saratoga and Day Line Steamers.....	<b>20.50</b>
45	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans, Burlington, Lake Champlain, Lake George, Saratoga and Day Line Steamers.....	<b>23.40</b>
46	Do. ....	" Montreal, St. Johns, Burlington, Bellows Falls and Springfield.....	<b>23.00</b>
51	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans, White River Junction and Springfield.....	<b>19.00</b>
5	<b>OGDENSBURG.</b>	" Rail or Steamer.....	<b>10.00</b>
4	<b>PRESCOTT</b> .....	" Rail or Steamer.....	<b>10.00</b>
10	<b>PORTLAND</b> .....	" Montreal, Quebec and Gorham.....	<b>23.00</b>
14	Do. ....	" Montreal and Gorham direct.....	<b>20.00</b>
40	{ Do. & Back to N. FALLS....	" Montreal and Gorham, and return by G. T. R.....	<b>29.00</b>
47	{ <b>PROFILE HOUSE</b> .....	" Montreal, St. Johns, White River Junction, Wells River, and Stage from Littleton.....	<b>23.00</b>
48	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans, White River Junction, Wells River and Stage from Littleton.....	<b>19.00</b>
7	<b>QUEBEC</b> .....	" Rail or Steamer.....	<b>15.50</b>
8	{ Do. & Back to MONTREAL	" Rail or Steamer.....	<b>18.00</b>
18	<b>SARATOGA</b> ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain and Lake George.....	<b>23.50</b>
23	Do. ....	" Montreal, Plattsburg, Lake Champlain and Whitehall.....	<b>20.65</b>
28	Do. ....	" Montreal, Gorham, Stages from Alpine House to Glen House, Crawford House, Profile House and Littleton, then Rail to White River Junction and Burlington, and <i>via</i> Lake Champlain and Lake George and Moreau Station to Saratoga.	<b>46.75</b>
52	Do. ....	" Montreal, St. Johns, Burlington, Lake Champlain and Whitehall.....	<b>20.65</b>
53	Do. ....	" Montreal, St. Johns, Burlington, Lake Champlain and Lake George.....	<b>23.50</b>
54	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans, Burlington, Lake Champlain and Whitehall.....	<b>16.65</b>
55	Do. ....	" Ogdensburg, St. Albans, Burlington, Lake Champlain and Lake George.....	<b>19.50</b>
41	{ <b>MONTREAL to QUEBEC and Back</b> ....	" Rail or Steamer.....	<b>5.00</b>
56	{ <b>RICHMOND to QUEBEC and Back</b> ....	" G. T. R.....	<b>3.00</b>

The Coupons between Niagara Falls and Toronto, Toronto and Kingston, Kingston and Prescott, Prescott and Montreal, and Montreal and Quebec, are valid either by Boat or Rail, and they are likewise good by either the South Shore Express Line of Steamers or by the Royal Mail Line, which continues to run from Toronto as heretofore.

The Tickets include Meals and State-Rooms on Lake Ontario and the River St. Lawrence, as far as Montreal, but between Montreal and Quebec they are for Passage only.

No deviation from the above Rates will be allowed without special authority.

HENRY SHACKELL,

General Passenger Agent G.T.R.

Montreal, May, 1870.

## VIEWS ON THE ST. LAWRENCE.

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THE great River St. Lawrence, if viewed in connection with the western lakes of America, of which it forms the outlet, may be said to rise at the sources of the St. Louis, which flows into Lake Superior. It has received different names in different parts of its course. Between Lakes Superior and Huron it is called the St. Mary; between Lakes Huron and Erie, the St. Clair and Detroit; between Lakes Erie and Ontario, the Niagara; between Lake Ontario and the sea, it takes the name of St. Lawrence. Its whole length, including the chain of lakes, is estimated at 2200 miles. The distance from Lake Ontario to the Gulf of St. Lawrence is about 750 miles. It is navigable for ships of the line to Quebec, and for vessels of 600 tons to Montreal. It was discovered by Jacques Cartier, a native of St. Maloes in France, and from him it received the name of St. Lawrence, because he sailed up the river for the first time on the 10th of August, the festival day of that popish saint.

