

MONTREAL,

ITS HISTORY,

WITH

BIOGRAPHICAL SKETCHES.

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1875



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MONTREAL,

ITS HISTORY,

TO WHICH IS ADDED

Biographical Sketches, with Photographs,

OF MANY OF ITS

PRINCIPAL CITIZENS,

By

REV. J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK,

AUTHOR OF "THE BRITISH AMERICAN READER," "CYCLOPEDIA OF HISTORY AND GEOGRAPHY," "THE HARP OF CANAAN,"
"THE BATTLES OF THE WORLD," "EVERY MAN'S MINE OF USEFUL KNOWLEDGE," "THE ELEMENTARY
GEOGRAPHY OF CANADA," AND "THE HISTORY OF SCOTTISH SONG."



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by REV. J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK, in the office of the Minister of Agriculture and Statistics at Ottawa.



P R E F A C E .

In issuing this work on "Montreal and its Inhabitants," the Author feels that there are many defects in a book of this kind. In a Second Edition these may be remedied. Much assistance has been given to the Author by many gentlemen in Montreal, chief among whom are the Rev. l'Abbé Verreau, Principal of Jacques Cartier Normal School; Rev. *M. Desmarais*, of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, whose most interesting History of Montreal, with the origin of the names of its older streets, is inserted, with many thanks to him for his kindness and assistance. Mrs. Sadlier's Biographical Sketch of the late Honorable T. D. McGee, written expressly for this work, will be read by all with much satisfaction—a beautiful tribute from the pen of one of the most talented writers on this Continent, to the memory of a great man and a patriot. To T. S. Brown, Esq., the Author is under much obligation for valuable papers on the Manufactures, &c., of Montreal, during this century. To M. Edmond Lareau he is under the greatest obligations for large extracts in the biographical section of the book from his interesting work published in 1874, viz., "Histoire de la Litterature Canadienne." To all others who have aided him in any way he returns his sincere thanks.

The Photographs are from the Studio of Inglis, Montreal, and every one will confess that they are truthfully taken—the whole forming a galaxy of the most prominent men of the city, past and present, in a compact and easy method of arrangement, and in a form at once unique and interesting.

J. DOUGLAS BORTHWICK.

Montreal, May, 1875.

MONTREAL, ITS HISTORY.

The success which attended the French in their discoveries in the Western World excited the jealousy of the Kings of Spain and Portugal, to whom the Pope, according to the ecclesiastical maxims of those days, had confirmed the possession of the New World. Francis, the then King of France, not acknowledging this right to exclude him from a share of the glories and possessions of America, and facetiously remarking that he "would fain see the article in Father Adam's will which bequeaths that vast inheritance to them," resolved not to be deterred from prosecuting his discoveries. The navigator Verrazzani had given to the countries he had visited the name of *La Nouvelle France* or New France, an appellation which afterwards comprehended the Canadas. Philippe Chabot, the Admiral of France, represented to the King the great advantage of establishing a colony in his new dominions, and introduced him to Jacques Quartier or Cartier, a native of St. Malo, who had been engaged in the cod fishery, as a person eminently qualified for this service. He sailed from St. Malo on the 20th of April, 1534, "with two ships of three score tons apiece burthen, and sixty-one well-appointed men in each." He reached the Island of Newfoundland in twenty days, passed through the Straits of Belleisle, traversed the Gulf of St. Lawrence, approached the Continent at the *Baie des Chaleurs*—which he named on account of the great heat of the summer—proceeded to Gaspé, or Gachepé Bay, where he erected a cross with the fleurs-de-lys of France to secure possession to his master, the King; and persuaded two of the natives to accompany him to France, where he arrived in September of the same year. Through the influence of the Vice-admiral of France, Cartier obtained a new commission, more extensive than

the former, and again sailed with three vessels, which were named the *Great Hermina*, the *Little Hermina* and the *Hermerillon*, on the 19th May, 1535. The ships having been separated in a great storm re-united on the 26th July off the coast of Newfoundland. Proceeding to the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and coasting along the north side or shore, they came on the 10th August to "a goodly great gulf, full of islands, passages and entrances towards what wind soever you please to bend." This day will be ever remembered as being ST. LAWRENCE DAY, on which Cartier entered the river, which from this day is called the River St. Lawrence. The name was afterwards extended to the whole of the gulf as well as the river. On the 15th, he discovered an island to the south which he named Assumption, in honour of the fête and day on which he discovered it. The island is now called Anticosti, from its Indian name of Naticotec. Continuing his course he scanned the shores on both sides of the river, and held communication with the natives,—the two Indians who had accompanied him to France, and who were then with him on the ship, rendering great service as interpreters. He soon entered the River Saguenay, and a few days after made the *Isle aux Coudres*, which he called from the excellent filberts found there. Feeling an increased interest in the voyage he pursued it with unabated vigor, and soon reached an island which from its beauty and fertility, especially from the number of wild vines growing there, he named the Isle of Bacchus—now called the Island of Orleans. He was visited here by Donnacona, "the Lord of Canada." Having afterwards found a safe harbour for his vessels he moored them in the Port de St. Croix, in the River St. Charles, and was again visited by Donnacona with 500 of his attendants, to welcome

him on his arrival in the country. The residence of this chief was at Stadacona, which occupied a portion of the space on which the "Ancient City." Quebec, now stands.

The discoveries hithertomade by Cartier, numerous and surprising as they were, so far from satisfying his ambition, served only to excite his desire for still greater achievements. As Stadacona did not bound his curiosity, neither did it limit his progress. Having learned that there existed a place of much greater importance at a considerable distance up the river, he determined to advance up the stream in search of it. Neither the lateness of the season, nor the representations of those about him, could divert him from his object, and he commenced his voyage in the *Hermillon* with two long boats, provisions and ammunition. The scenery on both banks of the river delighted him with its beauty, and the natives cheerfully supplied him with what they could procure to supply his necessities. The chief of the district of the Hochelai—now called the Richelieu—paid him a visit, and presented him with his son, a fine boy about seven years of age. At Lake St. Peter the party was obliged, by the shallowness of the water and their ignorance of the deeper channel, to leave the pinnace and betake themselves to their boats. On the second of October, 1535, they effected a landing below the site of the present city of Montreal—at Hochelaga, where he erected a cross and took possession of the land for his master, the King of France. To this day the village is styled the Cross. Here he was met by more than a thousand of the natives who received him with every demonstration of joy and hospitality. Cartier returned their hospitality by distributing amongst them such small presents as the taste and the fancy of these simple children of nature taught them to value. The next day, having obtained the services of three of the natives as guides, Cartier, with a number of his own men, entered for the first time an Indian village—Hochelaga—the germ or nucleus of the present City of Montreal. After a short stay among the people, Cartier returned to his boats and proceeded down the river to winter at St. Croix.

We cannot close this short account of Cartier and his voyages without inserting here the beautiful poem on the great navigator, from the pen of the late Hon. T. D. McGee.

JACQUES CARTIER.

(A.D. 1534.)

I.

In the seaport of St. Malo 'twas a smiling morn in May,
When the Commodore Jacques Cartier to the westward sail'd
away ;
In the crowded old cathedral all the town were on their knees
For the safe return of kinsmen from the undiscover'd seas ;
And every autumn blast that swept o'er pinnacle and pier,
Fill'd manly hearts with sorrow, and gentle hearts with fear.

II.

A year pass'd o'er St. Malo—again came round the day
When the Commodore Jacques Cartier to the westward sail'd
away ;
But no tidings from the absent had come the way they went,
And tearful were the vigils that many a maiden spent ;
And manly hearts were fill'd with gloom, and gentle hearts with
fear,
When no tidings came from Cartier at the closing of the year.

III.

But the earth is as the future, it hath its hidden side ;
And the captain of St. Malo was rejoicing in his pride
In the forests of the north—while his townsmen mourned his loss,
He was rearing on Mount Royal the *fleur-de-lys* and cross ;
And when two months were over, and added to the year,
St. Malo hail'd him home again, cheer answering to cheer.

IV.

He told them of a region, hard, iron-bound, and cold,
Nor seas of pearl abounded, nor mines of shining gold ;
Where the wind from Thulé freezes the word upon the lip,
And the ice in spring comes sailing athwart the early ship ;
He told them of the frozen scene until they thrill'd with fear,
And piled fresh fuel on the hearth to make him better cheer.

V.

But when he changed the strain—he told how soon are cast
In early spring the fetters that hold the waters fast ;
How the winter causeway broken is drifted out to sea,
And the rills and rivers sing with pride the anthem of the free ;
How the magic wand of summer clad the landscape to his eyes,
Like the dry bones of the just when they wake in Paradise.

VI.

He told them of the Algonquin braves—the hunters of the wild,
Of how the Indian mother in the forest rocks her child ;
Of how, poor souls, they fancy in every living thing
A spirit good or evil, that claims their worshipping ;
Of how they brought their sick and maim'd for him to breathe
upon,
And of the wonders wrought for them through the Gospel of St.
John.

VII.

He told them of the river, whose mighty current gave
Its freshness for a hundred leagues to Ocean's briny wave ;
He told them of the glorious scene presented to his sight,
What time he rear'd the cross and crown on Hochelaga's height,
And of the fortress cliff that keeps of Canada the key,
And they welcomed back Jacques Cartier from his perils o'er the
sea.

The present inhabitants of Montreal would find it as difficult to recognize its "local habitation" as its "name" from the following description of its ancient state. The way to the village was through large fields of Indian corn. Its outline was circu-

lar; and it was encompassed by three separate rows of palisades, or rather picket fences, one within the other, well secured and put together. A single entrance was left in this rude fortification, but was guarded with pikes and stakes, and every precaution taken against siege or attack. The cabins or lodges of the inhabitants, about fifty in number, were constructed in the form of a tunnel, each fifty feet in length by fifteen in breadth. They were formed of wood, covered with bark. Above the doors of these houses, as well as along the outer rows of palisades, ran a gallery, ascended by ladders, where stones and other missiles were ranged in order for the defence of the place. Each house contained several chambers, and the whole were so arranged as to enclose an open court yard where the fire was made. The inhabitants belonged to the Huron tribe, and appear to have been more civilized than their neighbours. Being devoted to husbandry and fishing, they seldom wandered from their station. They received the Frenchmen with courtesy, feasted them after the manner of their tribe, and presents were reciprocally exchanged. The sight of the Europeans struck them with astonishment: their fire-arms, their trumpets, their dress, their long beards (fashionable in that age), were all sources of wonder and conjecture to the natives. They constantly interrogated their guests, who on their part were also desirous of learning all they could; but as neither party could understand the language of the other, and as they could only converse through the medium of signs, very little information was received or imparted.

Having seen all that he deemed worthy of notice in the city, Cartier proceeded to examine the mountain in its vicinity. It was even then, according to his account, tilled all around and remarkable for its fertility. He was particularly enchanted with the magnificent and beautiful view presented to him from the summits of its eastern promontory; and so splendid a panorama of "thirty leagues" radius must have given him a lofty and gratifying idea of the country he had been exploring. In honour of the King, his master, he gave to the elevation the name MOUNT ROYAL, which, with a singular change in its terminational adjective, has been since extended to the city itself, and to the whole of the Island and District in which it is situated. When the change took place does not appear.

A great multitude of the inhabitants accompanied him to his boats, and even assisted such of his men as they perceived to be fatigued with their march, by carrying them upon their shoulders; appearing to be grieved with the shortness of their stay, and following their course along the banks of the river. On the 11th of October they rejoined their companions at St. Croix, were again visited by Donnacona, whom Cartier seized with the interpreters, and two of the chief inhabitants, and carried them with him on his return to France the ensuing spring.

Cartier again sailed for France on the 23rd of May, 1541, with five vessels, and full powers to make discoveries and settlements in Canada.

After this Cartier made no subsequent voyage to Canada; but died soon after his return to France having sacrificed his fortune in the cause of discovery.

Samuel Champlain was a native of Saintonge, and acquired, by three years service in the West Indies, as a Captain in the Navy, a reputation for bravery and skill. His personal qualities, his fine talents, his comprehensive views, animated by energy and patriotism, peculiarly fitted him for the office to which he was appointed; and enabled him, after many years of ineffectual effort on the part of those who went before him, to place the affairs of the colony in a more prosperous condition than had been previously known. He first sailed with Pontgravé in 1603, and, leaving their vessels at Tadousac, they ascended in a lighter boat as far as Sault St. Louis. The situation of Quebec even then appeared to him a most eligible site for a future colony; but he did not visit the Indian settlement of Hochelaga, which appears to have dwindled from the comparative importance it possessed when visited by Cartier in 1535, to a place of no moment; indeed, according to another account, "the village of Hochelaga was now no more."

Several Priests from France arrived in Canada, and were settled at Quebec, for the purpose of propagating the Roman Catholic religion among the Indians in the colony; and though several of them returned to their native land on the cession of the country to the English, through the conquest of the country by Sir David Kirke, they came back to Canada when the French had regained possession of it, for the purpose of resuming their labours. By these first missionaries it was soon

perceived that the occupation and defence of the Island of Montreal, was an object of the greatest importance, rendered indeed imperative, if they wished to retain their authority in the Island, by the wars of the Iroquois; but the Company were unwilling to second their views in this respect. It fell, therefore, to the lot of private individuals to accomplish this design. Several persons in France, powerful from their connections and full of religious zeal, formed themselves into a Society consisting of thirty-five members, for the purpose of colonizing the Island. It was proposed that a French village should be established, and be well fortified to resist a sudden irruption of the natives; that the poorer class of emigrants should there find an asylum and employment, and the rest of the Island be occupied by such friendly tribes of Indians as had embraced Christianity, or wished to receive religious instruction; and it was hoped that in time the sons of the forest might become accustomed to civilized life, and subsist by cultivating the earth. The greater part of the Island had been granted to Messrs. Charrier and Le Royer; but whether disposed of by them, or forfeited to the Crown, does not appear from any official record that has been preserved. The king, however, ceded the whole of it, in 1640, to the Association, who took formal possession of it at the conclusion of a grand mass which was celebrated on the occasion in a tent. The following year M. de Maisonneuve, one of the associates, brought out several families from France, and was appointed Governor of the Island. On the 17th of May, 1642, the spot destined for the city was consecrated by the Superior of the Jesuits, who also dedicated a small chapel, hastily constructed, in which he deposited the host. This ceremony had been preceded, three months before, by a similar one in Paris, where all the associates went together to the church of Notre Dame; those of them who were priests officiated, and all of them supplicated the "Queen of Angels" to take the Island under her protection. The ceremony, at Montreal, was celebrated on the 15th of August, the day observed by the Romish Church in honour of the Assumption of the Blessed Virgin Mary; a great number both of French and Indians were present, and nothing was omitted which it was supposed would give to the natives a lofty idea of the Christian religion. Thus "a few houses," as Bouchette observes, "built close together in the year 1640,

on the site of the Indian village of Hochelaga, was the commencement of the city of Montreal, or, as it was first named, Ville Marie."

On the evening of this memorable day, Maisonneuve visited the Mountain. Two old Indians who accompanied him, having conducted him to the summit, told him that they belonged to the nation which had formerly occupied the country he beheld. "We were," said they, "a numerous people, and all the hills which you see to the East and to the South were peopled by us. The Hurons drove from thence our ancestors, some of whom took refuge with the Abenakis, some with the Iroquois, and some remained with their conquerors." The Governor urged the old men to invite their brethren to return to their hunting grounds, assuring them that they should want for nothing, and that he would protect them from every attack of their enemies. They promised to do so; but it does not appear that they were successful. This incident, in conjunction with the prospect before and around him, might well awaken feelings of no ordinary interest in the bosom of the Governor. The unbounded tract that opened itself to his view, discovered to him dark, thick, and deep forests, whose height alone was a proof of their antiquity. Numberless large rivers came down from a considerable distance to water these immense regions. Everything in this rude part of the New World appeared grand and sublime. Nature here displayed such luxuriance and majesty as commanded veneration, and a thousand wild graces far more striking than the artificial beauties of European climates.

In the year 1644, the whole of this beautiful domain became the property of the St. Sulpicians at Paris, and was by them afterwards conveyed to the Seminary of the same order at Montreal, in whose possession it still remains.

In a journal kept by the Jesuits, of the affairs of the colony, there is an account of the price of commodities, which affords some points of comparison that may be interesting to the reader. It is stated that wood for fuel was this year, 1647, publicly sold: the price was one shilling and three pence, Halifax currency, per cord. The price of bread was fixed at seven pence halfpenny for a loaf of six pounds weight. The price of labour was one shilling and three pence per day, exclusive of board and lodging. A servant's wages were, by the year, four pounds three shillings and four

pence, and a pair of shoes. Eels were sold in the market for one farthing per hundred: 40,000 had been taken that year from August to November.

The prosperity of the City and the Island of Montreal continued to increase. As early as the year 1657, a large part of this property, even at that period valuable, was cleared and settled, under the direction of the Abbé Queylus, who had arrived from France, with authority from the Seminary in Paris for that and other purposes essentially connected with the welfare of the Province. Among other important services, he founded the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Montreal for the conversion of the Indians, and for promoting the settlement of the whole domain. As soon as the members of the order residing here had taken possession of their property, they forwarded the design of establishing a hospital for the sick, in which they were assisted by munificent donations from several persons in France. In 1662, the Seminary was enlarged by further endowments, for the purpose of providing a sufficient number of young men for the priesthood, and of supplying the new parishes with curés.

In 1674 the whole French population, including converted Indians, did not exceed eight thousand; but, by the aid of their native allies, whom they were more expert in conciliating, they for many years maintained their position, and even gained upon their less skilful but persevering neighbours.

The peace of Utrecht took place in 1703, and Vaudreuil availed himself of it to strengthen the fortifications of Quebec and Montreal. The population of the former city, in 1720, was 7,000, and that of Montreal 3,000. Ten years of peace very much improved the trade and resources of Canada: nineteen vessels cleared from Quebec in 1723, and six merchant ships and two men of war were built in the colony during this period.

The year 1759 is, and ever will be, memorable in the annals of Canada. The French, perceiving that the English were in earnest in their designs upon it, sent strong reinforcements to their garrisons. The campaign opened with great vigour. Canada was to be invaded at three different points under Generals of high talent. The forces intended to act against Quebec were under the command of the heroic General Wolfe, who had taken Fort Louisburg and subdued the Island of Cape Breton the preceding year. Wolfe's army, amounting to

about 8000 men, was conveyed to the vicinity of Quebec by a fleet of vessels of war and transports commanded by Admiral Saunders, and landed in two divisions on the Isle of Orleans the 27th of June. The French commander, Montcalm, made vigorous preparations for defence. He arranged his army of about 12,000 men between the river of St. Charles and the Falls of Montmorenci, to oppose the landing of the British forces, which, in their attack upon his entrenchments, were repulsed. Wolfe at first doubted from this failure whether any thing could be effected in the present season; but afterwards, rousing his brave and ardent spirit, and calling a council of war, he resolved upon the bold and hazardous enterprise of ascending the heights of Abraham, and attacking the city in that direction. The plan was executed with admirable skill and determination. The result is well known; the chiefs on both sides fell, and left behind them honourable names. Wolfe died on the field of battle, in the arms of victory; and Montcalm in the city, to which he had been carried, thankful that he should not live to see the surrender of the place. The battle on the Plains of Abraham was fought on the 13th of September, 1759; and five days afterwards, on the 18th, Quebec surrendered to the British arms. The details of this memorable exploit belong to the history of that city, but the glory of it will remain to distant ages, and every Briton especially, on looking back to the Ministry which projected and the General who achieved it, will reflect with delight,

"That CHATHAM'S language was his mother tongue,
And WOLFE'S great name compatriot with his own."

In the following spring the French army which had been collected in the neighbourhood of Montreal, under the command of the Chevalier de Levi, marched to Quebec for the purpose of attacking and regaining it; but without success. A reinforcement from England arrived just in time to save the city; and de Levi broke up his camp, and retired with precipitation towards Montreal. Vaudreuil, the Governor, finding the whole of the Canadas in danger, determined to take his last stand on behalf of French dominion, in this city; and hither he called in all his detachments, and concentrated his remaining strength. He enlarged the fortifications for the defence of the town, and converted sloops into armed vessels. Meantime General Murray, with as many troops as could be spared from Quebec, advanced towards the point

of attack, notwithstanding the obstructions which the enemy threw in the way of his progress up the river; and General Amherst with the army from Oswego, approached in an opposite direction: both armies took post near the city on the same day, September 6, 1760. Colonel Haviland, with a strong detachment, lay on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, opposite to Montreal. Vaudreuil, perceiving that defence was hopeless, on the morning of the 7th proposed terms of capitulation; and on the 8th, the city surrendered, and was taken possession of by the British troops in the name of his Britannic Majesty. A few days afterwards, the French troops were sent down to Quebec, and thence to France, not to serve again during the war. Thus was the last, decisive act in the conquest of Canada performed without firing a gun, or shedding blood.