The accompanying Engravings are intended to give a correct and comprehensive idea of the general features of that part of the river which bears the name of St. Lawrence, between Lake Ontario and Quebec. For minute details of scenery, historical notices, routes, hotels, &c., we refer the tourist to "Nelsons' Guide to the St. Lawrence."

*Toronto* (1) is situated on an arm of Lake Ontario; *Kingston* (2), near its outlet. Below *Kingston* commences the *Lake of the Thousand Isles* (3); and still farther down, between *Kingston* and *Montreal*, the river is broken by rapids, the most remarkable of which are *Long Sault* (4) and *La Chine* (5). *Montreal* (6) is built on an island near the "junction of the *Ottawa* and the *St. Lawrence*" (8), and is connected with the mainland by the *Victoria Bridge* (7). The distance from *Montreal* to *Quebec* (9) is about 180 miles. *Quebec* is situated on the left bank of the River *St. Lawrence*, which here receives the *St. Charles*. Immediately westward of *Quebec*, in front of the fortification, are the *Plains of Abraham* (10), the celebrated battle-field on which *Quebec* was gained by the gallant *Wolfe*. The *Falls of Montmorency* (11 and 12) are about 8 miles from *Quebec*.

#### ✓ TORONTO.

*Toronto*, formerly *York*, the capital of *Canada West*, is situated on an arm of *Lake Ontario*, 36 miles from the mouth of *Niagara River*, and about 165 miles from *Kingston*. *Lake Ontario* is 200 miles long and 60 miles wide. *Toronto Bay* is a beautiful inlet, about 4 miles long and 2 miles wide, forming a capacious and well-protected harbour, separated from *Lake Ontario*, except at its entrance, by a long narrow strip of sandy beach. The south-western extremity of this peninsula is called *Gibraltar Point*, on which a lighthouse is built. The site of the town is low, but rises gently from the water's edge. "*Toronto*, in the Indian language, signifies a place of meeting. When it was first surveyed in 1793, two *Massasanga* families were the only inhabitants it contained, and its harbour was the resort of numerous wild fowl." The population in 1817 was 1200, and it now amounts to about 60,000. The streets are regular



and wide, crossing each other generally at right angles, some running parallel to the Bay, intersected by others having a north and south direction. The esplanade fronting the Bay (seen in the View) extends for a distance of two miles. Toronto has become a great thoroughfare. The Grand Trunk Railway of Canada passes through it, and it is connected by steamers with all the principal ports on Lake Ontario, the upper lakes, and the St. Lawrence River. The city generally is built of light-coloured brick, with a few new stone buildings. The chief public edifices are the Parliament House, the universities, two cathedrals, and numerous churches, an Exchange, several new public school-houses, &c. Knox's Church (Presbyterian) has a fine tapered spire, covered with tin, enriched at the base with clusters of pinnacles, and pierced with traceried spire-lights.

#### KINGSTON.

The old city of Kingston is situated at the eastern end of Lake Ontario. To the east of the city lies the Lake of the Thousand Islands, and to the west the scarcely less beautiful Bay of Quintè, 8 miles in length, and averaging about  $1\frac{1}{2}$  or 2 miles across. The city itself stretches along in front of Cataraqui Bay, from the Rideau Canal at the Cataraqui River to the entrance of the Bay of Quintè. Opposite the city and environs lie Wolfe Island, Garden Island, Cedar, Simcoe, and, to the west, Amherst Islands. Kingston is, after Quebec and Halifax, the strongest post in British America. All accessible points are secured by batteries. On approaching Kingston from the west by water, the first object that attracts the traveller's attention is Fort Henry, with the naval station of Fort Frederick at its base, and its attendant battlements, fortifications, towers, and redoubts. A long bridge has been constructed across Cataraqui Bay,

connecting Kingston with Pittsburg. The city is chiefly built of blue limestone, and is regularly laid out with streets crossing each other at right angles. The chief public edifices are the City Hall, Court House, and market buildings, a college, hospitals, and numerous churches.

Kingston is built on the site of the Indian village Catarocui or Catarauqui, a rendezvous where the Indian tribes were accustomed to meet in combat or in council. Here Count de Frontenac (the French governor of Canada in 1672) constructed a fort, which he called by his own name—Fort Frontenac. The name Kingston was given it by the English, who first settled here in 1783. The names *Catarauqui Bay*, *Frontenac County*, and *Kingston City*, are still a memorial of its successive possessors—Indian, French, and English.

Kingston was first incorporated as a city in 1838: the first parliament of United Canada was held in this city in 1840. It continued the capital of the province till the seat of government was removed to Montreal, about the year 1845.

#### ✓ "THOUSAND ISLANDS."

The Lake of the Thousand Islands is an expansion of the St. Lawrence, at its emergence from Lake Ontario. It is the most numerous collection of river islands in the world. It commences opposite the city of Kingston, and stretches down the river for between 40 and 50 miles, for which distance the St. Lawrence is between 6 and 12 miles wide. Notwithstanding their name, the number of these islands far exceeds a *thousand*; some estimate it at fifteen hundred, some at eighteen hundred, and some even at two thousand. The waters of the St. Lawrence, among the islands, vary at different seasons from 3 to 4 feet in height, exposing some hundreds of little islets at its lowest stage, which are

covered at other times;—this may account for the varying accounts given of their number.

The islands lie partly in Canada, and partly within the bounds of the State of New York—the boundary-line between the United States and Canada dividing them into about equal parts. Wolfe or Grand Island, belonging to the British, is the largest island of the group, being 18 miles long, and from 1 to 6 miles wide. It contains much good land, and is inhabited by a number of families. Smith, in his “Past, Present, and Future of Canada,” thus describes these islands:—“Islands of all sizes and shapes are scattered in profusion throughout the waters; some covered with vegetation, others bare and rugged rocks; some many acres in extent, others measuring but a few feet; some showing a bare bald head, a little above the level of the water, while, a short distance off, a large island or rock, crowned with a considerable growth of pine or cedar, will rise abruptly out of the water, to the height, probably, of 100 feet or more. These islands are mostly of granite or sandstone.” On the islands are found deer, foxes, racoons, rabbits, squirrels, musk-rats, and minks; also partridges, quails, and wild-ducks in abundance.

#### ✓ LONG SAULT RAPIDS.

For some miles after passing the town of Prescott (about 130 miles south-west of Montreal), the scenery of the River St. Lawrence rapidly changes. Then commences that magnificent series of rapids of which the Long Sault is one of the most remarkable. It is a continuous rapid of 9 miles in length, divided in the centre by an island into two channels—the American Channel, and the Lost Channel; a name given to it by the French boatmen, as they supposed that if a boat drifted into it, it would certainly be lost. Formerly, the American or east channel was mostly run by steamers

in the downward trip, but of late the Lost Channel is mostly used. Captain Maxwell, the commander of the mail steamer *Gildersleeve*, was the first to attempt the descent, having satisfied himself, with much trouble and many soundings and observations, that it is safer and easier of descent than the channel on the south side. This channel presents a grand and terrific appearance, the water being lashed into a white foam for several miles.

The passage on the southern channel is very narrow, and such is the velocity of the current, that a raft, it is said, will drift the 9 miles in 40 minutes. Another writer tells us, that although these rapids are seldom ascended in less than a day, boats have been known to descend through their whole length in 15 minutes. When a steamer enters within their influence, the steam is shut off, and she is carried onwards by the force of the stream alone. Great nerve, strength, and skill are necessary to pilot the vessel, and several men are required at the wheel. It is a most exciting part of the voyage. "One of the most singular sensations we experienced," says Mr. Hodgson, "was that of sailing many miles perceptibly *down hill*."

#### ↓ LA CHINE RAPIDS.

The village of La Chine is 9 miles from Montreal. La Chine Rapids begin just below the village. The current is here so swift and wild, that, to avoid it, a canal has been cut around these rapids. Many vessels, however, still descend them in safety. The following account of the descent is given by a correspondent of the *Detroit Advertiser*:—"The river again widens, and is called Lake St. Louis. At the foot of this lake, on the south side, is the Indian village of Caughnawaga. Here a boat comes off from the village and brings an Indian named Baptiste. He is a fine-looking