The terms on which the city was surrendered to the British were expressed in fifty-five articles, of which the most important were the following: That immediately after signing the capitulation, the English troops should take possession of the gates of Montreal; that the French should lay down their arms, and not serve during the war, but should go out by the gate of Quebec with all the honours of war; that the militia should return to their homes without being molested; that the Marquis Vaudreuil should not be obliged to leave the city before a certain day, and no person to lodge in his house till he left it; that the most convenient vessel that could be found should be appointed to carry the Marquis to France; that two ships should carry the Chevalier de Levi, the principal officers, &c., provided the officers should faithfully deliver up all the charts and plans of the country; that the free exercise of the Catholic and Roman Religion shall remain entire; that the Chapter, Priests, Curates, and Missionaries should retain a perfect liberty to exercise the functions of their curés in the parishes of the towns and countries; that the communities of Nuns should be preserved in their constitution and privileges, should continue to observe their rules, be exempted from lodging any military, and not be interrupted in their religious exercises, for which purpose safeguards should be given them, if desired; that all the communities and all the priests should preserve their moveables, the property and revenues of the seignories, and all other estates which they possessed in the Colony, of what nature so-

ever they might be, and the same estates should be preserved in their privileges, rights, honours and exemptions; that all classes should preserve the entire peaceable property and possession of their goods, moveable and immoveable, merchandizes, furs, and other effects; that the archives of the Supreme Council of Quebec, and of the whole royal jurisdiction of the country, should remain in the Colony; and that care should be taken that none of the Indians should insult any of the subjects of the French King.

The form of taking possession was as follows: The capitulation having been signed at break of day, the troops marched into the town in the following order—1st. A twelve pounder, with a flag, and a detachment of the Royal Artillery, commanded by Colonel Haldiman; 2. Grenadiers of the line, by Colonel Massey; 3. Light Infantry, by Colonel Amherst; each party preceded by a band of music. The eldest Ensign in General Amherst's army attended to receive the colours of the French regiments. Having thus obtained peaceable possession of this important city, and brought the war in Canada to a happy termination, the General on the next day, the 9th of September, issued the following General Orders, which, as they formed the first public document promulgated in the name of Great Britain over her newly acquired territories, cannot fail to be perused with interest, and are worthy of being preserved in a sketch of Canadian history:—

“Camp before MONTREAL, September 9, 1760.

Parole,—KING GEORGE,—and CANADA.

The General sees, with infinite pleasure, the success that has crowned the indefatigable efforts of His Majesty's troops and faithful subjects in America. The Marquis de Vaudreuil has capitulated; the troops of France in Canada have laid down their arms, and are not to serve during the war; the whole country submits to the dominion of Great Britain. The three armies are entitled to the General's thanks on this occasion; and he assures them that he will take the opportunity of acquainting His Majesty with the zeal and bravery which has always been exerted by the officers and soldiers of the regulars and provincial troops, and also by his faithful Indian allies. The General is confident, that when the troops are informed that the country is the King's, they will not disgrace themselves by the

least appearance of inhumanity, or by unsoldier-like behaviour, in taking any plunder, more especially as the Canadians become now good subjects, and will feel the good effect of His Majesty's protection."

On a review of this expedition, which brought such an immense accession of territory and of power to Britain, it is singularly delightful to reflect upon the comparatively slight effusion of blood and destruction of life which attended its progress. Montreal, the last important post, we have seen surrendered without a blow. The humanity with which General Amherst treated the conquered, both French and Indians, added a high lustre to his conquest; and Sir William Johnson deserves to be spoken of in terms of equal commendation, with reference to the scenes in which he was engaged.

At the time of its surrender, Montreal was well peopled: it was of an oblong form, surrounded by a wall, flanked with eleven redoubts which served instead of bastions. The ditch was about eight feet deep, and of a proportionable breadth, but dry; it had also a fort or citadel, the batteries of which commanded the streets of the town from one end to the other. The plan of the city, as it existed in 1758, while in possession of the French, and which has been copied and reduced from one published at the time, will shew these particulars very distinctly. It should be recollected, however, that Vaudreuil made some additions to the fortification in the prospect of an attack by the British forces. The town itself was divided into two parts, the upper and the lower. In the lower, the merchants and men of business generally resided; and here also were the place of arms, the royal magazines, and the Nunnery Hospital. The principal buildings, however, 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 Recollets were numerous, and their buildings spacious. The house of the Jesuits was magnificent, and their church well-built, though their seminary was but small. Several private houses in Montreal, even at this time, made a noble appearance, and the Governor's palace was a large fine building. The neighbourhood of the city contained many elegant villas; and all the known vegetables of Europe were cultivated in the gardens attached to them.

By the terms of capitulation, which, under all the circumstances, were favourable to the conquered, not only the city and Island of Montreal, but the whole of the French possessions on the North American continent were surrendered to the British crown.

The interval between the capture of Montreal, and the formal surrender of all the French possessions in America to the British crown, was employed by General Amherst in securing his conquests, and improving the condition of the inhabitants. He established a military government for the preservation of tranquility, and divided the country into three districts,—Quebec, Three Rivers, and Montreal, placing General Gage at the head of the last. Under the English Government some standing evils were at once removed and mitigated; and the people in general were gratified with the change. To shew their sense of the benefits resulting from it, even at an early period, it may be sufficient to quote the address which was presented to the Governor on the death of George the Second towards the close of the year 1760. All the French in Canada, of any distinction, went into mourning on the occasion.

“THE ADDRESS OF THE OFFICERS OF THE MILITIA,
AND THE MERCHANTS OF MONTREAL, TO GENERAL
GAGE, GOVERNOR OF THAT PLACE.

“Cruel destiny then has cut short the glorious days of so great and magnanimous a Monarch. We are come to pour out our grief into the paternal bosom of your Excellency; the sole tribute of gratitude of a people who will never cease to exult in the mildness and moderation of their new masters. The General who conquered us has treated us more like victors than vanquished; and has left us a precious PLEDGE [the meaning of Gage, in French] by name and deed of his goodness to us. What acknowledgements are we not bound to make for so many favours? They shall be forever engraved on our hearts in indelible characters. We entreat your Excellency to continue to us the honour of your protection. We will endeavour to deserve it by our zeal, and the earnest prayers we shall offer up to the Almighty Being for your health and preservation.”

Both the city and the island of Montreal partook of the benefits to which a return of peace, and improved institutions, were directly favourable; yet not without some checks and interruptions.

On Saturday the 18th of May, 1765, a fire broke out in the city, which in a few hours destroyed 108 houses and reduced 215 families to the greatest distress. A very interesting pamphlet, drawn up by a benevolent individual, was printed in London on this occasion, and circulated freely in behalf of the sufferers. A considerable sum was raised in England, and forwarded towards their relief. The population of Montreal at this period was about seven thousand. On the 11th of April, 1768, another fire broke out in the stable of one of the sufferers in the late conflagration, in the upper town; it soon reached the adjoining houses, and raged with incredible fury over that part of the town till five o'clock the next morning, when it partially subsided, but not until it had consumed ninety houses, two churches, and a large charity school. The sufferers lost nearly the whole of their effects, either by the fire or by theft. The number thus reduced to poverty was very great, many of them having been burnt out at the last fire.

Nothing particular affecting the city of Montreal occurred after this for several years; its inhabitants continued to increase and to prosper.

The tranquil state of Montreal for some years previous to the peace with the United States in 1763, and the activity that prevailed afterwards, were favourable to the interest of the city, which from that period has been gradually increasing both in extent and importance. An interval of thirty-six years of security was well improved; agriculture was extended; trade, in all its departments, flourished with a rapidity before unexampled; the Fur trade, especially, which always found its safest and most valuable depôt in Montreal, was resumed with a spirit and enterprise of the most promising character, and an influx of emigration to the city and the surrounding country took place, which was truly astonishing.

His late Majesty King William IV. visited Canada in the year 1787. He was then in command of the *Pegasus*, 28 guns, one of the squadron under the command of Commodore Sawyer. He landed at Quebec on the 14th of August; and on the 8th of September made his entrance into Montreal, where, as Prince William Henry, he was received and entertained with all the honours due to his illustrious rank. On his return, having landed and passed sometime at Sorel, he sanctioned the alteration of the name of that village to his

own, William Henry. On the 10th of October he sailed from Quebec in his own ship.

In the year 1812, war was declared by the United States against Great Britain, and Canada was threatened with invasion. Peace was concluded on the 24th of December, 1814, and proclaimed at Washington and Quebec in February and March of the following year. The inhabitants of Montreal once more laid aside their martial implements and habits for the more congenial pursuits of industry and commerce.

A remarkable natural phenomenon, attended with no small degree of terror to many, occurred at Montreal in the year 1819. The account of it attracted so much attention, even in Europe, as to be made the subject of an elaborate Essay read before the *Plinian Society* of Edinburgh.

The Asiatic Cholera, the most fearful form of pestilence in modern times, after extending its ravages from India through various parts of Europe, made its appearance in Canada in the early part of June 1832. It first visited Quebec; and very shortly afterwards, Montreal, diffusing consternation and dismay among all orders of the inhabitants. Many of them fled from the city, strangers were afraid to approach it, business was at a stand, and every one was either expecting his own death, or fearing to hear that his friends and relations had been seized by the destroyer.

The following table of *Weekly Returns* of deaths by cholera in Montreal, will show the malignant character of the disease, as it prevailed here:

<i>Week ending</i>	<i>Deaths.</i>
June 16, 1832.....	261
— 23,	632
— 30,	166
July 7,	94
— 14,	61
— 21,	70
— 28,	131
Aug. 4,	136
— 11,	101
— 18,	79
— 25,	68
Sept. 1,	54
— 8,	32
— 15,	13
— 21,	6
Total.....	1904

The greatest mortality was observed to occur about the middle of June; on the 19th the burials amounted to the extraordinary number of 149.

The whole number of cases to the last date in the table was 4420, so that considerably more than

one-third of the seizures proved fatal: three out of seven will give nearly the ratio. After this period but few cases occurred, the pestilence gradually declined, and in the beginning of the following month totally disappeared.

From a calculation made at the time, it was affirmed that a greater number of persons had been carried off by the Cholera in Lower Canada with a population of half a million, in three months, than in Great Britain, with fifteen millions, in six months.

Two years afterwards, in 1834, the same dreadful malady again visited the place. It did not commence so early as on the former occasion, nor was it either so violent in its character, so extensive in its ravages, or so productive of terror among the inhabitants at large. Some hundreds, however, fell victims to its stroke, during the fifty days of its continuance.

When at length, by the merciful Providence of God, this awful and calamitous scourge was removed, the spirit of enterprise and improvement returned in all its previous vigour; and the citizens of Montreal were by no means backward in their efforts to increase the accommodations and beauty of the city and its suburbs. A better style of building prevailed. Instead of the slight frame houses, or more substantial ones of rough stone, which were formerly erected, nearly all the structures, whether for private residence or mercantile stores, were formed of hewn stones in front, and many of them displayed considerable taste. Several lines of such erections adorned various parts of the city. The harbour was improved, the streets were kept in better order, and an attention to convenience and comfort became far more general than at any former period.

The following description of Montreal is taken from a rare and old book written by Isaac Weld, and titled, "*Travels through the States of North America and the Provinces of Upper and Lower Canada during the years 1795, 96 and 97.*"

"MONTREAL, July, 1797.

"The town of Montreal was laid out pursuant to the orders of one of the kings of France; which were, that a town should be built as high up the St. Lawrence as it were possible for vessels to go by sea. In fixing upon the spot where it stands, his commands were complied with in the strictest sense. The town at present contains about twelve

hundred houses, whereof five hundred only are within the walls; the rest are in the suburbs which commence from the north, east, and west gates: the houses in the suburbs are mostly built of wood, but the others are all of stone; none of them are elegant, but there are many very comfortable habitations. In the lower part of the town towards the river, where most of the shops stand, they have a very gloomy appearance, and look like so many prisons, being all furnished at the outside with sheet iron shutters to the doors and windows, which are regularly closed towards evening, in order to guard against fire. The town has suffered by fire very materially at different times, and the inhabitants have such a dread of it, that all who can afford it cover the roofs of their houses with tin plates instead of shingles. By law they are obliged to have one or more ladders, in proportion to the size of the house, always ready on the roofs.

The streets are all very narrow; three of them run parallel to the river, and these are intersected by others at right angles but not at regular distances. On the side of the town farthest from the river and nearly between the northern and southern extremities there is a small square, called La Place D'Armes, which seems originally to have been left open to the walls on one side, and to have been intended for the military to exercise in; the troops, however, never make use of it now, but parade on a long walk behind the walls, nearer to the barracks. On the opposite side of the town, towards the water, is another small square where the market is held. There are six churches in Montreal; one for English Episcopalians, one for Presbyterians, and four for Roman Catholics. The Cathedral church belonging to the latter, which occupies one side of La Place d'Armes, is a very spacious building, and contains five altars, all very richly decorated. There are in Montreal four convents, one of which is of the Order of St. Francis; the number of the friars, however, is reduced now to two or three, and as by the laws of the province men can no longer enter into any religious order, it will of course in a few years dwindle entirely away. In the female orders there is no restriction, and they are still well filled. The Hotel Dieu, founded as early as 1644, for the relief of the sick poor, and which is the oldest of the convents, contains thirty "religieuses," nuns; La Congrégation de Notre Dame, instituted for the instruction of young girls, contains fifty-seven sœurs, another

sort of nuns; L'Hopital Generale, for the accommodation of the infirm poor, contains eighteen sœurs. The barracks are agreeably situated near the river, at the lower end of the town; they are surrounded by a lofty wall, and calculated to contain about three hundred men.

The walls round the town are mouldering away very fast, and in some places are totally in ruins. The gates, however, remain quite perfect. The walls were built principally as a defence against the Indians, by whom the country was thickly inhabited when Montreal was founded, and they were found necessary to repel the open attacks of these people, as late as the year 1736. When the large fairs used to be held in Montreal, to which the Indians from all parts resorted with their furs, they were also found extremely useful, as the inhabitants were thereby enabled to shut out the Indians at night, who, had they been suffered to remain in the town, addicted as they are to drinking, might have been tempted to commit great outrages, and would have kept the inhabitants in a continual state of alarm. The people of Montreal are remarkably hospitable and attentive to strangers. They are sociable also amongst themselves, and fond in the extreme of convivial amusements. In winter they keep up such a constant and friendly intercourse with each other that it seems then as if the town were inhabited but by one large family. During summer they live somewhat more retired, but throughout that season, a club, formed of all the principal inhabitants, both male and female, meet every week or fortnight for the purpose of dining at some agreeable spot in the neighborhood of the town.

The Island of Montreal is agreeably diversified with hill and dale, and towards its centre, in the neighborhood of Montreal, there are two or three considerable mountains. The largest of these stands at the distance of about one mile from the town which is named from it. The base of this mountain is surrounded with neat country houses and gardens, and partial improvements have been made about one-third of the way up; the remainder is entirely covered with lofty trees. On that side towards the river is a large old monastery with extensive inclosures walled in, round which the ground has been cleared for some distance. This open part is covered with a rich verdure, and the woods encircling it, instead of being overrun with brushwood, are quite clear at bottom so that

you may here roam about at pleasure for miles together, shaded by the lofty trees from the rays of the sun. The view from hence is grand beyond description. A prodigious expanse of country is laid open to the eye with the noble river St. Lawrence wending through it, which may be traced from the remotest part of the horizon. The river comes from the right and flows smoothly on, after passing down the tremendous rapids above the town where it is hurried over high rocks with a noise that is heard even up the mountain. On the left below you, appears the town of Montreal with its churches, monasteries, glittering spires, and the shipping under its old wall. Several little islands in the river near the town, partly improved, partly overgrown with wood, add greatly to the beauty of the scene. Laprairie with its large church on the distant side of the river is seen to the greatest advantage, and beyond it is a range of lofty mountains which terminates the prospect. Such an endless variety, and such a grandeur is there in the view from this part of the mountain, that even those who are most habituated to the view always find it a fresh subject of admiration whenever they contemplate it; and on this part of the mountain it is that the club which I mentioned generally assembles. Two stewards are appointed for the day, who always choose some new spot where there is a spring or rill of water, and an agreeable shade; each family brings cold provisions, wine, &c., the whole is put together, and the company, often amounting to one hundred persons, sits down to dinner."

THE TROUBLES OF 1837-38.

In the summer, and towards the fall of the year 1837, public meetings were held in almost every parish and county in the Province, especially in the District of Montreal. At these meetings the people were harangued, by the leading members of the Assembly, in the most inflammatory language, and resolutions were passed repudiating the authority of Parliament, denying the obligations of the laws, and enforcing a scheme of general organization and terrorism, which were evidently the preliminary symptoms of insurrection and revolt. About this time the tri-coloured flag was displayed for several days at St. Hyacinthe, and in the neighbourhood of St. Charles and St. Denis; and at a meeting held in the latter village, an influential person present warned the people to be

ready to arm themselves; and some of the tavern-keepers substituted an eagle in place of their usual signs. Associations were formed, with a design of overthrowing the Government; and the "Central Committee of Montreal" were active in forwarding it. "The Sons of Liberty," as some of the associations called themselves, published in October an "Address to the Young Men of the North American Colonies," avowing sentiments of the most dangerous tendency. Every method was employed to circulate these sentiments, drilling took place in open day on Sundays and other holidays: armed bands paraded the streets of this city in the night time, the tri-coloured flag was hoisted, and the peaceable inhabitants felt themselves insecure if they ventured out unarmed, after the day had closed.

A grand meeting of the "Confederation of the Six Counties" took place at St. Charles, on the 23rd of October, when a fuller and unreserved avowal of treasonable designs was made. The Cap of Liberty was raised, and a solemn oath taken under it, to be faithful to the revolutionary principles of which it was emblematical. All allegiance, and every pretence to it, were at once discarded, and a determination evinced to take the management of affairs into their own hands. This meeting was attended by the Speaker (L. J. Papineau) and twelve Members of the House of Assembly, and no time was lost in carrying the treasonable part of the resolutions into effect. Bands of armed men marched forth, spreading fear and consternation among the peaceable inhabitants of the country, threatening them with the loss of life and property if they did not immediately acquiesce in their views and projects. Justices of the Peace and Officers of Militia were compelled to resign their commissions, and many took refuge in Montreal.

On the same day a meeting of the loyal and constitutional inhabitants took place in this city, for the "maintenance of good order, the protection of life and property, and the connection now happily existing between this Colony and the United Kingdom, at present put in jeopardy by the machinations of a disorganizing and revolutionary faction within this Province." Troops were sent for from Nova Scotia and from Upper Canada. The Attorney General arrived from Quebec for the purpose of directing measures, and for dealing according to law with certain foreign military

officers who had been introduced into the Province for the purpose of giving aid to the insurgents.

The Magistrates of Montreal having received information, on the 5th of November, that numerous bodies of men, of different parties, intended on the following day to parade the streets of the city, immediately issued a proclamation to prohibit such a measure. On Monday, the 6th, persons were anxiously inquiring as to the motions and intentions of the two parties; and about two o'clock it was known that a considerable number of the "Sons of Liberty" had assembled in an enclosed yard near St. James Street, although some of their leaders had pledged themselves to the Magistrates that no procession should take place. About three hundred of them sallied forth, armed with bludgeons, pistols, and other weapons, and made a furious and indiscriminate attack on all that fell in their way. For a time they had full possession of the street, breaking windows, and threatening other mischief. But the Constitutionals were soon aroused, and dispersed the riotous assemblage, but were far from satisfied with this success. About six o'clock the Riot Act was read, and the military were called out. A party of the Constitutionals were encountered by the Royal Regiment in front of Papineau's house; but instead of offering any resistance they heartily cheered the gallant regiment, and accompanied it to the *Champ de Mars*, where it was ordered to take post. A company of the Royals was posted near the Bishop's Church; the officer in command received from the Loyalists a seven-barreled gun, two other guns, a sword, and a banner of the "Sons of Liberty," which had been taken from a house in Dorchester Street, where they were in the habit of meeting for drill. After this all became quiet, and the Magistrates ordered the troops to their barracks. In proceeding thither, the Royals found a party attempting some injury to Papineau's house; but they desisted the moment the troops came upon them. In the course of the evening the office of the *Vindicator*, a seditious newspaper, was destroyed by some of the more zealous of the British party. The military patrolled the streets till day-light. No further violence was committed, no lives were lost, and no opposition offered to the soldiers.

On the 16th of November, warrants were issued, and rewards offered, for the apprehension of twenty-six individuals charged with High Treason, of whom all were of French origin, except one;

eight were Members of the Provincial Parliament, and the greater part of the whole number were in the higher classes of society. Eight of them were committed to prison at the time; but all the others who resided in town made their escape. Two of them resided at St. Johns, and one at St. Athanase, and the warrants for their apprehension were entrusted to a peace officer, who, accompanied by a body of the Royal Montreal Cavalry, proceeded to execute them, by way of Longueuil and Chambly. Demaray and Davignon were arrested at St. Johns, and the party were returning to Montreal with them by the same route. When within about two miles of Longueuil, the Cavalry and peace officer in charge of the prisoners were intercepted by a large body of armed peasantry, who fired upon them from their houses, from behind the fences, and from a barn which bordered the road, and compelled them to abandon their prisoners. Several of the Cavalry were wounded, and their horses injured, by the fire of the insurgents.

On the 20th of November, intelligence was received that T. S. Brown had collected a large force at the village of St. Charles on the river Richelieu, which he was proceeding to fortify, and that Papineau, O'Callaghan, and Wolfred Nelson were concerned in these measures. Warrants had been issued for their apprehension; and the civil authorities applied to the Commander of the Forces for aid in securing them. On the 23rd a body of troops under Col. Gore embarked on board the steamer St. George for Sorel, where they landed in the evening. At ten o'clock they marched towards St. Denis, intending to attack the force at that place, and then move on rapidly to assist Colonel Wetherall of the Royal Regiment in his attack upon St. Charles. The march was a terrible one, in consequence of a heavy rain, and the muddiness of the roads. They did not reach St. Denis till after day-light. An attack was commenced; several rebels were killed; but finding it impossible to dislodge some of the rebels from a large stone house from which they were firing, and his men being exhausted by the fatigues of the preceding night and day, the Colonel retreated upon Sorel, where, after much suffering, the party arrived on the morning of the 24th. Strong bodies of armed peasantry were seen in various places along the line of march.

Colonel Wetherall had received orders to attack St. Charles at the same time that the other forces

were to be engaged at St. Denis. For this purpose he left Chambly on the 22nd, but the roads were so bad, that his troops were not able to reach the place till noon of the 25th. The houses along the route were deserted, the bridges broken down, barricades erected, and every precaution taken against an attack. Halting to reconnoitre, Colonel Wetherall observed that two guns commanded the road, and he therefore resolved to attack by deploying to the right. The troops were saluted with a loud cheer from the stockade, and a constant fire was kept up by the rebels from the opposite bank of the river. When he had approached within two hundred and fifty yards from the works, he took up a position with the hope that a display of his force would induce some change among the infatuated people. They, however, opened a heavy fire, which was returned. He then advanced nearer to the works, but finding the defenders obstinate, he stormed and carried them, burning every building within the stockade, except Mr. Debartzch's house which was extinguished, and occupied by the troops. The affair occupied about an hour. The slaughter was great on the side of the rebels, but slight on that of the troops. Several prisoners were taken. Brown, Papineau, Drolet, and others crossed the river to St. Marc, on the arrival of the troops before St. Charles. On the whole, the means and preparations of the rebels were more formidable than many persons had supposed; and had not the rebellion been checked at this point, the consequences to the country would have been dreadful. Having thus captured St. Charles, and dispersed the insurgents, who are said to have amounted at this place to fifteen hundred fighting men, the Colonel determined to attack a considerable body of the rebels collected for the purpose of cutting off his retreat to Chambly; and on the morning of the 28th, he discovered them in a well-chosen position, and under the protection of an abattis. They fled, however, as soon as he had formed to attack, leaving their two guns behind them.

On the 29th of November, the Governor-in-Chief issued a monitory Proclamation to the insurgents, inviting them to return to their allegiance and promising them forgetfulness and immunity for the past, and a continuance of paternal protection and favour; at the same time offering rewards for the apprehension of the leaders. Martial law

was proclaimed in the district of Montreal on the 5th of December, and Sir John Colborne invested with authority to execute it.

In the course of the summer and autumn of 1838, rumours were circulated and surmises formed, that another rising of the disaffected was in progress, or at least in agitation. An unusual run upon the banks, in the demand for cash on the part of the *habitants* who had notes in their possession, with various murmurings and other symptoms, gave sign that all was not at rest. The "sympathy," as it was termed, shewn to the insurgents by many of the inhabitants of the border States, kept alive the expectation. Early in October, if not before, many facts were in the knowledge of the Governor-in-Chief and the Commander of the Forces, which called for increasing vigilance, and justified active preparation. The lenient measures which had been adopted with regard to several of those who had been apprehended for their share in the first rebellion, instead of being followed by a grateful return of allegiance were, in many instances, construed into fear, and abused to the purposes of renewed aggression and tumult. These seditious movements were, for the most part, confined to the south side of the St. Lawrence; the country above St. Eustache and its neighbourhood remaining perfectly quiet, whatever might have been the hints or threats of individuals.

On the 29th and 30th of November nearly a hundred rebels from Napierville and Beauharnois were brought in as prisoners.

The Hon. D. Mondelet, and Charles D. Day, Esq., having been appointed Judge Advocates in conjunction with Captain Muller, the Court Martial commenced the trial of the twelve following prisoners on Wednesday the 28th of November:— Joseph Narcisse Cardinal, Joseph Duquette, Joseph L'Ecuyer, Jean Louis Thibert, Jean Marie Thibert, Léandre Ducharme, Joseph Guimond, Louis Guerin, Edouard Thérien, Antoine Coté, Maurice Lepailleur, Louis Lesiége. After a patient and impartial investigation, in which the prisoners had the benefit of able advocates, two of them Edouard Thérien and Louis Lesiége, were acquitted, the other ten were found guilty, and condemned to death, and two of them, J. N. Cardinal and J. Duquette, were executed on Friday the 21st of December. They were both implicated in the rebellion of last year, and derived but little wisdom from the lenity then shewn to them.

On the 18th of January five rebels were executed over the front gateway at the New Gaol; viz., P. J. Decoigne, engaged at Napierville, and Jacques Robert, two brothers of the name of Sanguinet, and P. Hamelin, concerned in the murder of Mr. Walker, at La Tortu. The gallows had been removed to a more public situation to convince the *habitants* of the reality of the executions, for on that point they appear to have been incredulous. Decoigne, who was a Notary, delivered an address on the scaffold before he suffered, to the effect that they were all convinced of the enormity of their crimes, the justice of their fate, and the folly of neglecting "the good instructions that had been given them."

On the 6th of May, Benjamin Mott, of Alburgh, Vermont, was found guilty of Treason at Lacolle by the Court Martial, and sentenced to death. With this trial the Court finished its labours, after a session of five months and a half, during which one hundred and ten prisoners had been tried;— twelve executed, nine acquitted, and the remainder under sentence of death. These eighty-nine did not suffer the extreme penalty of the law.

NOTES SUR L'HISTOIRE DE MONTREAL.

Dans ces notes nous voulons seulement réunir quelques renseignements, sur la suite et le développement des constructions de Montréal depuis la première occupation en 1642 jusqu'à nos jours. Nous compléterons ce travail plus tard, lorsque nous aurons pu découvrir les documents qui se rapportent à notre sujet.

Le site de Montréal découvert par Cartier en 1535, et nommé ainsi par lui, à cause du voisinage de la belle montagne, qui en est encore le principal ornement, fut visité plusieurs fois dans le siècle suivant par M. de Champlain qui, frappé de ses avantages, médita d'y faire un établissement, et, en conséquence, donna à l'île en face, le nom de Ste. Helène, en considération de son épouse Helène Boullé; plus tard la grande île au sud fut nommée St. Paul, du nom de M. de Maisonneuve, premier gouverneur de Montréal. Voici donc trois points principaux qui attirent les yeux, lorsqu'on arrive devant Montréal et qui rappèlent le souvenir des trois personnages les plus illustres, qui ont présidé aux premiers établissements de la Nouvelle France.

Quelques semaines après la mort de Champlain, arrivée le 25 Décembre 1635, deux grands serviteurs de Dieu, M. de la Dauversière, et M. Olier, ayant reçu, en même temps, la même inspiration de fonder un établissement au site de Montréal, comme étant un centre

propice pour l'évangélisation des nations infidèles, organisèrent une société qui, en 1641 put envoyer une expédition commandée par M. de Maisonneuve, assistée de Mdle. Manse qui devait, avec ses compagnes, fonder un hôpital.

M. de Maisonneuve, au 17 Mai 1642, arrive au site de Montreal si bien placé, pour l'objet qu'il se proposait, au centre des nations infidèles, à 60 lieues de la capitale, dans une île protégée par des courants difficiles à traverser, au pied des grands rapides que les vaisseaux ne pouvaient dépasser, abritée au nord par une haute montagne qui lui servait à la fois et de protection contre les vents du nord et d'ornement.

L'expédition commence à se contonner, on fait les travaux de retranchements et on commence par élever un fort, à l'endroit appelé depuis la pointe à Callières et occupé actuellement par ce bel édifice que l'on voit de toutes parts sur les bords du fleuve ; avec sa Tour à Horloge qui domine les quais et qui est consacré aux offices de la Douane de Montréal.

C'est ce point qui est si bien placé en évidence, au milieu du port, sur un promontoire avancé dans le fleuve qui, bati et fortifié par M. de Maisonneuve, résista pendant 35 ans avec son intrepide gouverneur à toutes les attaques des Iroquois, et est comme le berceau de cette ville qui devait avoir tant de développement, et devenir la métropole commerciale et industrielle de la Nouvelle France.

M. de Maisonneuve bâtit dans le fort, une chapelle, un hôpital pour les malades, des logements pour la garnison et les nouveaux néophytes, enfin des magasins d'entrepôt pour le commerce avec les Sauvages. Le 6 Janvier 1643, il alla planter une croix sur le sommet de la montagne, comme un étendard, qui devait servir de recours à la protection du ciel, et d'appel aux tribus idolâtres.

L'année suivante, comme l'enceinte du fort devenait trop étroite, M. de Maisonneuve bâtit sous la protection des canons du fort un hôpital avec une chapelle qui de plus furent entourés de murs solides avec meurtrières que les Sauvages plus d'une fois attaquèrent sans pouvoir les entamer.

Les nations Iroquoises ne découvrirent l'établissement de ce poste avancé que l'année qui suivit l'arrivée de M. de Maisonneuve, qui s'était mis en état de défense ; mais, dès ce moment, Montréal devint le but de toutes leurs attaques. Chaque année, au retour du printemps, les tribus sauvages arrivaient devant le fort, l'environnaient, veillaient sur toutes les issues, tendaient des embuscades à ceux qui allaient cultiver au delà de la portée des canons du fort, et se croyaient sans cesse à la veille d'exterminer cette petite troupe si aventureuse. C'est en 1644 que M. de Maisonneuve tua un chef sauvage à l'endroit appelé maintenant *la Place d'Armes*.

Les années suivantes se passèrent en alarmes et en surprises continuelles, les Sauvages firent de nombreuses victimes parmi les cultivateurs, la garnison était continuellement harcelée, attaquée, décimée, mais ce fut une grande surprise pour les Sauvages lors qu'après quatre années d'efforts continuelle, ils virent, en 1648, construire, au sud du fort, une nouvelle redoute qui devait servir de moulin et de point d'observation, montrant ainsi que, malgré toutes les attaques, ils étaient décidés à rester en cet endroit et, à ne jamais l'abandonner.

En 1651, M. de Maisonneuve établit une commune, pour le pâturage, d'un arpent de largeur sur 40 arpents de longueur, sous la protection du fort le long du fleuve, c'est ce qu'on appelle encore actuellement rue des Commissaires et rue de la Commune ; il était convenu que l'on reprendrait ce terrain à mesure que l'on en aurait besoin pour établir les citoyens et faire le port.

En 1652 Lambert Clone, lieutenant de M. de Maisonneuve, avec quelques hommes, extermina une colonne d'Iroquois vers la rue McGill, et repousse une autre tribu à la Pointe St. Charles où l'on avait établi une redoute ; à partir de ce moment, on commence à bâtir des maisons ; voici quel sont ceux qui s'établirent les premiers : Jean Descarries et Jean Leduc, André Demers, Jacques Picot et Jean Aubuchon, Jacques Menier et Charles LeMoyné, Azarie Ducharme et Jean Vallé. Nous citons ces noms en faisant remarquer qu'ils sont maintenant représentés par des familles nombreuses et prospères.

En 1654 la Sœur Bourgeois qui venait d'arriver et qui devint la fondatrice de la Congrégation, rétablit la croix de la montagne qui avait été détruite par le froid, ou par les Iroquois ; vers le même temps, on établit un nouveau cimetière à la Place d'Armes. En 1656, on posa la première pierre d'une grande Eglise auprès du cimetière. Ce fut alors qu'on établit une redoute sur la rue Notre Dame la où se trouve la rue St. Denis pour protéger les travailleurs établis sur les versants du Coteau St. Louis. Le nom de ce coteau subsiste encore dans la rue voisine, rue St. Louis.

En 1657, la Sœur Bourgeois commence la construction de l'Eglise de Notre Dame de Bonsecours, l'année suivante M. de Maisonneuve lui donne un terrain avec une maison pour établir une école, la Sœur y entra le 30 avril, jour de St. Catherine de Sienne. C'est en cette année qu'arrivèrent les premiers prêtres de St. Sulpice, ils furent logés d'abord dans les bâtiments de l'hôpital.

En 1658 on éleva une nouvelle redoute sur le Coteau St. Louis qui devait protéger les travailleurs, c'était sur l'endroit où se trouve maintenant le Carré Dalhousie. Cette redoute, augmentée plus tard et munie de bastions et de retranchements, devint la citadelle.

En 1659, on avait 40 maisons bien bâties, avec murs épais et meurtrières, isolées les une des autres, mais assez rapprochées pour pouvoir se défendre, en cas d'attaque; c'était comme autant de redoutes assez fortes pour rendre inutile le premier fort qui continua de servir de résidence au gouverneur, mais dont on cessa dès lors de réparer les bastions, dégradés considérablement chaque année par les glaces et la débacle au printemps.

Ce fut vers ce temps que, pour protéger les travailleurs qui se repandaient toujours de plus en plus, on établit trois fiefs considérables sur trois points éloignés. Le fief Ste. Marie, au pied du courant, près de la traverse de Longueuil, d'où est venu le nom de rue Ste. Marie. De plus, le fief St. Gabriel, ainsi nommé en l'honneur de son patron par M. de Gueylus, premier curé de St. Sulpice, à Montréal, et enfin, au nord dans le Faubourg St. Laurent, un autre fief donné par M. de Maisonneuve, à son lieutenant Lambert Clone. En chacun de ces fiefs, on établit des redoutes, des logements pour les travailleurs, des batiments d'exploitation.

Lambert Clone quitta le fort et alla loger, avec des hommes dévoués, dans la redoute qu'il avait fait construire, de là, il pouvait protéger tout le nord de la ville.

Nous avons de ce temps, une lettre de M. d'Argemoy qui peint Montreal suivant les idées qu'on en avait alors et qui ont bien changé depuis.

Il faut, dit-il, que je vous entretienne de Montréal, place qui fait tant de bruit et qui est si peu de chose. J'en parle comme savant; j'y ai été ce printemps et je puis vous assurer que si j'étais peintre, je l'aurais bientôt désignée. Montréal est une île assez difficile à aborder, même en chaloupe, à cause des grands courants du fleuve St. Laurent, particulièrement à une demie lieue en dessous, il y a un fort, où les chaloupes abondent, qui tombe en ruines.

“On a commencé une redoute et fait un moulin sur une petite éminence fort avantageuse pour la défense de l'habitation. Il y a environ quarante maisons, presque toutes à la vue les unes des autres, et en cela bien situées parce qu'elles se défendent en partie.”

Malgré toutes ces constructions, néanmoins le pays était encore tellement exposé aux courses des Iroquois que, en 1660, Mlle Manse demanda à M. de Maisonneuve de lui laisser bâtir dans l'intérieur du Fort, une grange en pierre de 60 sur 30 pieds pour préserver ses récoltes. Vers le même temps, les Iroquois firent encore plusieurs invasions redoutables; ils avaient résolu d'exterminer les Français et de s'établir à Montréal comme étant un point d'une importance extrême pour l'occupation du pays, mais M. de Maisonneuve fit si bien veiller à la garde du territoire que dans les diverses excursions des Sauvages, ils ne purent surprendre qu'un très petit nombre de cultivateurs.

Pour comprendre maintenant quel fut le développement de Montréal dans les années suivantes, il est nécessaire de parler des domaines et seigneuries qui furent constitués autour de la ville, et qui étaient destinés à servir de défenses avancées pour protéger la ville, et même l'île entière.

On établit sur la rivière St. Pierre, un fief de 300 arpents d'étendue qui fut accordé au Major Dupuy qui avait remplacé le Major Clone. Le concessionnaire était tenu d'y bâtir une redoute avec des bâtiments d'exploitation et d'éloigner de ce côté la tentatives des Sauvages.

On établit encore plusieurs fiefs sur la rive gauche du St. Laurent, le fief de Laprairie, qui fut cédé aux PP. Jésuites, ensuite après le Sault St. Louis, le fief de Gentilly, des îles Courcelles et de la baie d'Urgé, en approchant du lac des Deux Montagnes, le fief de Boisbriant, en revenant par le nord, d'autres fiefs concédés à différents officiers, et enfin, à la rivière des Prairies, deux fiefs nommés de Carion et de Morel, donnés à deux officiers pour protéger l'île de ce côté, et empêcher de débarquer les Sauvages qui venaient par la rivière de l'Assomption.

Dans les années qui suivirent, on étendit encore l'occupation du pays, sur les deux rives du fleuve pour protéger l'établissement de l'île de Montréal contre les incursions des Sauvages. M. de Laubia, du régiment de Broglie, obtint deux lieues de front et de profondeur sur le lac St. Pierre, son sergent, de Labadie, obtint le territoire voisin, et les de Moras fût mis en possession de l'île qui est à l'embouchure de la rivière Nicolet. M. de Normanville obtint les terres plus voisines de Montréal. C'est alors que furent constituées les seigneuries de Lavaltrie, de Repentigny, de St. Ours, de Berthelot, concédées à des officiers, ou des employés du gouvernement que l'on voulait récompenser.

Ceci était pour protéger le nord, mais du côté sud c'est-à-dire sur la rive droite du fleuve, il était encore bien plus important de fortifier le pays contre les Iroquois qui descendaient continuellement par la rivière Richelieu pour aller se jeter ensuite sur Montréal, Trois Rivières et Québec.

Dans ce dessein, M. Talon fit des concessions en grand nombre à M. de Berthier, capitaine au régiment de Carignan; il donna le territoire en face de l'embouchure de la Rivière Richelieu, à M. Dupas, l'île en face qui porte maintenant ce nom, à M. de Sorel, capitaine au même régiment, tout le pays des deux côtés de la rivière Richelieu, sur deux lieues de profondeur; les autres rives du fleuve furent accordées à MM. de St. Ours, l'un capitaine et l'autre enseigne au régiment de Carignan; M. de Chambly reçut le fort St. Louis et toutes les terres adjacentes; vinrent ensuite les terres données à M. de Contrecoeur

M. de Varenne, M. de Boisbriant, M. Boucher, etc., etc.

Enfin M. Charles Lemoyne reçut les terres situées entre la seigneurie de M. Boucher et la seigneurie de Laprairie donnée aux PP. Jésuites, puis au delà de Laprairie, il obtint encore deux lieues de front sur trois de profondeur, et il appela cette seigneurie du nom de Châteaugai, quelle porte encore. Tous ces fiefs peuplés par les soldats appartenant aux compagnies des officiers qui s'y établissaient devinrent l'origine de bourgs et villages considérables tels que Sorel, Chambly, Berthier, St. Ours, Contrecoeur, Verchère, Lavaltrie, Varennes, Boucherville, Longueuil, Laprairie, Châteaugai.

Montréal ainsi protégée contre les incursions des Iroquois, et étant appelée à être le centre d'une population nombreuse; il fut bientôt nécessaire de tracer des alignements réguliers, pour l'établissement des constructions. Ce fut Mr. Dollier de Canon, Supérieur du Séminaire et représentant les Seigneurs de Montréal, qui détermina ces alignements, fixa le parcours des différentes rues et donna les noms qui ont été conservés jusqu'à présent. Il est donc intéressant d'en connaître l'origine, c'est ce que nous allons exposer suivant le procès verbal qui fut rédigé le 12 Mars 1672.

M. Dollier de Canon traça d'abord au centre une grande rue qui parcourait toute la ville et qui devait être la rue principale; il lui donna le nom de Notre Dame, en l'honneur de la Très-Sainte Vierge qui avait été choisie comme patronne de la ville. Il traça ensuite une autre rue dans un sens parallèle, à laquelle il donna le nom de St. Jacques, en l'honneur de M. Jacques Olier, l'un des premiers fondateurs de l'établissement de Montréal.

Une autre rue tracée plus près du fleuve reçut le nom de St. Paul, en l'honneur de M. Paul de Maisonneuve, premier Gouverneur de la ville.