man, apparently about sixty years of age. He comes on board to pilot the boat over the La Chine, which is the last but most dangerous of the rapids. No man but Baptiste has ever yet piloted a steamer over these rapids. As the boat moves onward to the rapids, all the passengers, even to the novel readers, are anxious to get a good position, in order to have a fine view of the heaving, breaking, and laughing water. As we enter the rapids, we appear to be running upon a small grass-covered, rocky island. Indeed, as the bow of the boat is so near that it seems to be impossible to clear it, we look to see if the pilot is at the helm. Yes, there stands the captain at his post, in front of the wheel-house; and the Indian pilot, with three other strong men, are 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 steadily fixed upon his beacon, whatever it may be, and that the wheelmen are fully under his control, we feel that, with his skill, care, and knowledge of the way, we may banish fear from our thoughts. Baptiste is a noble Indian. He guides the boat among the islands and the rocks, over the rapids and through the intricate channels as easily as a skilful horseman reins a high-spirited charger. As quick as thought the boat glides away from those rocks which it appeared 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 dangerous, a sense of pleasure and excitement takes the place of fear. In about half an hour after leaving this last rapid, we enter the harbour of Montreal."



## ✓ MONTREAL FROM THE MOUNTAIN.

The city of Montreal lies 180 miles above Quebec and 350 miles below Toronto, by water; and about 420 miles north of New York. Montreal was marked out for settlement by the famous Jacques Cartier in 1535. At that time it was inhabited by Indians of the Huron tribe, who had a village there called Hochelaga. They had a tolerably large space of well-cleared land in the neighbourhood, on which they cultivated maize or Indian corn. After the new settlement, it was for a long time called Ville Marie, and then it received its present name of Montreal (Mount Royal),—a name said to be taken from the mountain at the base of which the city lies. Montreal is built on an island formed by the partial confluence of the Ottawa and the St. Lawrence at its western extremity, and by the perfect confluence of these rivers at its eastern boundary, after passing along its northern and southern shores. The island is about 30 miles in length, and at the widest part about 10 miles in breadth. With the exception of the mountain from which both the city and island derive their names, and which rises to the height of about 550 feet, the island is nearly level, and forms one of the most fertile districts of the province.

The city of Montreal is built upon the south side of the mountain, facing the river. It contains a population of 70,000. Excepting for the timber trade, which is conducted at Quebec, Montreal may be said to be the chief medium through which Canada maintains commercial relations with the Old World.

The view from the mountain is beautiful. At its foot lies the city with its many substantial buildings, adorned with the spires of numerous churches; in the river is seen the island of St. Helen, well fortified and bristling with cannon; and in the far distance the hills of

Vermont. Northward into the forests stretches the Ottawa, and to the east and west rolls the mighty St. Lawrence.

The great cathedral of Montreal, the largest in North America, was totally destroyed by fire in December 1856; but a new one is in progress of building, and is expected to be finished this year (1859).

### √ VICTORIA BRIDGE AT MONTREAL.

The Victoria Bridge, when completed, will be one of the wonders of the world. It crosses the river from Point St. Charles to the south shore, a distance of 2 miles less 150 feet. It is built on the tubular principle, and while the railway trains will pass through the tube, there will be a balcony outside, with a footpath for passengers.

The bridge consists of twenty-three spans of 242 feet each, and one in the centre of the river of 330 feet. The spans are approached on each side of the river by a causeway, each terminating in an abutment of solid masonry 240 feet long and 90 wide. The causeway from the north bank is 1400 feet long, that from the south bank is 700 feet. The tube is iron, 22 feet high and 16 feet wide; at the extreme ends, 19 feet high, 16 feet wide. The contents of the masonry will be 3,000,000 cubic feet. This is necessary, as it is calculated that each buttress will have to bear the pressure of 70,000 tons of ice, when the winter breaks up and the large ice-fields come sweeping down the St. Lawrence, which have destroyed former bridges.

As soon as this link is completed, the Grand Trunk Railway system will consist of a continuous line of nearly 1200 miles, between Chicago, the emporium of the west, and the Atlantic seaboard at Quebec and Portland.

↓ **JUNCTION OF THE OTTAWA AND THE ST. LAWRENCE**

The length of the course of the Ottawa River is about 800 miles. It is known by the Indians as the "Kitchissippi," or Great River; and great it is, from its magnificent extent, the number and importance of its tributary streams, its forest lakes, its foaming cascades, and swift flowing rapids.