Dans le sens transversal, il traça plusieurs autres rues qui aboutissaient au fleuve. A la première il donna le nom de St. Pierre, en l'honneur du prince des Apôtres, et aussi en considération de M. de Fancamp, l'un des premiers fondateurs qui portait ce nom; la seconde rue reçut le nom de St. François, en l'honneur de St. François, patron de M. Dollier de Canon; * la troisième rue reçut le nom de St. Joseph, en l'honneur de ce saint patriarche; la quatrième rue reçut le nom de St. Lambert, en l'honneur de M. Lambert Closse, lieutenant de M. de Maisonneuve, qui avait été tué dans une rencontre avec les Iroquois; la cinquième rue reçut le nom de St. Gabriel, en l'honneur de M. Gabriel de Gueylus, 1er curé de Montréal, et de M. Gabriel Souart qui fut son successeur; la

* Ce nom désignait St. François d'Assise dans la pensée de M. Dollier de Canon, mais dans la suite Mgr. de Laval ayant donné St. François Xavier comme l'un des principaux patrons du Canada, cette rue prit insensiblement le nom de ce saint.

sixième rue reçut le nom de St. Charles en considération de M. Charles Lemoyne, qui avait rendu de si grands services à la Colonie.

Le site où M. Dollier de Canon, avait tracé ces rues était admirablement choisi pour l'emplacement et la défense d'une ville. C'était un plateau élevé et escarpé au dessus du fleuve, ayant la forme d'un carré long ou parallélogramme d'un mille et demi de longueur par un tiers de mille en largeur, ou ce plateau défendu d'un côté par le fleuve, l'était de l'autre par un vallon profond faisant le tour, et où coulait un cours d'eau en communication avec la rivière et dont on pouvait grossir les eaux à volonté, ce rectangle, coupé très nettement à ses angles, était donc à l'abri de toutes parts.

Les rues se couvrirent successivement de constructions, et les officiers qui avaient obtenus des terres considérables dans les environs et qui les avaient mises en culture et en rapport, bâtirent aussi des résidences dans la ville, pour passer la plus rude saison de l'année et pour entretenir leurs relations avec les traitants et avec l'administration locale. M. de Longueuil avait son hôtel à l'emplacement actuel du Marché Bonsecours; M. de Vaudreuil là où se trouve la Place Jacques Cartier; M. de Ramezai, à l'emplacement de l'École Normale; M. de Maricourt avait sa résidence là où se trouve la maison des Frères des Ecoles Chrétiennes; M. de Beaujeu avait son hôtel à l'extrémité de la rue Notre Dame, près des Récollets.

De plus sur l'île St. Hélène on voyait la résidence d'été des Sieurs de Longueuil, qui en outre avaient de l'autre côté du fleuve leur manoir environné de leurs terres en plein rapport. Le Gouverneur de Frontenac écrivait vers 1680 en parlant du Sieur de Longueuil: "Son fort et sa maison nous donnent une idée des Châteaux de France fortifiés." Ce fort était bâti en pierre, avec quatre tours aux angles, sur la rive où se trouve le bourg de Longueuil en face de Montréal.

*24 Juillet 1749.—Ce matin j'allai en bateau de Laprairie à Montréal, sur la rivière St. Laurent. A notre arrivée nous trouvâmes une foule de gens réunis à la porte de la ville par où nous devions entrer. Ils étaient très désireux de nous voir, et ils nous assurèrent que nous étions les premiers Suédois qui furent venus à Montréal.

A notre débarquement le Gouverneur de la ville nous avait envoyé un capitaine qui m'invita à le suivre à la maison du Gouverneur auquel il me présenta. Le Baron de Longueuil n'était encore que Vice-Gouverneur, mais il attendait chaque jour la promotion de France. Il me reçut plus poliment et généreusement que je ne pourrais l'exprimer, et me montra des lettres du Gouverneur-Général à Québec, M. le Marquis de la Galissonnière, qui mentionnait qu'il avait reçu des

*Ce qui suit est pris d'un auteur Anglais.

ordres de la Cour de France, pour pourvoir à tous mes besoins dans mon voyage, aux frais de sa Majesté Chrétienne, etc., etc.

Lès hommes ici sont extrêmement polis et saluent tout ceux qu'ils rencontrent dans les rues. Les dames et les hommes portent des éventails dans les moments de grande chaleur. La paix conclue récemment entre la France et l'Angleterre fut proclamée aujourd'hui. Les soldats étaient sous les armes, les canons des remparts, furent tirés et accompagnés de salves de mousquetterie. Le soir on tira des feux d'artifice et la ville fut illuminée. Les rues étaient pleines de monde. Le Gouverneur m'invita à souper et à partager la joie des citoyens; il y avait à cette réunion un grand nombre d'officiers et de personnes de distinction, etc., etc.

28 Juillet.—Ce matin j'accompagnais le Gouverneur, Baron de Longueuil et sa famille, à une île appelée Ste Hélène, qui est sa propriété. Elle est en face de la ville et près du côté opposé du fleuve. Le Gouverneur y a une très jolie résidence avec un grand jardin précédé d'une cour; sur l'île se trouve un moulin.

1er Août.—Le Gouverneur-Général du Canada a résidé ordinairement à Québec, mais il vient souvent à Montréal, où il passe l'hiver. Pendant son séjour à Montréal il demeure dans ce qu'on appelle "le Château," qui est une grande maison de pierre, bâti par le Gouverneur-Général de Vaudreuil, et appartenant encore à ses descendants qui le louent au Roi.

Montréal est la seconde ville en Canada quant à son étendue et sa richesse; mais elle est la première pour sa belle position et la douceur de son climat. A quelques lieues audessus de la ville, le St. Laurent se divise en plusieurs branches, et forme ainsi plusieurs îles, parmi lesquelles l'île de Montréal est la plus grande. Elle est longue de dix lieues de France et large de quatre dans sa plus grande largeur. La ville de Montréal est bâtie sur le côté est de l'île, le long de la plus considérable branche du St. Laurent, ce qui rend sa situation très belle et très avantageuse. La ville est quadrangulaire ou plutôt c'est un parallélogramme rectangulaire qui se tend le long du fleuve; de l'autre côté elle est environnée de champs à blé très productifs, de prairies charmantes et de bois très agréables. Elle a pris son nom de Montréal d'une haute montagne située à une demi mille à l'ouest de la ville, qui élève sa tête audessus des bois,—c'est M. Cartier qui donna ce nom au site lorsqu'il le visita en 1535; une ville indienne située au pied s'appelait *Hochelaga*. Les prêtres, suivant leur coutume de donner des noms de saints à chaque établissement appelerent *Montréal* du nom de *Ville Marie*, mais ce fut le premier nom qui prévalut. C'est une ville agréable, bien fortifiée, et entourée de murailles élevées et solides. Sur le côté est, elle est défendue par la rivière St. Laurent, et par l'autre côté par un vallon profond empli d'eau qui protège la ville contre toute surprise

de la part des ennemis. Cependant elle ne pourrait soutenir un long siège, à cause de son étendue qui exige une garnison très nombreuse, et parcequ'elle est composée surtout de construction en bois. Il y a plusieurs Eglises, parmi lesquelles je mentionnerai d'abord celle qui appartient aux prêtres de St. Sulpice; ensuite celle des Jésuites; celle des pères Franciscains, celle appartenant à la Congrégation, et celle de l'hôpital. La première, par les ornements extérieurs et intérieurs, est de beaucoup la plus belle des Eglises de la ville et même de tout le Canada, les Prêtres du Séminaire de St. Sulpice ont une grande résidence, où ils vivent en communauté. La maison des Franciscains est spacieuse et entourée de murs solides, mais elle n'est pas si belle que la précédente. Le Collège des Jésuites est petit mais bien bâti. Chacune de ces demeures a des grands jardins pour l'agrément et l'usage des communauté auxquelles ils appartiennent. Plusieurs des maisons de la ville sont en pierre, les autres en bois mais bâties avec soin. Les maisons les plus considérables ont des galeries sur la rue où l'on vient s'asseoir le matin et le soir. Les rues sont longues, spacieuses, en ligne droite et régulières, coupées à angles droits par les rues adjacentes, quelques unes seulement sont pavées. Les portes de la ville sont nombreuses: il y en a cinq sur le fleuve dont deux sont très grandes; il y en a aussi plusieurs sur l'autre côté de la ville.

Le vendredi, il y a un jour de marché, les habitants des environs apportent leurs denrées, et les gens de la ville se fournissent pour toute la semaine, les indiens viennent ce jour là en grand nombre dans la ville pour vendre et acheter.

La déclinaison de l'aiguille est de dix degrés 38 minutes par la boussole. M. Gillion, un des prêtres du Séminaire, qui a un goût particulier pour les mathématiques et l'astronomie, a décliné un méridien dans le jardin du Séminaire, qu'il m'a dit avoir examiné de jour et de nuit et qu'il a trouvé très exact. J'ai composé ma boussole avec son méridien et j'ai trouvé absolument la même déclinaison.

Suivant M. Gillion, la latitude de Montréal est de 45 degrés et 27 minutes.....

Le voyageur se rend ensuite de Montréal à Québec et il fait des observations intéressantes; il constate que toutes les rives du fleuve étaient déjà occupées et en plein rapport, toutes les terres bâties et ayant leurs bâtiments d'exploitation or il écrit en 1749, c'est ainsi qu'il s'exprime.

„ Le pays des deux côtés du fleuve, est très agréable et le bon état de la culture, ajoute beaucoup à la beauté du pays. On peut appeler tout ce parcours: un village commençant à Montréal et finissant à Québec, sur une étendue de 180 milles, car les maisons de ferme ne sont jamais à plus de cinq arpents de distance les unes des autres, et souvent à trois arpents. L'aspect

de cette disposition est excessivement remarquable, surtout quand la rivière est en droite ligne, parce qu'alors les maisons semblent plus rapprochées et présentent l'effet de l'avenue d'un village.

HOTEL-DIEU DE MONTREAL, 1642.

A. D. 1640, le Canada était resté presque sans culture ; et l'on y comptait à peine deux cents Français y compris les femmes, les enfants et les Religieuses de Québec. C'est alors que Dieu inspira à un pieux laïque d'établir une colonie pour honorer la Sainte Vierge dans l'Ile de Montréal. M. Jérôme Le Royer de la Dauversière, lieutenant-général au présidial de la Flèche en Anjou, unit ses plans à ceux de l'illustre fondateur du Séminaire de St. Sulpice, M. Olier, qui presque simultanément avait eu le même généreux dessein. Des personnes de la Cour, et des prêtres vertueux, brûlant de zèle pour la propagation de la foi, s'associèrent aux fondateurs pour faire l'acquisition de l'Ile de Montréal, et ils apprécièrent les avantages qu'elle offrait à l'exécution de leur projets apostoliques. L'association se forma sous le nom de *Messieurs et Dames de la Société de Notre-Dame de Montréal pour la conversion des Sauvages de la Nouvelle-France*.

Les hardis colons destinés à ce nouveau poste, le plus avancé de la civilisation dans cette partie du globe, s'étaient embarqués, dès l'année précédente, conduits par un pieux et brave gentilhomme Champenois, M. de Maisonneuve. Le 17 Mai 1642, ils mirent pied à terre dans la partie de l'île connue plus tard sous le nom de *Pointe à Callière*, et ils s'y établirent au nombre de quarante-cinq. Cette petite troupe comprenait des soldats et des ouvriers de divers états, tous choisis pour leur piété et leurs bonnes mœurs ; Mlle. Mance en faisait partie. Cette femme intrépide se rendait en Canada pour y fonder un Hôtel-Dieu, et préparer les voies aux Sœurs hospitalières de St. Joseph, qui venaient de s'établir à la Flèche, en sorte qu'à Montréal le premier hôpital prit naissance avec la première chapelle. Mlle. Mance partagea avec joie les dangers, les épreuves et les privations des commencements de Ville-Marie.

Le 1er Novembre 1669, trois Sœurs arrivèrent de France pour apporter à Montréal la stabilité et la profession des vœux solennels.

Au mois d'Août 1662, la Sœur Marie Morin entra à l'Hôtel-Dieu comme novice à l'âge de 13 ans et demie, et c'est la première Sœur d'origine Canadienne qui ait fait ses vœux à Montréal. Elle vécut 82 ans, et c'est à elle que l'on doit les *Annales de l'Hotel-Dieu*, mémoire de plus touchant et de plus édifiant intérêt, qu'elle a écrit jusqu'au 29 Septembre 1725.

En effet, tantôt les fonds appartenant aux hospitalières de Montréal furent perdus dans des banqueroutes ; tantôt les navires qui leur apportaient des secours furent pris par les ennemis ; tantôt encore des

incendies venaient les laisser sans asile et sans pain. En 1688, elle avaient entrepris de se construire un couvent en pierres, et elles commencèrent à l'habiter en 1694 ; mais trois mois après il devenait la proie des flammes, et les Sœurs trouvaient un refuge plein de charité au Couvent de la Congrégation. Le 19 Juin 1721, jour de la Fête-Dieu, une seconde conflagration venait réduire en cendres l'Hotel-Dieu de Montréal, et les hospitalières se retiraient d'abord à la Congrégation, puis à l'hospice de M. Charon de la Barre. Le 11 Novembre 1724, les Sœurs pouvaient rentrer dans leur monastère, réédifié au prix de grandes privations ; mais dix ans après, un troisième incendie les réduisait sans ressources, et la communauté de St. Joseph s'installa alors provisoirement près de la Chapelle de Bonsecours.

En 1765, ce fut le tour de l'Hôpital-Général de devenir la proie des flammes, et les Sœurs Grises trouvèrent l'hospitalité à l'Hôtel-Dieu.

En 1795, les Religieuses de St. Joseph s'affilièrent à une association de prières pour la Propagation de la Foi Catholique dans les treize Etats de l'Amérique. M. Thayer, ministre Protestant converti, était le fondateur de cette association, et cette sollicitude pour le salut des citoyens des Etats-Unis nous a semblé mériter d'être signalée.

En 1815, M. J. B. Thavenet, prêtre exemplaire, partit pour France afin de travailler à recouvrer les rentes des divers communautés religieuses du Canada. Le digne ecclésiastique se consacra pendant vingt ans à cette difficile entreprise, avec autant d'habileté que de persévérance, et enfin il put faire restituer des sommes assez fortes aux communautés dont il s'était constitué l'infatigable protecteur. L'Hôtel-Dieu de Montréal eut sa part de ces ressources précieuses, et c'est grâce à elles que les spacieuses constructions actuelles ont été élevées.

CONGREGATION DE NOTRE-DAME DE MONTREAL, 1653.

Marguerite Bourgeoys naquit à Troyes, en Champagne, en 1620, et elle commença par faire partie de la Congrégation *externe*, établie dans cette ville par les Religieuses de l'institution du Bx. P. Fourier. C'était une association de jeunes personnes qui, sans contracter aucun engagement de conscience, se fortifiaient dans la dévotion par des bonnes œuvres faites en commun.

Sœur Bourgeoys arriva à Montréal le 16 Novembre 1653, et elle déploya dans cette Colonie la Charité d'une héroïne et d'un apôtre. Ville-Marie ne se composait alors que d'une cinquantaine de cabanes, et il n'y avait qu'un très-petit nombre d'enfants en bas âge, trop jeunes pour suivre une école. La Sœur Bourgeoys se fit alors la servante de M. de Maisonneuve ; elle s'occupa du soin de la chapelle et des mille œuvres que son ingénieuse charité sut inventer.

En 1657, la Sœur Bourgeoys put ouvrir une véritable école, et elle la commença dans une étable, le seul local que l'on put mettre à sa disposition, vu l'état de pauvreté de la colonie. L'année suivante, elle se rendit en France pour y chercher du secours, et elle ramena de Troyes quatre jeunes personnes, avec lesquelles elle fonda la Congrégation de Notre-Dame de Montréal. En 1666 leur établissement avait déjà prospéré, et en outre d'une école pour les petites filles de la classe ouvrière, la Sœur Bourgeoys organisait un pensionnat de demoiselles, et une Congrégation externe à l'exemple de celle de Troyes.

Le Couvent de la Congrégation n'échappa pas plus que les autres communautés du Canada à ses conflagrations qui y ont si fréquemment détruit les plus utiles et les plus saints établissements. Le 1er Décembre 1683, un affreux incendie dévora la maison toute entière, et deux Sœurs, dont l'une était nièce de la Sœur Bourgeoys, périrent malheureusement dans le désastre.

Mlle. Jeanne Le Ber, fille du plus riche propriétaire du Canada, fit en elle-même le vœu de chasteté dès l'âge de 17 ans; et, du consentement de son père, elle exécuta le dessein qu'elle avait formé de vivre retirée dans sa maison, à l'imitation des anciennes Recluses. Mais comme sa recherche de la solitude souffrait encore des sorties qu'elle était obligée de faire pour se rendre à l'église, Mlle. Le Ber résolut de donner son bien à la Congrégation de la Sœur Bourgeoys, à la condition qu'on lui bâtirait un petit appartement derrière le chœur de l'église, avec un guichet par lequel elle pourrait voir l'Office divin, et recevoir la sainte communion. Ce fut en 1695 que la Recluse s'enferma elle-même dans la demeure qu'on lui avait bâtie conformément à ses prescriptions. Le clergé la conduisit processionnellement à l'église, et il bénit sa cellule, puis elle s'y retira pour ne la plus quitter qu'à sa mort qui arriva vingt ans après. Ainsi aucune des voies de la perfection n'a été désertée à Ville-Marie. Cependant cet exemple n'a pas eu d'imitateurs, et la vie contemplative a été une exception au Canada.

Un cousine germaine de Mlle. Le Ber, la Sœur Marguerite Le Moyne, fut en 1698 la troisième Supérieure de la Congrégation. Elle était parente au même degré du premier Baron de Longueuil et de sa phalange de vaillants frères, Iberville, Châteauguay et le reste.

En 1768, un second incendie vint obliger les Sœurs de la Congrégation à aller demander l'hospitalité à l'Hôtel-Dieu. Le couvent fut bientôt mis en état de recevoir les sœurs; mais en 1844 il a subi une reconstruction totale qui l'a mis dans l'état où nous voyons aujourd'hui.*

* They have many schools throughout Montreal, and some educational establishments, as Monklands, Mount Ste. Marie and the Academies in St. Denis street and opposite the Bishop's Palace.

LES SŒURS GRISES, 1747.

L'Hôpital-Général de Montréal doit sa première fondation à un vertueux citoyen de cette ville, M. François Charon de la Barre, qui voulut y consacrer ses biens et sa personne. Deux autres pieux laïques, MM. Jean Fredin et Pierre Le Ber, le secondèrent puissamment, et donnèrent avec lui commencement à son œuvre de charité, de zèle et de désintéressement. M. Le Ber était le frère de la sainte Recluse qui vécut vingt ans dans une cellule du Couvent de la Congrégation de Ville-Marie, sans communication avec le monde. Il resta fidèle à sa vocation jusqu'à sa mort, ne fit point de vœux, mais termina une vie sainte comme pensionnaire, à l'Hôpital-Général, en Octobre 1707. Les trois amis voulaient former une Communauté de Frères Hospitaliers, destinés à soigner des hommes pauvres et infirmes.

Dès 1688, M. Charon et ses deux associés obtinrent du Supérieur de la Maison de St Sulpice de Montréal un terrain convenable à la Pointe à Callière, et ils firent bientôt à leurs frais plusieurs autres acquisitions pour servir à la fondation de l'hôpital.

En Octobre de la même année 1694, Mgr. de St. Valier 2^{me} Evêque, de Québec, approuva cette Communauté d'hommes sous le nom de "*Frères hospitaliers de St. Joseph de la Croix*"; mais la suite ne répondit pas au zèle des fondateurs, et ils se virent incapable de former aux vertus de leur état les sujets qu'ils avaient réunis. L'érection d'un nouvel Institut dans l'Eglise n'étant pas une chose triviale et ordinaire, Dieu ne donne pas son Esprit indifféremment à toutes sortes de personnes pour en établir. C'est en vain que M. Charon frappa à toutes les portes pour se procurer des coopérateurs dévoués. Les uns manquaient de probité, les autres de piété; et en 1747, plus de cinquante ans après la fondation de l'Hôpital-Général, l'établissement, criblé de dettes, ne contenait que deux Frères dont un frappé d'interdit; et on y donnait seulement asile à quatre vieillards qui y végétaient dans l'indigence et le délaissement.

En 1765 un incendie affreux réduisit sans ressources les 118 personnes que Mme. d'Youville logeait et nourrissait à son hôpital. Cinq ans après, les bâtiments étaient reconstruits et agrandis, et elle y recevait 170 personnes.

Madame d'Youville, si manifestement assistée d'en-haut, s'endormit dans les bras du Seigneur en 1771, et depuis lors, les Sœurs de Charité de Ville-Marie n'ont pas cessé de marcher sur les traces de leur noble fondatrice. Entre cent exemples, elles ont donné des effets admirables de leur zèle en 1847, lorsque près de 100,000 émigrés Irlandais, abordant à l'Ile de Montréal, se virent en proie aux ravages de la maladie pestilentielle la plus effrayante. Les filles de Madame d'Youville volèrent à leur secours, et sept d'entr'elles eurent le bonheur de mourir martyres de leur charité pour

le prochain, sans que leur perte pût ralentir la sainte ardeur de leurs compagnes*.

LA PROVIDENCE DE MONTREAL, 1828.

Près d'un siècle s'écoule entre la fondation des Sœurs Grises et celle des Sœurs de la Providence; et dans cet intervalle les Instituts déjà formés suffirent pour les vocations religieuses qui se présentaient. Mais l'élan de piété imprimé à tous les fidèles de son diocèse par l'Evêque de Montréal a fait surgir de nouvelles Communautés. On en a fait appeler d'autres de France pour compléter le bel édifice religieux qu'offre le Canada.

C'est en 1828 que Mme. Emélie Tavernier, veuve de M. J.-B. Gamelin, commença avec quelques compagnes à prendre soin des femmes âgées et infirmes, et à visiter les malades à domicile, et particulièrement les pauvres. L'œuvre de la pieuse veuve s'étant accrue et consolidée, Mgr. Ignace Bourget érigea canoniquement la Communauté en 1844, et la fondatrice en fut la première Supérieure. On y comptait alors six Sœurs de la Providence, pour seconder Mme. Gamelin; et depuis ce temps, la charité des Sœurs les a portées à se charger du soin des orphelins et des aliénés, de celui des prêtres âgés et infirmes, et de l'instruction des petites filles pauvres. Elles reçoivent en pension les personnes de leur sexe; elles enseignent les sourdes muettes; enfin elles ne reculent devant aucune œuvre de charité. Cette Communauté, si nouvelle qu'elle soit, compte déjà trois maisons en ville, et sept missions répandues dans les campagnes des diocèses de Montréal et de St. Hyacinthe.

Lors du typhus de 1847, les Sœurs Grises de Montréal perdirent sept de leurs compagnes au service des pestiférés. Les deux autres Communautés d'Hospitalières de Montréal ne se portèrent pas avec moins de zèle au soin des mourants, dans les *Sheds* ou ambulances qu'on leur avait improvisées. Mgr. leva momentanément la clôture des Sœurs de l'Hôtel-Dieu, pour permettre à ces saintes filles de courir au chevet des malades; et trois d'entre elles donnèrent leur vie en holocauste pour le soulagement de leur prochain. Trois Sœurs de la Providence succombèrent également aux atteintes du fléau, et Dieu accepta ainsi le sacrifice de treize Religieuses, se dévouant pour arracher à la mort ceux que d'autres auraient appelés des étrangers, des inconnus, des indigents, mais ceux qu'elles considéraient comme les membres souffrants de Jésus-Christ.

SACRÉ CŒUR, 1842.

Les Religieuses du Sacré Cœur de Jésus, dites communément *Dames du Sacré Cœur*, ont été fondées en

* We may add that all the old buildings of the Grey Nunnery are now either demolished or used as stores, and that the sisters (1875) have removed and erected immense buildings on Guy street in the west end of Montreal.

France en l'année 1800 par le R. P. Joseph Varin, alors prêtre du Sacré Cœur de Jésus, et qui se fit Jésuite en 1814, à la réorganisation de la Compagnie.

L'établissement du Sacré Cœur en Canada datait de l'année 1842, et quatre Religieuses y arrivèrent le 27 Décembre, désignées par leur Maison, de Paris pour cette fondation. Elle eut lieu à St Jacques de l'Achigan, près de Montréal, grâce aux libéralités du curé du lieu, Messire Jean-Romuald Paré. En 1846 elles formèrent une seconde maison à St. Vincent de Paul des Ecores, dans l'Ile Jésus, séparée de l'Ile de Montréal par un des bras de l'Ottawa, (Rivière des Prairies). Ce second établissement fut en partie l'œuvre du curé des Ecores, M. F.-X.-Romuald Mercier. Le 22 Août 1853, les Dames du Sacré Cœur ont cédé au *Filles de Ste. Anne* leur établissement de St. Jacques de l'Achigan, pour se concentrer aux Ecores.

SŒURS DES SS. NOMS DE JESUS ET DE MARIE, 1843.

Cette est Communauté nouvelle, plus spécialement chargée de l'éducation des jeunes filles de la campagne, et qui les forme à la vertu et à la piété. Elle est l'œuvre de trois saintes filles, Eulalie Durocher, Mélodie Dufrêne, et Henriette Céré, qui le 1er Novembre 1843 se réunirent en société au village de Longueuil, avec l'approbation de l'Evêque de Montréal, et sous la direction des Pères Oblats. Elles ont pris le nom de Sœurs des Saints Noms de Jésus et de Marie, et elles sont communément appelées les Sœurs de Longueuil. Le 8 Décembre 1844, les trois fondatrices furent admises à faire des vœux, et la Communauté fut érigée canoniquement pour l'instruction des jeunes personnes.

Cette fondation fait le plus grand honneur à la Fabrique de Longueuil, et au digne Curé de la paroisse, Messire Louis-Moïse Brassard. Grâce à leur munificence, cette pieuse Communauté a été fixée au beau village de Longueuil, et parmi ses principaux bienfaiteurs, nous devons également mentionner le frère de l'une des fondatrices, Messire Théophile Durocher, curé de Belœil, qui a doté la Communauté de biens-fonds d'une valeur de 500 louis. Beaucoup d'autres paroisses ont consacré également des sommes considérables pour le bien de l'éducation, et les Canadiens ne reculent jamais devant des dépenses de ce genre, quand il s'agit de l'instruction religieuse de la jeunesse et quand ils ont le bonheur d'avoir un curé animé de l'amour du bien, comme M. Brassard. La Fabrique de Longueuil a acheté un grand terrain dans le village, et elle y a construit une belle bâtisse en pierre; la dépense totale s'est élevée à 36,000 francs. La Fabrique en a fait donation aux Sœurs des SS. Noms de Jésus et de Marie, et depuis lors, les économies de ces saintes filles, ainsi que les sacrifices pécuniaires de leur bon curé, leur ont permis d'acquérir d'autres terrains

qu'elles ont ajoutés au premier et qui font de leur couvent actuel un superbe établissement valant au moins 5,000 louis. Un pareil résultat, après neuf ans d'existence d'une Communauté de campagne, fait le plus magnifique éloge de la générosité des Canadiens pour la cause de la religion et de l'éducation, en même temps qu'il prouve que l'Institut de Longueuil est doué de cette vitalité dont Dieu récompense les œuvres utiles à sa gloire.

En 1849, les Pères Oblats ayant quitté Longueuil pour venir s'établir à Montréal, cessèrent d'avoir la direction du Couvent, et Messire Brassard en est devenu le Supérieur. Il est vénéré par les Sœurs comme leur fondateur et leur père, et ses travaux pour la cause de l'éducation rappelant que, depuis plus d'un siècle, six membres de la même famille ont fait partie du Clergé Canadien, en l'honorant par leurs lumières et leur vertu. Le plus connu, Messire Louis-Marie Brassard, mort à Nicolet en 1800, à l'âge de 74 ans, est le fondateur du beau collège de ce nom qu'il légua à l'Evêque de Québec, à la condition de continuer l'œuvre.*

LES DAMES DU BON PASTEUR, 1844.

Mgr. Ignace Bourget, Evêque de Montréal, a voulu doter son diocèse d'une Communauté dont la vocation spéciale fût de convertir les femmes entrées dans une vie de désordre, et de préserver les jeunes personnes exposées à se perdre; et le 11 Juin 1844, quatre Religieuses de Notre-Dame de Charité du Bon Pasteur arrivèrent à Montréal pour y fonder une maison de leur Société. Elles venaient d'Angers, et leur Supérieure était Mme. Marie Fisson, Sœur Ste. Céleste.

En arrivant à Montréal, les Dames du Bon Pasteur allèrent habiter au faubourg St. Marie ou de Québec une assez grande maison en bois, dont M. Arraud, prêtre de St. Sulpice, leur fit présent. Elles l'occupèrent jusqu'en 1847, et alors elles se transportèrent au faubourg St. Laurent, Côteau Barron, où elles prirent possession d'un beau monastère en pierre, bâti sur un terrain à elles donné par Mme. D.-B. Viger, née Foretier, épouse de l'Honorable D.-B. Viger. Cette généreuse Dame n'est pas la seule bienfaitrice qu'elles ont trouvée à Montréal.

Mme. Quesnel née Côté, veuve de l'Honorable Jules Quesnel et digne héritière des vertues de sa pieuse mère est connue en Canada comme la mère des pauvres et des orphelins. L'œuvre de recueillir les repenties se recommandait d'elle-même à sa charité; et Mme. Quesnel ne dédaigne pas de plus de lui faire l'aumône de ses journées, dont elle passe la meilleure partie en la compagnie des bonnes Sœurs.

* The beautiful photograph of their large establishment in this book is situated at Hochelaga and is one of the very best Institutions in Canada for the education of girls. There are generally between two and three hundred in attendance.

Les Dames du Bon Pasteur voulurent prendre leur part du pénible fardeau que les ravages du typhus de 1847 imposaient à la charité publique; et elles recueillirent pendant trois mois les pauvres orphelines, pour les confier ensuite, au nombre de 74, aux Sœurs de la Providence.

SŒURS DE NOTRE-DAME DE STE. CROIX, 1847.

Les Sœurs de Notre-Dame de Ste. Croix ou des Sept Douleurs sont encore appelées Marianites; mais elles sont plus connues en Canada sous le nom de Sœurs de St. Laurent, du nom de la paroisse où elles se sont d'abord fixées, et où est encore leur Maison-mère. La Société date en France de l'année 1839.

En 1847, quatre Religieuses de Ste. Croix, ayant pour Supérieure Mme. Aglaé Le Chaptais—Sœur Marie du Sauveur, partirent de leur maison du Mans, pour fonder une branche de leur Institut dans la paroisse St. Laurent, Ile de Montréal. L'établissement se faisait à la demande de M.J.-B. St. Germain, curé du lieu, et avec l'approbation de Mgr. Bourget. Elles arrivèrent à Montréal le 23 Mai, en compagnie de l'évêque, qui revenait de France. Elles ouvrirent sans tarder leurs écoles dans une maison particulière du village de St. Laurent, et elles les transportèrent deux mois après dans le couvent qu'on leur préparait, et qu'elles ont toujours occupé depuis. Cette Communauté, outre la Maison-mère de St. Laurent, compte déjà deux autres établissements ou missions, l'un à St. Martin, l'autre à Ste. Scholastique. Les Religieuses ne se bornent pas à l'éducation des jeunes filles; elles visitent encore les malades à domicile.

LES SŒURS DE MISERICORDE, 1848.

Les Sœurs de Miséricorde, appelées aussi Sœurs de Ste. Pélagie, ou Sœurs de la Maternité, ont pour vocation d'assister dans leurs maladies les personnes enceintes, tant pauvres qu'aisées, mais plus particulièrement les pauvres. Les Sœurs reçoivent chez elles les femmes en couches, ou elles se transportent à domicile, lorsqu'on les en requiert. La fondation de cette Communauté date de 1848; et elle fut alors érigée canoniquement par mandement de Mgr. Bourget à la date du 16 Janvier. Mme. Veuve Galipeau fut la première Supérieure de cette œuvre si recommandable, qui remplace, près des femmes en couches, la vénalité par la piété.

LES FILLES DE STE. ANNE, 1848.

Le 13 Septembre 1848, l'Evêque de Montréal autorisa quelques pieuses personnes à se réunir à Vaudreuil pour y vivre en communauté. M. Paul-Loup Archambeault, Curé et Vicaire-Général, fut leur premier bienfaiteur, et le 8 Septembre 1850, 5 d'entr'elles firent profession sous le titre de *Filles de Ste. Anne*, sous la protection de Notre-Dame de Bonsecours. Mlle. Marie Esther Sureau-Blondin fut la première Supérieure,

sous le nom de Sœur Marie-Anne. Les fins de cet Institut sont l'enseignement des petites filles et le soin des malades et des pauvres infirmes dans la Maison-mère, ainsi que la visite des malades à domicile: de plus, l'enseignement de filles pauvres, propres à entrer dans l'Institut. La Maison-mère a été transférée à St. Jacques de l'Achigan en 1853, dans l'établissement occupé auparavant par les Dames du Sacré Cœur.

Les noms de M. O. Berthelet, de la famille P.-J. Lacroix, de Mme. D.-B. Viger, de Mme. Ch. Baby, de Mme. Jules Quesnel, de Mlle. Thérèse Berthelet et de Mlle. Joseph LeBorgne viennent se placer ici d'eux-mêmes sous notre plume; et leur exemple dans le passé nous garantit que dans l'avenir les catholiques du Canada ne laisseront pas périliter leurs saintes Communautés.*

The following notes on the History of Montreal bring it down to the present time. The Author is much beholden to an excellent work on Montreal by Mr. Sandham for a large amount of information.

On the 17th day of July, 1821, operations were commenced on the Lachine canal, Hon. J. Richardson, chairman of the committee, having removed the first sod. That gentleman, in a very able address, laid before the vast concourse assembled the great benefits which must necessarily attend the completion of the undertaking.

A census taken this year, by order of the authorities, showed that the population was 18,767.

The population of the city in 1824 was 22,357, showing the increase of 3590 in four years.

During this year the merchants of the city directed their attention towards the improvement of navigation between Quebec and Montreal, and at a meeting held on the 26th September, a committee of nine persons was appointed to draft a petition to the Provincial Parliament, asking that steps should be taken to deepen the channel of the river, (particularly at Lake St. Peter,) and thereby render it navigable throughout the season for vessels of 250 (!) tons, fully laden.

The charter of incorporation of the city (which had expired during the years of the rebellion) was now revived, and Hon. Peter McGill appointed as mayor. In 1844 the seat of government was removed from Kingston to Montreal.

During the year, one hundred and ninety-two vessels arrived at the port of Montreal.

In January, 1847, Lord Elgin, the newly appointed Governor-General, arrived at Montreal.

* They have now a fine establishment at Lachine and are much employed in the education of young girls.

On Sunday, the 18th of June, an immense concourse of citizens assembled at the French parish church, to witness the ceremony of christening the monster bell to be placed in one of the towers of the church. The eight godfathers and eight godmothers were seated around the bell. The ceremony was performed by the Bishop, assisted by the Superior of the Seminary.

Among the public buildings erected was the Reid wing of the General Hospital, the St. Andrew's Church, Beaver Hall, and the Protestant Orphan Asylum, on St. Catherine-street.

The Corporation was now turning its attention to many schemes for local improvement, and, at a meeting held Friday, 25th August, the members voted £200 towards improvements to be made in Viger square, and the Mayor was ordered to issue bonds for the purchase of ground, and erection of a new reservoir at Côte-à-Baron; at the same time the Road Committee was instructed to proceed with the proposed improvements in Place d'Armes. This square had been purchased in 1836, from the Seminary, and the tower of the old parish church was to have been removed within eighteen months, but the excitement connected with the disturbances of '37 and '38 had somewhat retarded the proposed improvements, and nothing had been done until now, with the exception of grading and paving a portion of the square. The population of the city at this time was 55,146.

During the session of Parliament in 1849, a Bill was introduced and passed providing for the payment of losses sustained during the Rebellion. The British inhabitants were indignant that any such Bill should have been introduced, and every means were taken to prevent its passage through the House. When it had been passed, great anxiety was manifested as to whether it would receive the sanction of the Governor-General. On Wednesday, the 25th April, a day which will be long noted in the annals of our city, Lord Elgin proceeded to the Parliament House to sanction the new tariff, and other Acts. About five o'clock in the afternoon he sanctioned a number of Bills, and among them was the objectionable Rebellion Bill. No sooner had the Bill become law than the information was conveyed to the crowds in waiting outside of the building, and when His Excellency appeared he was received with groans and pelted with stones and eggs. The excitement was intense. Printed notices were posted in various

parts of the city, calling a mass meeting to be held immediately on the Champ de Mars, and by eight o'clock an immense number of persons had assembled, when, after some strong resolutions had been passed, the cry was raised "To the Parliament Buildings."

The House of Assembly was engaged in discussing the Judicature Bill, when a loud shout gave the members warning that a riot was fermenting outside. A number of stones were now thrown through the windows, and in a short time there were but few squares of glass left unbroken in the whole range of the buildings.

By this time the members had all retreated, when about a dozen persons entered the Assembly Hall, and one of them boldly seated himself in the Speaker's chair, and muttered something about dissolving the Parliament. The others then commenced the work of demolishing all that came before them, sticks being thrown at the glass globes on the gasaliers which were beyond their reach.

The cry of fire was now raised, and it was discovered that the building had been fired by some of the mob. The fire spread with great rapidity, and in half-an-hour the whole building was wrapped in a sheet of flame. No attempt was made to save the building, and the engines were only used upon the surrounding property. By this fire the valuable library, containing the archives and records of the colony for over a century, was completely destroyed. The only article saved was the mace belonging to the Lower House. The party who saved the mace carried it to Donegani's Hotel, and delivered it to Sir Allan McNab.

The mob now proceeded to the residence of Mr. Lafontaine, and set it on fire, but through the efforts of some of the citizens the flames were extinguished, but the whole of the furniture and library was completely demolished. Several other houses, occupied by obnoxious members of the Parliament, were also destroyed.

It was feared that the Governor might suffer from the violence of the mob. He therefore left his residence at Monklands and remained in the city, under the protection of a body of military.

On the 26th, Messrs. Mack, Heward, Ferris and others, were arrested on the charge of arson, and were committed for trial. A crowd of nearly 3000 persons accompanied them to jail, but no violence was shown.

The Parliament Building destroyed during this riot, was originally the St. Ann's market; the interior of which had been remodelled for the accommodation of the Legislature. It was 342 feet in length by 50 in width, the central portion projecting four feet beyond the wings. It was constructed of Montreal limestone, and though plain, its only ornaments being a portico at either end, presented an effective appearance.

The persons arrested on charge of arson were subsequently admitted to bail, and upon their trial taking place were acquitted.

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

The most important event of 1851 was the opening of the St. Lawrence and Atlantic Railway from Longueuil, opposite Montreal, to Richmond, Eastern Townships, a distance of 96 miles. This was celebrated by a grand procession, ball and dinner. Triumphal arches were erected at various parts of the city, the finest being that placed at the corner of St. James and McGill streets, and which was brilliantly illuminated during the evening. It bore emblems of commerce and railway improvements. The Victoria-square, (then Haymarket and Commissioners-square) was also decorated and illuminated.

The cemetery company was now formed, and in November the first plot of ground for the "Mount Royal Cemetery" was purchased from Dr. McCulloch.

The power of electing a person to fill the office of mayor had up to this time been vested in the city council, but a change was now made whereby that officer was elected by the people, and in 1852 the first election by suffrage took place, when Charles Wilson, Esq., was re-elected to the office which he had previously held.

During this year two disastrous fires occurred, and destroyed nearly twelve hundred buildings, rendering about nine thousand persons houseless.

The Roman Catholic citizens being desirous of securing a more suitable place in which to bury their dead, the "Fabrique" purchased from Dr. Beaubien 150 arpents of land, at Côte St. Catherine, to be used as a cemetery, and which was shortly afterwards consecrated.

On Saturday, July 22nd, the foundation of Pier No. 1, of that greatest triumph of engineering

skill, the Victoria Bridge, was laid with great ceremony.

In 1854, many of the citizens were called to mourn the loss of loved ones who were cut down by that fearful disease, "Asiatic Cholera," which broke out June 24th, and raged for about two months. The total number of deaths was 1,186. The following table, compiled from the weekly returns made in the different years, will show the result of the cholera in 1832, 1834, 1849 and 1854. The comparison is made by weeks :

	1832.	1834.	1849.	1854.
1st. Week.....	261	78	25 }	396
2nd. "	632	148	47 }	
3rd. "	156	220	156	278
4th. "	94	200	159	167
5th. "	61	157	64	159
6th. "	70	69	32	127
8th. "	131	41	13	46
9th. "	136	00	00	13
10th. "	101	...	...	...
18th. "	79	...	...	...
19th. "	68	...	...	...
20th. "	54	...	...	...
21st. "	28	...	...	...
22nd. "	14	...	...	...
Total,	1,885	913	496	1,186

The Mount Royal Cemetery, which was consecrated June 16th, received as its first occupant Rev. Wm. Squires, minister of Griffintown Wesleyan Church, who died of the prevailing disease.

In March, 1855, an Industrial Exhibition was held in the City Concert Hall for the purpose of selecting articles to be sent to the Paris Exhibition. It was publicly inaugurated by His Excellency, Sir Edmund Head, the Governor-General, who visited Montreal for the first time (for that purpose) on March 5th. This visit was celebrated in the most enthusiastic manner, and every possible effort was made to render his visit agreeable.