At the city of Ottawa the river receives the Rideau from the west, running a course of 116 miles, and draining an area of 1350 square miles; yet this is but *one* of its numerous tributaries.

The city of Ottawa, now containing about 14,000 inhabitants, sprung up, about thirty years ago, from a collection of huts built to accommodate the labourers and artificers employed by the Royal Engineers to construct the Rideau Canal. This canal (terminating at Kingston) was intended by the Government of England to be a means of communication between the lower St. Lawrence and the Lakes, in case the communication on the front should be interrupted.

Immediately below the city of Ottawa, the River Rideau discharges into the Ottawa, falling gently over the edge of a limestone precipice, like a beautifully transparent "curtain" (rideau) of water; from which resemblance its name has been derived.

At Bout de L'Isle, the Ottawa is finally merged in the St. Lawrence, 130 miles below the city of Ottawa.

↓ **QUEBEC.**

The city of Quebec has a remarkably picturesque situation between the two rivers, St. Lawrence and St. Charles, at the north-east extremity of a narrow but elevated table-land, which, for about 8 miles, forms the left bank of the St. Lawrence. The city is built on the extremity of a ridge, terminating in the angle formed

by the junction of the two rivers at the point called Cape Diamond, which here rises to the height of about 340 feet above the St. Lawrence. The cape is surmounted by the Citadel, and the city extends from it principally in a north-east direction, down to the water's edge.

The situation of Quebec is highly advantageous, in a commercial as well as a military point of view. Though at a distance of 400 miles up from the sea, the magnificent river on which it is seated is 3 miles in breadth a little below the town, and narrows in, to about a mile in breadth, immediately abreast of the Citadel, having in both these parts a sufficient depth of water for the largest ships in the world, and space enough in its capacious basin, between Cape Diamond and the Isle of Orleans, to afford room and anchorage for a thousand sail of vessels at one time, sheltered from all winds, and perfectly secure. Capé Diamond derives its name from the crystals of quartz found in it, which are so abundant that after a shower the ground glitters with them. Quebec is divided into the Upper and Lower Towns. The Upper Town is well fortified, and includes within its limits the Citadel of Cape Diamond, which is known to be the most formidable fortress in America. The area embraced within the fortifications of the Citadel is more than forty acres. The line of fortifications enclosing the Citadel and Upper Town is nearly 3 miles in length. There are five gates to the city. The Lower Town is chiefly devoted to business connected with the shipping, and occupies a narrow site which has been reclaimed from the river, and stretches along the base of the precipice. The site is mainly supported upon piles of timber which have been driven into the channel, well ballasted with stone, and covered with a roadway of earth.

The great charm of the city is, that it is the only town in America which contains much of the features of

European antiquity. It is thus described by Professor Sullivan :—" Quebec, at least for an American city, is certainly a very peculiar place. A military town, containing about 20,000 inhabitants,—most compactly and permanently built—environed as to its most important parts by walls and gates, and defended by numerous heavy cannon—garrisoned by troops having the arms, the costume, the music, the discipline of Europe—foreign in language, features, and origin from most of those whom they are sent to defend—founded on a rock, and in its highest parts overlooking a great extent of country—between 300 and 400 miles from the ocean, in the midst of a great continent, and yet displaying fleets of foreign merchantmen in its fine capacious bay, and showing all the bustle of a crowded sea-port—its narrow streets, populous, and winding up and down almost mountainous declivities—situated in the latitude of the finest parts of Europe—exhibiting in its environs the beauty of a European capital, and yet in winter smarting with the cold of Siberia—governed by a people of different language and habits from the mass of the population, and opposed in religion, and yet leaving that population without taxes, and in the full enjoyment of every privilege, civil and religious ;—such are the prominent features which strike a stranger in the city of Quebec."

#### ↓ PLAINS OF ABRAHAM.

Immediately westward of Quebec, in front of the fortification, are the Plains of Abraham, memorable as the scene whereon the city was gained by the gallant Wolfe, and whence only it can be successfully assailed. The summit is 330 feet high, which does all but command the loftiest pinnacle on which Fort Diamond stands.