The closing event of 1854 was the opening of the Grand Trunk Railway from Montreal to Brockville, which took place on the 19th day of November.

In August, 1857, Montreal was visited by the most distinguished company that ever met in the Provinces. On Wednesday, 12th, the "American Association for the Advancement of Science" assembled in the Court-house, and continued in session for one week. On Thursday evening, a soiree was given by the Natural History Society, in the City Concert Hall, and was numerous attended. On Saturday, by invitation of the officers of the garrison, the party visited St.

Helen's Island. On the Monday following, a Conversation was given by the Directors, Faculty and Fellows of McGill College, and was a magnificent affair. At the closing meeting of the Association, addresses were given by Ex-President Filmore, Professors Henry, Swallow, Ramsay, Caswell, and other celebrities. One of these speakers congratulated the citizens in possessing such a city, and stated that there was "a power stored up here upon the shores, which, within less than one hundred years, will probably result in making this city the greatest city in America. This immense water power being directed to the manufactures which might be established here, will make this one of the great cities of the globe."

The population in 1858 was about 80,000; the number of deaths during the year being about 2,436.

On Tuesday, 4th January, 1859, the Bishop's Church, St. Denis-street, was destroyed by fire. It was built on the site of the church burned during the great conflagration in 1852. The building was large, and cost \$120,000.

The formal opening and inauguration of the Victoria Bridge was, in colonial importance, the chief feature in the visit of the Prince of Wales to Montreal, and the completion of this noble structure deserved to be celebrated with all the state and pomp which the presence of royalty could bestow. As an engineering triumph over natural difficulties of the most stupendous kind it is not only without its equal in the world, but the world offers nothing which may fairly be put in comparison with it; nothing which can be pointed to as evidencing more determined perseverance in the face of almost hopeless obstacles, more genius, or more consummate skill.

On the 13th June, 1861, Montreal was again honored by a visit from a member of the Royal Family, Prince Alfred. In accordance with her Majesty's request no formal reception was given, yet he was cordially received by those in waiting, who testified their pleasure by loud cheers as the carriage drove from the wharf.

While the city was in the midst of excitement on account of the seizure of Mason and Slidell, an event occurred which tended much to throw a sadness over its inhabitants. On Tuesday, Dec. 24th, the news was spread that the husband of our beloved Queen, and father of the

prince whom the citizens had so recently welcomed, had been suddenly removed by death. It would not be within our province to enlarge upon the noble qualities which had secured for the Prince Consort the affections of the people; suffice it to say, their grief was shown in the drooping flags which hung at half mast on all the public buildings. A large meeting was held at the City Concert Hall, and adopted an address of condolence to Her Majesty, for which she returned her thanks.

In July, 1862, the Governor-General, Lord Monck paid his first visit to the city, and was hospitably entertained by the corporation, who presented an address of welcome, and provided every possible means towards rendering his visit agreeable.

His Excellency the Governor-General, having left Canada for England, Sir John Michel was sworn in Montreal, as Administrator of the Government in the absence of the Governor General. Sir John took up his residence in the city, and during his administration the Executive Council met here twice in each month for the transaction of public business.

For some time during the latter part of the year the attention of the authorities had been directed towards the movements of an organization existing principally in the United States, and known as the "Fenian Brotherhood," whose design was the liberation of Ireland from British rule. At its organization, and for a considerable time afterwards, little attention was paid to threats made by its leaders, but when they proceeded so far as to threaten the peace and safety of the country, the authorities made preparation whereby they might be able to repel any attack made.

In the early part of 1868 the mutterings of a new Fenian excitement were again heard on our borders, and after an interval of nearly two years of peace and quiet, we were once more threatened by an invasion. As in the previous case this report was the result of the unfriendly feelings existing between the United States and England. But, fortunately for Canada, the resources of the brotherhood were not sufficient to enable them to carry out their design; but while the invasion of the country was abandoned, still the diabolical spirit which animated many of its partizans made good its foothold in the country, and, as in other places throughout the world, those who opposed the mad scheme were singled out as victims, and a

more distinguished victim could not have been chosen than the Hon. Thomas D'Arcy McGee, a representative of the city of Montreal in the Provincial Parliament, who was foully assassinated on the morning of April 7th, 1868, while returning from the Parliament buildings to his lodgings in Ottawa.

The funeral which took place on Monday, 13th, will be long remembered. The streets were covered with mourning flags and festoons of black, giving the scene a striking and funereal aspect, and those streets through which the procession was to pass were lined on either sides by soldiers, regulars and volunteers.

The summer of 1868 will be long remembered, for many are the mourners over friends and relations who fell beneath the excessive heat of July. On the 17th of that month ten persons died from its effects. The thermometer for several days ranged from 90 to 100 degrees in the shade, and great suffering was caused thereby, not only to man, but a large number of horses were fatally sunstruck while working on the streets.

On the 28th of the month a sharp shock of an earthquake was felt. It was accompanied by a grating and rumbling noise, something like a vessel slightly touching the ground; and a trembling movement caused doors and windows to vibrate with considerable violence. It lasted several seconds, but no damage was done.

On Friday, September 11th, His Lordship Bishop Fulford, the first Anglican Bishop of the Diocese of Montreal, died at his residence after a painful illness.

The winter of 1868-9 was remarkable for the great amount of snow which fell, there being in some of the streets of the city a depth of seven to nine feet.

On the 1st of February, 1869, Sir John Young arrived in the city, and the following day, at half-past ten, he proceeded to the Court-house, where he was duly sworn in as Governor-General, Hon. Mr. Justice Badgley administering the customary oath.

On Friday, the 8th of October, Prince Arthur, third son of H. M. Gracious Majesty, arrived in Montreal to join the P.C.O. Rifles here stationed, he holding a lieutenant's commission in this splendid regiment. The route of the Prince's progress from the landing at the Jacques Cartier Wharf, by Jacques Cartier-square, Notre Dame-street, Place d'Armes, Great St. James-street,

Radegonde-street, Beaver Hall, &c., to his chosen residence on Simpson-street, presented a most animated appearance. The day throughout was more than usually fine, with a bright sun, a clear sky and a lively breeze to float the flags so profusely displayed, in honour of the Royal visitor, about to become a resident of the city. The preparations for his fitting reception included the erection of several very handsome arches along the line of march.

Though expected at twelve o'clock the Prince did not arrive till two, the steamer "Magnet" having been detained at Cornwall by the fog in the morning. The large crowd of spectators lining the wharves and swarming about the vessels in the harbour was but slightly diminished even when it became generally known that a delay of two hours must take place before the Prince's arrival; and the little gatherings about the route noticeable during the morning around some favourite arch or gaily contrived festoon, continued to increase in numbers as the day advanced. At a few minutes past two o'clock the "Magnet" was seen steaming down the river above the Victoria Bridge, and soon afterwards drew up at the wharf. The Mayor, with General Windham, immediately went on board, and the General introduced His Worship to the Prince, after which Prince Arthur, the Mayor, General Windham, and Colonel Elphinstone came ashore, and entered the pavilion which had been erected on the wharf for the purpose of enabling the Prince conveniently to receive and acknowledge the address.

The Prince on entering the pavilion mounted the dais, and the Mayor read the following address:—

TO HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS ARTHUR WILLIAM
PATRICK ALBERT :

May it please your Royal Highness—

We, the Mayor, Aldermen and Citizens of the City of Montreal, most respectfully beg leave to approach your Royal Highness, and in the name and on behalf of the people of Montreal congratulate your Royal Highness upon your safe arrival, and to extend to the son of our Beloved Sovereign a most cordial welcome to our city.

The people of Montreal, upon hearing of your Royal Highness' intention to visit the city, looked forward with unmixed pleasure to that event; but they now experience increased delight in the

knowledge that your Royal Highness has been pleased to select this city as your abode for a period which they fear will only be too short.

We earnestly hope that the sojourn of your Royal Highness in Montreal may prove to be one of unalloyed happiness and satisfaction; and, on behalf of the people, we pledge ourselves that every exertion will be made to render it so.

We pray that your Royal Highness will accept the assurance of our dutiful loyalty and attachment to the person and crown of your Royal Highness' Mother, our beloved Sovereign.

WILLIAM WORKMAN, Mayor.

CHARLES GLACKMEYER, City Clerk.

City Hall, Montreal, 8th October, 1869.

After the Mayor had read the address in English, the City Clerk read it in French, presenting it at its conclusion, to His Royal Highness. The Prince handed it to his Secretary, and then proceeded to read the reply:

To the MAYOR, ALDERMEN and CITIZENS of the
City of Montreal.

Mr. Mayor and Gentlemen:—

I thank you very sincerely for the warm expressions of welcome, and the congratulations upon my safe arrival at Montreal.

Many addresses have I received as loyal as the one you have just read to me, but none to which I attach a higher value.

Other communities have seen me, but as the passing visitor of a few hours; whereas, the people of Montreal cannot consider me otherwise than as a resident, and their assurances of welcome are, therefore, all the more appreciated.

Most anxious am I to consider Montreal, for the time being, "my home," and to lose no opportunity of becoming acquainted with its institutions, its people and its commerce; and from the kindly feeling and consideration shown towards me throughout this Dominion, I feel confident that no exertions are needed on your part to render most agreeable my sojourn in this city.

That your loyalty is already well known to and duly appreciated by Her Majesty needs no further assurance. The selection of Montreal as my residence is a sufficient proof of the confidence Her Majesty places in the devotion of the citizens to her throne, her person, as well as to her family.

ARTHUR.

After the presentation of the address and the Prince's reply, the Prince, with the Mayor, General Windham and Colonel Elphinstone, then entered the carriage, and proceeded to the Prince's residence.

His Royal Highness left Montreal on Monday, the eleventh, for Ottawa, and returned during the following week; and while busily engaged in his official duties he nevertheless found time to aid many important and deserving charities by his patronage and presence.

The facilities afforded by the street railway has led to the expansion of the population towards the city limits, and even beyond them. It is difficult to mark the distinction between the city and the villages of the outlying municipalities. It is apparent that those villages must eventually form part of the city, and it would be advantageous if some preparatory arrangement were to be made for assimilating the building and sanitary laws of the municipalities to those of the city.

Whilst the enterprise of private parties is successfully employed in promoting the progress of Montreal, both as regards embellishment and educational interests, as well as the comfort and convenience of its inhabitants, the city authorities are not altogether neglectful of their duties, and a good deal has been done in the way of drainage, and other public improvements.

Nothing of importance has occurred within the past three or four years which would necessitate any historical record. The development of Montreal in its trade, resources and manufactures will be ably spoken of in the third part of this volume.

The following description of Montreal is taken from the *first City Directory ever published*. Its date is 20th October, 1819. Some very interesting statistics are given after the description.

“The houses in Montreal, which, at first sight, are mostly of a forbidding aspect to a stranger, are generally built of a stone, of an excellent quality, found near the town. The old houses are of the fashion of those found in the ancient towns of France; but such buildings as have of late been erected, are mostly of cut stone, and built in the modern style, possessing a very handsome appearance. Among the most prominent may be noticed the public edifices of the English Church, the Court-house, the Jail, which is placed in a very healthy situation, commanding a view of the Champ de Mars, and the surrounding fine open

country, the Montreal Bank, and the Mansion-House Hotel.—There are many equally handsome well finished private houses, and others daily erecting of this material. Out of the town the most elegant seats are built with it, among which will be ranked in the first class, the fashionable and beautiful mansion of Mr. Thos. Torrance, that stands on the brow of the hill, leading from St. Laurent street up to the Mountain; as are those of his brother Mr. John Torrance, and of the late Mr. William Hutchinson, and several others within the town. Until of late years bricks were very partially used for building here. They have now, however, become more usual. Several brick yards are established, where very handsome and durable bricks are manufactured, and many extensive modern brick houses have been built, which, for fashion and elegance, would not discredit the most beautiful squares in London.

At the top of the New Market, there is a monument erected of cut stone, to the memory of the immortal Nelson. The pillar, or column, which is about six feet in diameter, stands on a base or pedestal, which is about twenty feet wide at the bottom, and about 10 feet high to the foot of the pillar. The whole appears to be about 75 feet high from the ground. On the summit is a statue of Lord Nelson, standing bare headed, with a spy-glass in his hand, supported by the stump of a mast. The pedestal is square, and on three sides of it are represented the actions, or circumstances attending them, in which he obtained his most splendid victories—the Nile—Copenhagen, and Trafalgar—with an appropriate inscription on each subject. On the fourth side is an inscription, stating by whom, (the inhabitants of Montreal) and the object for which, this monument was erected. The base of the pillar is encircled with a cable, and over the monumental inscription is an alligator; the corners of the pedestal are supported by cannon, and the whole is enclosed with iron railing, outside of which four cannon are sunk in the ground as posts, to which is affixed a chain as a barrier to carriages.

There are two extensive public institutions, for the dissemination of learning—that of the College, which is called the lesser Seminary, and a public School in a building belonging to, and opposite the elder Seminary, in Notre Dame Street. The College, situate in College Street, is a very large building, with two extensive wings, plainly

fashioned, and apparently very durable. There are now about one hundred and twenty scholars receiving their education at this place; all of whom wear a blue gown, edged or seamed with white; and an Indian sash round their waists. Large gardens and a park are attached to the building, and every thing that is necessary for the convenience and comfort of its occupants. There are several small Schools, in different parts of the town, maintained principally by the gentlemen of the Seminary, and a School supported by the Ladies' Benevolent Society; which, with the private Academies, conducted in general by able teachers, form the means of education Montreal affords.

The harbour of Montreal is perhaps as safe a one as could be wished, when a vessel is once in it, but it is rather difficult of access.

There are at present about one hundred streets in Montreal, and very few of them that are not mostly built upon, or in which buildings are not daily going up—the number of houses in the town being about 2,500. The streets are in general narrow, some of them are paved with flag stones—the widest and best paved streets are Notre Dame and Saint Paul streets; improvements are daily making in this respect, and it is expected that the whole town will soon be well paved. Some of the streets are lighted at nights, and there is a watch, or foot patrol.

Montreal has lately been supplied with water through the medium of conductors, leading from a reservoir, erected expressly for the purpose on the eminence which is called the citadel hill. The water is forced into this reservoir, from the river, by means of a steam engine. This great work, undertaken by Thos. Porteous, Esq., and others, under the name of the Montreal Water Works Company, is extending into what was formerly called the Suburbs, and, in another year, every house in town may be completely furnished with that indispensable article. It is much to be wished that the promoters of this inestimable advantage will be amply rewarded. Most of the conducting pipes are of cast iron, and sunk so low in the earth, as they run through the middle of the streets, that the water cannot freeze in them—affording an additional security to the inhabitants from the dreadful ravages of fire, which at that season of the year, when the river is frozen, and, from the severity of the weather, immense

quantities of fuel is necessarily consumed, more danger is of course apprehended, and at which period it has been heretofore difficult to procure water—the greatest possible care will no doubt be taken to prevent the plugs or keys of the pipes from being covered with snow and ice, so as to render it easy to make use of them in the winter. The fire insurance companies will know how to appreciate these advantages, as the fire engines, kept in the town, were found of indifferent use in the winter, before the water works were established. There is a law in the province, by which the chimneys in Montreal are directed to be swept once a month; to attend to the execution of which law, there is an officer called the Inspector of Chimneys, appointed by the Governor.

A number of springs, or wells, in the town are found to produce very excellent drinking water, but too hard to be used for cooking, washing, &c., and there are some instances, though few, of mineral springs. If the utility of such springs, as possess medicinal qualities, was properly considered, it might induce further search for them; when it is probable, waters, having valuable properties, would be found in the neighbourhood.

The principal markets in Montreal are the Old and the New Markets; in which meat, vegetables, poultry, eggs, butter, &c., &c., are vended. There is also a fish market, and a hay market, in the latter of which wood is sold; the chief supply of this article, is, however, by rafts, which are constantly arriving at Montreal, from the upper parts of the province, while the navigation in the river is open, and which is generally sold from 10s. to 15s. a cord. Tuesdays and Fridays are called the market days; and, on which days, the habitants from the country bring large quantities of eatables to market. There is, however, a partial market on every week, or working day, when most articles may be had, but not in such abundance, or so cheap, as on the market days. Meat seldom exceeds sixpence a pound, and even that is double the price it fetched ten years ago.—An Agricultural Society is established in Montreal, who, among other things, offer handsome premiums for the improvement of cattle, and from this it is inferred, that the markets will improve in the general supply of superior meat. There are various kinds of fish, taken in the St. Lawrence, sold in the fish market, and in tolerable quantities during the summer season; and in the winter, codfish

from Boston, and places near there, are brought frozen in snow—it sells from 3d. to 6d. a pound. No place is appropriated solely for the sale of grain here; it is generally found in and near the other markets.

Montreal is not at present over-burthened with amusements—the principal public amusements are in the Assemblies and Theatre in the winter, and in promenading the Champ de Mars in the summer evenings. The Champ de Mars, which is certainly the most eligible place for the association of fashion to be found here, is a handsome piece of ground, made perfectly level, with sloping banks of grass on each side, and poplar trees around its edges—it is pleasantly situated in the rear of the Court-house, and is frequented in summer, by numbers of people, who are partial to a lounge in company with fashion. By the indulgence of the Colonel of the regiment stationed here, the company assembled are in summer time frequently amused in the evening by the music of an excellent band. The Champ de Mars is the property of government, and is the military parade ground.

Formerly this town was considerably infested with beggars, who were licensed to this calling, and wore badges to that effect; an active magistracy has at length conquered this pernicious custom, and having procured the establishment of a work-house, in which the poor are employed and supported, beggars are now confirmed vagrants, and liable to be punished as such.”

The present inhabitants of Montreal have no idea how the citizens nearly 60 years ago (1819), had to wait for their letters—here is the official time-table of the arrival and departure of the mails that year:

Post Office.—The Post Office is kept in the North wing of the Mansion House, No. 156 St. Paul street.

Post Master.—James Williams, Esq., residence Bonsecours street.

Mails.—The Mails, to and from Montreal, arrive and are sent off to their respective destinations as follows:

The Quebec mail arrives every day in the week, except Sunday and Tuesday; and is dispatched from Montreal every day, except Sunday and Friday, at four o'clock in the afternoon.

The Upper Canada mail arrives on Wednesdays

and Saturdays; and is sent off on Mondays and Thursdays at half-past ten in the forenoon.

The mail for the Ottawa, or Grand River, arrives every Friday morning; and leaves every Tuesday, at eight o'clock in the morning.

The mail for the United States, by way of Swanton, arrives on Friday mornings, and is made up on Saturday at two in the afternoon;—and that, by way of Whitehall, and to St. Johns and Chambly, arrives on Monday and Friday mornings, and is dispatched on the same days at two in the afternoon, except to Whitehall, which goes on Thursdays, at the same hour.

The mail for Halifax is made up every Monday fortnight—the periods of arrival are uncertain.

Letters for Great Britain, by way of Quebec, Halifax, or New York, are sent by the regular mails, to those places; and the postage must be paid on them to such places.

MAIL AND OTHER STAGES.

Montreal to Kingston.

Mail Stage.—Horace Dickinson, proprietor—leaves Montreal from Lyman's tavern, McGill street, every Monday and Thursday morning, at eleven o'clock, and leaves Kingston for Montreal on the same days, at the same hour.

Montreal to St. Andrews and Granville.

Stage.—Thomas Peck, proprietor—leaves Montreal from Cushing's tavern, McGill street, every Tuesday morning at eight o'clock, and arrives at St. Andrews the same day; leaves St. Andrews for Grenville next morning, and returns from St. Andrews for Montreal every Thursday morning at four o'clock.

There is a winter line of stages to Quebec and the United States, the arrangements for which are not at present made.

Could one of our old inhabitants rise out of his grave and wend his way to the wharf he would be astonished on some fine day in midsummer to see the number of steamers (ocean, lake and river), lying at the wharves. The following is interesting as showing all the steamboats in the summer of 1819, belonging to Montreal:

STEAMBOATS.

The steamboats in the St. Lawrence River, in general, run from the month of May to December.

Names.	Leave Montreal.
Caledonia,..... Capt. Reed,.....	Friday Morning.
Car of Commerce,..... do D. C. McDonnell,.....	Sunday do
Lady Sherbrooke,..... do A. McDonald,.....	Sunday do
Malsham,..... do — Raymont,.....	Thursday do
New Swiftsure,..... do W. B. Lavers,.....	Tuesday do
Quebec,..... do Wm. Hall,.....	Wednesday do
Telegraph,..... do Wm. Bush,	Tuesday do

TEAM BOAT.

A team boat passes from L'Esperance's tavern, at the foot of St. Marie's Current to Longueuil every one, two, or three hours, as the wind and weather permits.