Wolfe's army was conveyed to the neighbourhood of



Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports, and was landed off the island of Orleans, 27th June 1759. The French army, under the Marquis de Montcalm, was ranged from the River St. Lawrence to the Falls of Montmorency, to oppose the landing of the British forces. Wolfe was at first repulsed: he saw that further attacks on the Montmorency intrenchments were useless,—he resolved to gain the heights of Abraham behind and above the city, commanding the weakest point of the fortress.

About 2 miles above Quebec, a break in the magnificent line of cliffs forms a little recess, called Wolfe's Cove, because here the brave general landed with his troops. A steep pathway leads up the heights to the Plains of Abraham. The sailors dragged a light cannon up with ropes,—the only gun they had; the agile Scotch Highlanders, with their stout claymores, served the purpose of cavalry; and the steady fire of the English fusiliers compensated in some degree for the want of artillery. The French fought desperately, but the British conquered,—not without suffering a great loss, for the gallant Wolfe died at the moment of victory. The French general, Montcalm, did not long survive him.

The battle decided the fate of the French dominion in Canada. Five days after, Quebec surrendered, and was occupied by British troops; the contemplated junction of the British forces took place at Montreal in 1760; and by the treaty between France and England in 1763, the former resigned all further pretensions to Canada and Nova Scotia,—thus losing at one blow every acre of her North American dominions.

√ **FALLS OF MONTMORENCY** (Quebec in the distance).

The Falls of Montmorency are over the northern bank of the St. Lawrence, about 7 or 8 miles below Quebec.

where the Montmorency joins that river. The fall is unbroken, and its height is 230 feet, being 60 feet more than that of Niagara; but, having but a small body of water, it fails to produce in the same degree those mingled feelings of wonder, admiration, and awe which are inseparably connected with a visit to the latter cataract. Three years ago, a suspension bridge was hung from the two shores, directly over the Montmorency Fall; but, unfortunately, one of the anchors gave way soon after it was opened to the public, and a poor farmer, with his horse and waggon, and two foot-passengers, who happened to be crossing at the unhappy moment, were precipitated over the Fall into the boiling river beneath. We need hardly say that no vestige of these unfortunate beings was ever seen. Had the accident not been observed from the shore, there was nothing left which could have marked their sad fate.

The point from which Montmorency is first seen, is that also on which the promontory on which Quebec is built must have been first descried by the French settlers in their ascent of the river. Indeed, it is conjectured to have been to the sudden and unexpected manner in which this headland burst on their view that Quebec owes its name,—a name which is said to have originated in their very natural exclamation of surprise, "*Que bec!*" "What a beak!" This was more than three hundred years ago; and, in the lapse of time which has since taken place, this gaunt, old-fashioned city has undergone changes, and been the scene of conflicts which have encircled it with a halo of historical interest that belongs to no other city on the American continent.

#### ↓ THE FALLS OF MONTMORENCY IN WINTER.

The Falls have a peculiar interest in winter, from the immense cone of ice formed at their foot. They are

thus described by a traveller who visited them on the second week of April :—" A partial thaw, succeeded by a frost, had spread a silvery brightness over the waste of snow. Every twig and branch of the surrounding pine-trees, every waving shrub and brier was encased in crystal, and glittering to the sunbeams like the diamond forest of some northern Elfland. The breadth of the torrent is about 50 feet ; the waters, from the prodigious descent, seem snowy white with foam, and enveloped in a light drapery of gauzy mist. The cone appears about 100 feet in height, mathematically regular in shape, with its base extending nearly all across the stream ; its sides are not so steep but that ladies have ascended to the top of it ; the interior is hollow. This place is a celebrated scene of winter amusements. During the frost, the spray from the Falls accumulates to such an extent as to form a cone of some 80 feet high. There is also another cone of inferior height, 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—and having arrived at the summit, place themselves on these, and slide down with immense velocity. It requires much skill to avoid accidents ; but sometimes people do tumble heels over head to the bottom. They generally drive to this spot in sleighs, taking their provisions with them ; and, upon the pure white cloth which nature has spread for them, they partake of their repast. No one feels in the least cold, as the exercise thoroughly warms and invigorates all who enter into it with spirit. The distance of these Falls from Quebec is 8 miles."