Ferriages.—Ferry Boats pass to and from Laprairie, Longueuil, &c., to the old and new market slips, whenever they are required.

LIST OF PHYSICIANS AND SURGEONS, 1819.

It is remarkable that in all the list there is not a single French name of those of the present day :

James Abbott, Daniel Arnold, F. X. Bender, John Blackwood, Wm. Caldwell, Cyrus Fay, Henry Grassett, John B. Herigoult, George Hooper, Mr. Kenelley, R. E. Kimber, (he is inserted thus: physician, surgeon and apothecary, medical repository, 83 Notre Dame street,) Henry Leodel, Henry Munro, Robert Nelson, (the celebrated Dr. Robt. Nelson of the troubles of '37-'38,) Dr. Samuel Newcomb, Martyr Paine, Wm. Robertson, George Selby, Wm. Selby, Robert Sheldon, Andrew Smyth, Benjamin Trask. Total, 22 ; *now*, in 1875, there are 154.

LIST OF JUDGES, ATTORNEYS AND LAWYERS, A.D., 1819.

Benjamin Beaubien, Joseph Bedard, F. X. Bender, John Boston, (afterwards sheriff of Mont-

real); Louis Bourret, (clerk of the peace); John Delisle, Fred. W. Ermatinger, (sheriff); Samuel Gale, (afterwards Judge); James C. Grant, Louis Grey, magistrate; Hughes Heney, George Henshaw, Janvier Lacroix, Thomas McCord, police magistrate; Jean Marie Mondelet, police magistrate and coroner; Monk, the Hon. James, president and administrator in chief; Monk, Samuel Wentworth, prothonotary of the Court of King's Bench; Michael O'Sullivan, Antoine B. Panet, (afterwards Judge) The Hon. George Pyke, Judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, 20 St. Urbain street; (he was the father of the present deputy prothonotary). Fred. Aug. Quesnel, The Hon. James Reid, judge of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench, Panet street; Jean Roch Rolland, François Rolland, magistrate; David Ross, His Majesty's advocate general and attorney at law, 11 St. Gabriel street; N. P. Rositer; James Stuart, (afterwards Chief Justice Sir James Stuart); L. M. Viger, Wm. Walker. Total, 29 in 1819; *now*, in 1875, there are 237.

LIST OF NOTARIES, A.D., 1819.

Thomas Barron, Thomas Bedoin, J. M. Cadieux, (hence Cadieux street,) P. E. Davelny, Louis Demers, Joseph Desautels, François Dezery, Peter Gamelin, Henry Griffin, André Jobin, L. H. Latour, F. G. Lepallieur, Louis Levesque, prothonotary Court of King's Bench; Louis Joseph Papineau, (attorney at law and speaker of the Provincial Assembly, 5 Bonsecours street.) He was the celebrated Hon. L. J. Papineau in '37 and the father of our respected present prothontary.) Joseph Papineau, Charles Prevost. Total, 16 in 1819; *now*, in 1875, there are 88.

Biographical Sketches.

EDITOR'S NOTE.

As it is impossible in one Volume to give the Biographical Sketches with Photographs of all the principal citizens of Montreal, (both dead and living), the Author intends continuing the series in Vols. II. and III., to be published during the year.

SIR HUGH ALLAN

Was born at Saltcoats, in the county of Ayr, Scotland, on the 29th September, 1810. He is the second son of the late Captain Allan, who was long and favorably known as a highly popular shipmaster, trading between the Clyde and Montreal. During the thirty years he was engaged in that business, the different ships he commanded were much sought after by passengers; and many persons still living throughout the province retain to this day pleasant reminiscences of the voyages which they made across the Atlantic under his watchful care.

Sir Hugh sailed from Greenock, for Montreal, on the 12th April, 1826, in the brig *Favorite*, of which his father was then commander, and his eldest brother second officer. Arriving in Montreal he filled an engagement in the establishment of Wm. Kerr & Co. After this he travelled for some time in the United States, and re-visited Scotland, where he remained one year, and returned to Montreal.

Having decided to make it his home he entered the firm of J. Millar & Co., shipbuilders and shippers and thus had ample scope in the display of his acquired knowledge. So well did he acquit himself, that after the short period of 4 years he was admitted as a partner of the firm. In the year 1838 Mr. Millar died, and the business was thereafter conducted by Edmonstone & Allan, which firm, through various mutations of title, and vastly increased business relations, is still continued under the title of H. & A. Allan.

In 1837-'38 Sir Hugh served as Captain in the Volunteers. He is President of the Montreal Telegraph Co., has been, or is still President of the Canadian Navigation Co., The Merchants' Bank of Canada, Lake Memphremagog Navigation Co., The Mulgrave Gold Mining Co., Montreal Warehousing Co., Vermont and Canada Marble Co., besides a great number of other industries and companies. Indeed no man in the Dominion of Canada has deserved public recognition like Sir Hugh Allan, and therefore Her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen on her part acknowledged his past services by Knighting him with her own hand, and thereby proving that indomitable perseverance and continued industry will ultimately and always succeed. Not alone because Sir Hugh's name begins with the first letter of the alphabet in our biographical sketches does he appear the first, but because he *is* the *first* in commerce and the *first* and *greatest* in developing the resources of Canada, and especially increasing the wealth of its metropolitan city, Montreal.

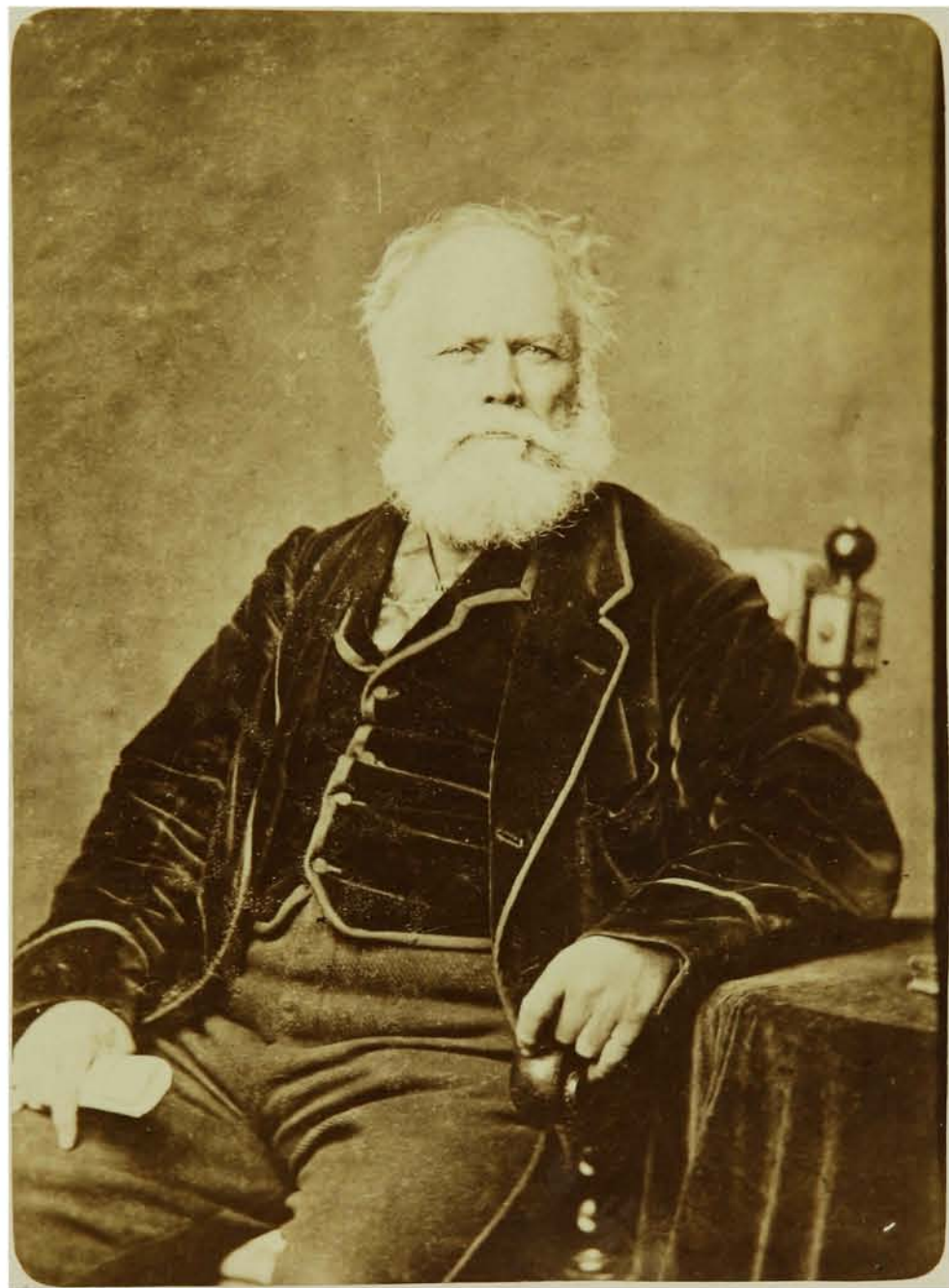
ANDREW ALLAN

The brother of Sir Hugh, and the third of the four sons of the late Capt. A. Allan, was also born at Saltcoats, Ayrshire, Scotland, on the 1st December, 1822. On completing his education he came to Montreal, and entered into business in the firms with which his elder brother was connected, and he continued throughout to be an energetic and industrious supporter of all the commercial enterprises in which Sir Hugh has been engaged. He married a daughter of the late Mr. John Smith, a well-known merchant of Montreal, and is President or Vice-President of many of our most enterprising companies, ever ready to lend his hand and means to the advancement of Montreal and everything connected with its development.

We feel pleasure in appending the following record from a Liverpool paper of the Allan Line of Steamers, as an honor to these gentlemen and to Montreal itself:

"As an instance of the great development of the Canadian trade, we may remark that up to the year 1840 about a dozen sailing vessels of from 400 to 500 tons register were sufficient to conduct all the trade that then existed. Now the Allan Company alone possesses twenty-one first-class steamers, with a gross tonnage of 56,000 tons, the bulk of which are engaged in the Canadian trade. From the year 1840 to 1850 the sailing fleet of the Allan Company was increased according to the advance of the Canadian trade, the requirements of which were attentively watched by the late Mr. Bryce Allan, Mr. Alexander Allan, Mr. Andrew Allan, and Mr. Hugh Allan (now Sir Hugh Allan). Nearly all the captains in the service have been, literally speaking, born in it, and consequently have a thorough knowledge of the trade.

Towards 1850 the various Provinces now forming the Canadian Dominion awoke from a long lethargy, and, no doubt, inspired by what was passing in the United States, determined to enter with earnestness into the struggle for recognition as a power in the world. The leading men of Canada, the major portion of whom were Scotch either by birth or descent, began to turn their minds to the opening up of the country by railways, canals, and the establishment of a more regular and rapid communication with the mother country. The enormous stream of emigration which was then flowing from the old to the new world attracted their attention, and to some extent, naturally aroused their jealousy. They were not the men to rest quietly on their oars without making any attempt to discover whether there were not hundreds and thousands of Englishmen, Irishmen, and Scotchmen who, while they were desirous to emigrate, looked with more favor





on the United States than Canada. It was, therefore, against many and difficult obstacles that Messrs. Allan established a line of steamships to promote and accommodate the growing trade between Great Britain and the Dominion of Canada, and also for the purpose of carrying the mails. At this period the sailing fleet of the Allan Company numbered fifteen vessels; but in the year 1853 two fine iron screw steamships were added to the fleet. These were the Indian and the Canadian, of 1,500 tons register and 250 nominal horse-power each. These vessels were intended to trade regularly between Liverpool and Quebec and Montreal. In the beginning of 1857, the fleet having been increased by the steamers North American and Anglo-Saxon, the Allan Company entered into arrangements with the Canadian Government for a fortnightly service of mail steamers between Liverpool and Quebec in the summer, and Portland (Maine) in the winter months; and since that date the Company has carried the Canadian mails under contract with the Government of Canada. In 1859, however, the original contract was extended to a weekly instead of a fortnightly sailing, which continues up to the present date—the steamers leaving Liverpool every Thursday, calling at Merville on the following day for the supplementary British mails. In addition to this service, the Allan Company a few years ago entered into a fresh contract with the Canadian Government for the carriage of the mails between Liverpool and Halifax, Nova Scotia; and St. John's, Newfoundland. In 1859 the trade between Liverpool and Canada had so far increased that the Messrs. Allan were obliged to add four new steamers to their fleet; and from that year up to the present time their line of steamships has increased until it stands at its present strength. In connection with the construction of their steamers we may state that Messrs. Allan were the first company to adopt the spar or flush deck to their steamers, and in doing this they were opposed strongly by the Board of Trade, who would not allow them any concession in the way of measurement for harbor dues, &c., and thus put them at the great disadvantage of placing superior ships at an extra cost upon the transatlantic line of traffic, without the slightest recognition of the circumstances in their favor. But when the unfortunate London went down in the Bay of Biscay the death-knell of the open-deck system was tolled, and the Board of Trade itself was literally "pooped," and it was compelled by the inexorable logic of facts to take cognizance of the value of Messrs. Allan's improvement by making over to them the necessary concessions in the way of a reduction of measurement. Now, with but few exceptions, all the recently constructed steamers employed in the Atlantic trade have the spar deck, than which nothing conduces more to the safety and comfort

of the passengers—as, even in the heaviest weather, a vessel with a spar deck is, as a rule, dry. The Hibernian, which was constructed in 1861, was the first "covered-in" vessel of the Allan fleet.

We may state that during the Crimean war two of Messrs. Allan's steamers, viz., the Indian and Canadian, were employed in the transport service, in conveying British troops from Portsmouth, and French troops from Marseilles; whilst last year the Sarmatian and the Manitoban were employed in a similar service in connection with the Ashantee campaign.

The Company have now in course of completion in the yard of Messrs. Robert Steele & Co., of Greenock, the Sardinian, the largest vessel of their fleet. She is 4,200 tons burden, 675 nominal horse-power, and will be commanded by Captain J. E. Dutton.

The following is a list of the steamers belonging to the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company:—

Ships.	Tons.
Sardinian.....	4,200
Circassian.....	3,211
Scandinavian.....	2,840
Moravian.....	3,400
Hibernian.....	2,752
Nova Scotian.....	3,305
Manitoban.....	2,395
Austrian.....	2,458
Phœnician.....	2,356
Acadian.....	1,500
Polynesian.....	3,985
Sarmatian.....	3,647
Prussian.....	2,794
Peruvian.....	3,270
Caspian.....	2,728
Canadian.....	2,401
Waldensian.....	2,456
Nestorian.....	2,466
Corinthian.....	1,517
St. Patrick.....	1,500
Newfoundland.....	1,900

The following is a list of the Allan line of iron sailing ships:—

Ships.	Net register tonnage.
Strathearn.....	1,704
Strathblane.....	1,363
Ravenscrag.....	1,229
City of Montreal.....	1,187
Pomona.....	1,097
Chippewa.....	1,096
Eumenides.....	1,095
Cairngorm.....	1,016
Abeona.....	980
Glenbervie.....	799
Gleniffer.....	790
Medora.....	781
Cherokee.....	652
Total.....	13,789

Making a total tonnage of somewhere about 70,000 tons.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

The first church of this name in Montreal was commenced in 1805 and finished in 1807, and cost £1500. It was a plain and substantial building in St. Peter street, comfortably fitted up, built of stone, 70 feet by 51, and capable of holding with ease 760 persons. In 1816, at an additional expense of £400, galleries were erected. One feature in this church at its commencement, and in the early age of its existence, was that it had a fine Theological Library for the use of the congregation.

The congregation was formed in the year 1804, and assembled for worship in a large private room under the pastoral care of the Rev. Robert Easton, who continued to be the clergyman till 1824, when, in consequence of ill-health and the infirmities of old age, he resigned the charge, his declining days being made comfortable by a liberal allowance from the Church.

The Rev. John Burns succeeded Mr. Easton, and the congregation became closely and indissolubly connected with the CHURCH OF SCOTLAND.

Some of the members being Americans, and not satisfied with this decisive step, withdrew from the church and built a separate place of worship, known as the American Presbyterian Church. Mr. Burns continued minister of St. Andrew's Church for some years, when he resigned on succeeding to some landed property, and returned home in 1823 to Scotland. He was succeeded by the Rev. Alexander Mathieson from Dunbarton, who, arriving in Montreal, was inducted on the 24th December, 1823. He continued the pastor of the Church for the long space of 47 years, becoming in reality the Father of the Church of Scotland in Canada. In the latter part of his life, several assistants were appointed, the last, the Rev. Andrew Paton, now of Penpont, Dumfriesshire, Scotland, being for several years assistant and successor.

The congregation of St. Andrew's in the year 1850 determined to build a new church, and agreeing upon the present site on Beaver Hall Hill, they built the existing St. Andrew's, one of the prettiest and most chaste and classic buildings in the Dominion. The present church is after the plan

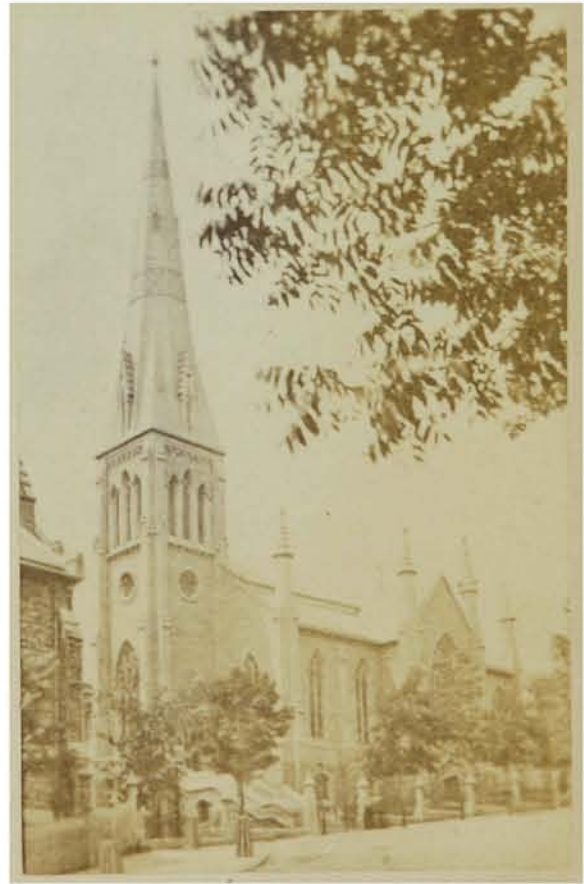
of the Cathedral of Salisbury, and its spire is perhaps the most perfect and symmetrical in Canada.

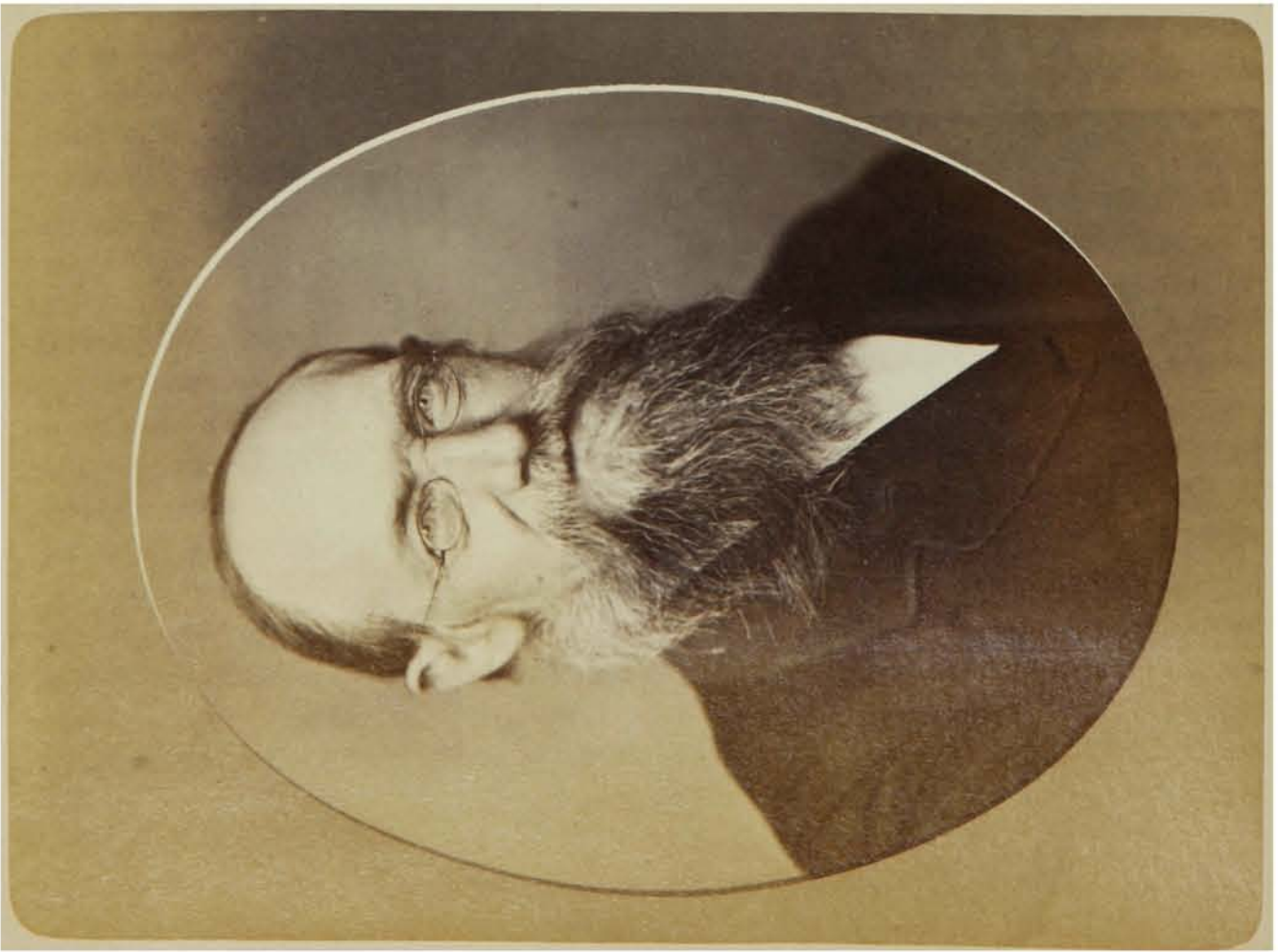
The church and its beautiful spire were unfortunately almost totally burned in 1869; but, by the great liberality of the congregation, they have been fully rebuilt and many improvements made to the church so that it may now be considered the "*Representative Church*" of Scotland in the City of Montreal. It is frequently called the Scottish Cathedral, and its service is acknowledged to be the most beautiful of any Scottish Church.

The Rev. Gavin Lang, M.A., is at present the incumbent of St. Andrew's, one of the best orators of the establishment. He has exerted a great influence in the city as well as the Presbytery and Synod. Mr. Lang came from Scotland in November, 1870, having been offered the charge by a committee composed of the late Rev. Dr. Norman McLeod, Rev. Dr. J. R. McDuff, and James A. Campbell, Esq., LL.D., Yr., of Stracatho, to whom was delegated by the congregation in Montreal the selection of a clergyman. Mr. Lang, who is an alumnus of the University of Glasgow, was for five years minister of the parish of Fyvie, Aberdeenshire, one of the largest and most important charges in the north of Scotland, and became subsequently minister of the parish of Glasford, Lanarkshire, of which parish his father, of the same name, had been incumbent before him for nearly 40 years, and in the manse of which he himself was born.

The son of a clergyman, he has two brothers in prominent charges in the Church of Scotland, one being the Rev. Dr. J. Marshall Lang of the Barony Parish, Glasgow, and the other, Rev. James P. Lang, one of the Government chaplains in Madras, India.

We have much pleasure in placing St. Andrew's Church and its popular and talented incumbent on view in this History of Montreal: the latter as a well-known citizen, the former as the principal church, and the finest in connection with the dear old Kirk of Scotland in Canada, the congregation of which is the largest and the wealthiest in the Dominion.





CHARLES ALEXANDER, J.P., M.P.P.

The parents of the subject of this sketch resided in Scotland, his father being from Dundee, and his mother from Arbroath. Mr. Alexander was born in Dundee on the 13th June, 1816, and was educated in that city. In 1838 he married, and came to Montreal with his wife and one son in 1843, where he has ever since resided, and where by strict business habits he has acquired an independency. He has been one of the most prominent members of the City Council for the period of 11 years as the representative of the West ward, and on every occasion was elected by acclamation. In the Council he was first elected chairman of the Health Committee and afterwards chairman of the Finance Committee, until his resignation a short time ago. He is the president of the Protestant Institution for Deaf Mutes, and also of Shaftesbury Hall, (The Boy's Home,) a photograph of which accompanies Mr. Alexander's on the opposite page. This Institution, originating in the large benevolence of the subject of this sketch, is doing much good among the poor news boys and others of that class for which it was built and almost entirely endowed by Mr. Alexander. He has ever taken deep interest in the poor and friendless, first in his native land, then in this city, and was among the first to act with those who instituted the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge for friendless and houseless old people, and has been chairman of the Board of Relief of that Institution for a number of years. He is also vice-president of the Montreal General Hospital, of which he was for several years the treasurer, and is one of the directors of the Congregational College of British North America. He was first returned to Parliament for his present seat (Montreal Centre) by acclamation on the 6th February, 1874, on the resignation of the sitting member, the Hon. L. Holton. His return by acclamation was largely owing to the liberal spirit he has always shown towards his Roman Catholic fellow-citizens. Mr. Alexander has always been most anxious for the amelioration of the poor and unfortunate of Montreal. In connection with Abbé Ramsay he was instrumental in carrying through the Local and Dominion Parliaments the act entitled "The Reformatory and Industrial School Act," and also in conjunction with Rev. Father Huberdeau, "The female Reformatory Act," which has resulted in

the erection of the Female Central Prison on Fullum street, now building, and where unfortunate women will be classified, and steps taken of a Christian kind to reform them. The business of the firm is carried on by his sons in Notre Dame street and St. Catherine street.

THE BOYS' HOME.

The establishment of the "Boys' Home" sprung from a desire to meet a long-felt want in Montreal, which had all kinds of charities but none to provide a place of comfort for poor, homeless boys where they could spend even one night in comfort, having kind attention at their meals, good lodgings, and Christian influences, and watched over by an experienced superintendent; and for this privilege paying a small fee, just sufficient to encourage in them an independent spirit of providing for themselves.

Mr. Chas. Alexander, in order to carry out this effort, at a meeting of a few friends purposed to bear the cost of the building and a balance due on the ground on which before had been an infant school established by an association of gentlemen, of whom one was John Dougall, Esq., now of New York, and Wm. Macdougall, Esq., of this city. James Baylis, Esq., guaranteed to pay this balance, amounting to something over £300. The building was erected with accommodation for forty to fifty boys, with every convenience for comfort.

From influences which we need not mention here the mighty effort did not succeed as the managers desired, as the boys had to attend morning and evening prayer. At the present time they keep a number of friendless lads as boarders, at a small weekly allowance, who are learning various trades. They are thus being put in a right way of, in the future, carving out for themselves an honest means of subsistence and of making their way in the world. We need not say how highly important is an effort of this kind, and only trust that it will always be sustained and encouraged by the good and generous people of Montreal as being one of the missing links among our city charities.

C. ARCHAMBAULT

Was born at St. Vincent de Paul, Island Jesus, on the 19th October, 1832. He was educated at the Seminary of Ste. Thérèse, and having passed through his curriculum with great success, made, on account of his proficiency, two years study into one, and received prizes for both. He was admitted to the study of the law in 1851, and studied with Mr. S. Robinson in Ste. Thérèse, and the remainder of his time with Messrs. Lafrenaye and Papin. He was admitted to practice his profession in 1855, and successively was in partnership with Messrs. Duhamel, Bourgeau and Joseph Papin, and at the time of his lamented and terrible death with his brother Mr. F. X. Archambault, the present well-known lawyer of that name, and who is one of the Counsel of the Bar for the District of Montreal. He made a conspicuous mark in his profession, and acquired the reputation of a first-class orator. He was elected to the City Council in 1864 for the East ward. We will cut from the papers of the day the account of his awful death, which caused quite a sensation then, as Mr. Archambault was universally beloved and was one of the handsomest men of Montreal, "le beau Canadien," as he was called, and cut off as he was in the vigor of manhood and in the prospect of health, wealth and happiness. The following is extracted from the *Minerve*. The accident of the explosion of the magnificent steamer "St. John" happened on the 29th October, 1865, just about 10 years ago, when Mr. Archambault, his young wife and little girl were all killed.

"La famille Archambault passa la journée de samedi, à Albany, et y prit le même soir le vapeur "St. John," pour se rendre à New York.

On pense généralement que la famille était encore dans la chambre lorsque l'explosion a eu lieu. Nos dépêches nous apprennent que Madame Archambault et sa petite fille sont mortes instantanément; M. Archambault aurait survécu plusieurs heures.

M. Archambault, avocat de talents, et jeune encore, avait un bel avenir que cette horrible catastrophe est venue briser; ses belles qualités lui, avaient fait un nombreux cercle d'amis profondément désolés de cette fin tragique. Le défunt occupait une position avantageuse parmi ses concitoyens, et, comme conseiller de ville, jouissait d'une juste popularité."

From *L'Ordre* we also find that, when the bodies arrived at the Bonaventure station, "Une foule de 250 ou 300 personnes, dans laquelle on remarquait le Maire, l'hon M. Dorion, l'élite du Barreau et de la Corporation attendait, la tristesse sur la figure, et la sympathie dans le cœur l'arrivée des chers défunts; cette réunion tout-à-fait spontanée attestait le degré de véritable estimé dont jouissaient M. Cyrille Archambault et sa jeune compagne."

Mr. F. X. ARCHAMBAULT, his brother, and whose portrait is opposite, was born at St. Vincent de Paul. He also studied at St. Thérèse. Was admitted to the Bar in the year 1836, and has ever since enjoyed a large practice. He is at present in co-partnership with the grandson of the celebrated Col. DeSalaberry of Chateauguay renown.





NAPOLEON AUBIN.

est né en 1812, à Chesnes, près de Genève, dans la Suisse Française, pays des raisonneurs par excellence, bien jeune à 17 ans, croyons-nous, il vint vers 1829, à New York d'où après un court séjour il passa au Canada qu'il n'a point quitté depuis si ce n'est pour faire plusieurs voyages aux États-Unis à propos du gaz qui porte son nom et qui est maintenant employé dans beaucoup de localités, surtout chez nos voisins. Il peut donc être regardé à bon droit, comme un vrai Canadien-Français.

M. Aubin est un talent pour dire Universel Littérature, politique, philosophie, mathématiques, chimie et mécanique. Il a rédigé successivement le *Fantastique le Castor*, le *Canadien*, le *Canadien Indépendant*, la *Tribune*, le *Pays* et le *National*.

Il fut l'un des plus ardents admirateurs de Papi-neau dont il eut aussi l'honneur d'être l'amie sincère et constant. M. Aubin et son journal furent intimement liés aux événements de l'insurrection de 1837

et aux luttes politiques produites par l'union des deux Canadas.

Il fut nommé secrétaire de la fameuse association de la Réforme et du Progrès fondé à Québec en 1847.

Il fut l'un des fondateurs de la "Société Saint Jean-Baptiste de Québec. En 1869 l'Institut Canadien de Montréal le nomma son président.

Lorsque le *Tribune* cessa de paraître M. Aubin s'en fut résider à Belœil où il vécut retiré de la politique active.

Quelques années plus tard M. Aubin fut chargé de la rédaction du *Pays* qu'il maintient avec une rare habileté et un talent de polémique de première force.

Au jourd'hui M. Aubin demeure à Montréal. Quoique sur l'âge, il conserve, néanmoins toute la vivacité de la jeunesse. Vieux de corps, mais alerte d'esprit, il pourrait encore tenir la plume et lutter avec avantage contre les plus rudes jouteurs de la presse.

ELKANAH BILLINGS, F.R.G.S.

Mr. Billings is one of the most talented paleontologists that Canada possesses, whose name has for years been associated with the Geological Survey of Canada. He is an Ottawaite, having been born in the township of Gloucester, on the Ottawa, on the 5th of May, 1820. His father's family came originally from Wales, and settled in the New England States. His father was born in Massachusetts during the war of the revolution, shortly after which his grandfather came to Canada, and settled near Brockville.

Mr. Billings pursued his studies partly at Ottawa city and partly at Potsdam, N.Y. He entered the Law Society of Upper Canada as a student-at-law in Trinity term, 1840; and studied at different offices, in Ottawa and Toronto. At the latter place he completed his probationary studies, and was called to the bar in 1845. He practiced in Ottawa city and the adjoining county of Renfrew until June, 1856, when he was appointed palætiologist of the Geological Survey of Canada. He was elected a fellow of the Royal Geological Society of London in February, 1858.

While residing at Ottawa city Mr. Billings made a large and valuable collection of the fossils

which abound in the rocks of the neighborhood. By studying these, he made himself well acquainted with the palætiology of the Silurian rocks of Canada. His first papers were published in the *Ottawa Citizen* newspaper, and in the *Canadian Journal* of Toronto; the latter the organ of the Canadian Institute, and a most valuable publication. In February, 1856, Mr. Billings published the first number of the *Canadian Naturalist*, a periodical devoted to scientific objects, which proved extremely successful. The first volume was edited by Mr. Billings. He also took an active part in the compiling and issuing of the *Canadian Journal* and of *Silliman's Journal*. In 1863 he obtained a medal of honor at the Universal Exhibition of London, and in 1867 the Historical Society of Montreal conferred on him the same honor. Perhaps there is no man who has written so much as Mr. Billings on a vast variety of subjects connected with his profession. It would be impossible here to enumerate them. He is thus spoken of in *Littérature Canadienne*: "Mr. Billings est au dire des savants, la plus haute autorité de la puissance en fait de paléontologie" He is still busily engaged in his erudite and deep profession.

STANLEY CLARK BAGG, J.P.

During the latter part of the last century one of the members of this family, who had married a daughter of the old English house of Stanley, came to settle in America, and was the paternal grandfather of the subject of the present memoir.

The ancient family of Bagg can claim descent from the distinguished race of Normans, or Norsemen, and the first ancestor of whom any authentic record is preserved came over from the ice-bound shores of Sweden in the time of Hardicanute, about A.D. 1040, and settled in England, where a branch of the family still exists.

The coat of arms of the Bagg family of Plymouth was granted in 1607. Shield: Paley and bendy of six counter-charged ar. and gu. on a chef-or; three cinque-foils az. Crest: a cinque-foil az., between two wings endorsed the dexter gu., the other ar. The motto "Remember" is an expression under which great mysteries were supposed to be concealed, it being the last word uttered by King Charles, the martyr, in 1649.

Stanley Clark Bagg was born in Montreal, A.D. 1820. He received his education at some of the principal city academies, and at McGill College. In 1842, he was admitted to the notarial profession; but, after practising successfully for some years, was induced to relinquish it, as he wished to give his personal supervision to the management of his estates, being at the time (after the seigneurs of St. Sulpice) the largest landed proprietor on the island of Montreal, having inherited his extensive properties in that city, as well as a Freehold estate in England, from his grandfather, the late John Clark. In 1844 Mr. Bagg married the eldest daughter of the late Robt. Mitcheson, of Monteith House, Philadelphia, a native of Durham, England.

As early as the Rebellion of 1838, Mr. Bagg's ever thorough loyalty to the Crown was evinced, when he volunteered as ensign, and was at St. Eustache, subsequently rising in the service to the rank of a captain of cavalry.

He was also an honorary member of the Montreal Field Battery of Artillery and the Hochelaga Light Infantry; but in 1859, by his own request, was placed on the unattached list with a view to future service in the Active force.

He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Justices for Montreal in 1859, and for a time performed judicial duties. In January, 1865, a large deputation, consisting of seven representatives, from each ward in the city, waited on him to solicit his acceptance of the position of Mayor, which he declined. He also invariably refused to participate in politics, or to accept a seat in Parliament; but took great interest in the benevolent, literary, and scientific societies of Montreal; having been one of the founders of the Numismatic and Antiquarian Society, in which he continued to take

great interest until the time of his death, and of which he was President.

When the publication of the journal was first suggested, he entered most heartily into the project, and was unanimously placed upon the editorial staff; and a more pleasant and genial companion in editorial labors could not have been selected.

The local press was largely indebted to his pen, and many of our readers are acquainted with Mr. Bagg's Numismatic and Archæological Treatises; but we cannot refrain from giving the titles of some of his most able productions, which have all been warmly noticed by the press of England and America: 1. "Notes on Coins." 2. "Coins and Medals as aids to the Study and Verification of Holy Writ." 3. "A Chronological Numismatic Compendium of the Twelve Cæsars, &c." 4. "Archæologia Americana." 5. "Canadian Archæology." 6. "Tadoussac." 7. "The Antiquities and Legends of Durham." He was also one of the founders and the first president of the English Workingmen's Benefit Society," which has been of incalculable value to the families of the hundreds of members who were induced to join through his instrumentality and patronage. In addition to the societies just named, Mr. Bagg belonged to other literary, scientific, national, religious, and charitable associations, being Life Governor of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, Vice-President of the Montreal Dispensary, and a Life Member of the following societies: The Cathedral Young Men's Christian Association, the British Association for the Advancement of Science, the Numismatic Societies of London and Philadelphia, the Natural History Society of Montreal, the Horticultural and Agricultural Society, the Mechanics' Institute, and a corresponding member of the State Historical Society of Wisconsin, U.S.

Surrounded by all the members of his family, except his only son, who was absent in Europe, and by clergy and friends, he died on the 8th of August, 1873, at his residence, Fairmount Villa, Sherbrooke street. The funeral was attended by a very large number of citizens.

We are glad to append here what is recorded of Mr. Bagg in the "Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne," printed in 1874. "M. Bagg a rendu, comme on le voit, de grands services à la science en Canada. Les connaissances géologiques de notre sol ne font que commencer à percer; c'est une étude neuve encore pour nous. Nous ne pouvons que gagner en étudiant des couches de notre terrain et la composition de nos terres.

"Les travaux de Logan, Dawson, Hunt, Billings, Bagg, et de quelques autres encore, ont d'éblayé en partie la route, mais le champ qui nous est ouvert est encore vaste et spacieux; entrons y courageusement, et bientôt la géologie et l'archéologie seront en Canada sur le même pied que l'histoire."





WILLIAM CRAIG BAYNES.

Was born in Quebec in 1809, and went home with his parents in 1815; he was the eldest of five sons, three of whom entered the army. He was educated for the civil service of the Honorable East India Company, to which he received his appointment, and went to Heylebury College; he was a contemporary there with Sir Thomas Lawrence, the late Governor General of India. On the death of his father he gave up his appointment, and shortly after entered Trinity College, Cambridge, taking his Bachelor of Arts degree in 1836, passing through the Divinity School with a view to ordination. In 1839 he was summoned to take his Master's degree, but conscientiously declining the oath of conformity the degree was refused. Having married in 1841 a daughter of Dr. Augustus Harvey, of Cole Park in the county of Wilts; in 1843 he came to Canada, and settled on the lands purchased by his father in 1809, and having arrived proceeded to Kingsey where he farmed extensively for twelve years, and assisted materially in the introduction of improved breeds of cattle into the neighboring districts. In 1856, on the Secretaryship of the Royal Institution for Advancement of Learning being vacant, and being solicited by his friends to apply, the appointment was conferred upon him in May of that year, and he has held the appointment to the present; and while ardently desiring the progress of the estate and welfare of the university, he secured at the same time a material end he had in view, viz., the education of his four sons—all of whom took their degrees in one or other of the Faculties; being trained at the High School and graduating at McGill University.

The connection of this family in Canada is as far back as the early part of this century. Major General Baynes was born in the year 1771, and was trained at the military academy at Marlow. He was the eldest of five sons; the four younger were all educated at Woolwich academy, where their uncle, the late General Sir John McLeod, was Adjutant-General, who married Lady Emily Kerr, daughter of the Marquis of Lothian, whose eldest son was Lieutenant Colonel of the 42nd Highlanders, and fell leading the forlorn Hope at the capture of Badajos; they entered the Royal Artillery and served in the Peninsular war; two of them were in the battle of Waterloo. The subject of the present memoir received his commission in 1783, and after serving at Gibraltar and the West Indies he became aide-de-camp to Major General Sir James Henry Craig, K.C.B., in 1784. He was with Sir James at the taking of the Cape of Good Hope in 1795, and also at the capture of

a Dutch Force in Saldanka Bay in 1796, and obtained his majority in 76th foot; he proceeded with Sir James to India, where he served through the whole of that General's active service. Here he married Anne Francis, the only child of William Cator, of the Honorable East India Company's Civil Service, who fell in the action of the Kent, East Indiaman captured by French privateers in 1800. On returning to England, in 1803, he was appointed Lieut.-Colonel of the 5th Foot, and in 1805 joined the expedition at Portsmouth under Sir James Craig, who again wishing his services as his first aide-de-camp he was placed on half pay and served with Sir James at Gibraltar, Malta, Naples and Sicily until 1806 when the expedition returned to England. For a long time there had been serious misunderstanding with the Cabinet at Washington, and war was considered imminent with the United States; the English Government, therefore, felt it was necessary to set the Canadas in defence. Upon the urgent solicitations of the Government Sir James Craig, whose health was then considerably impaired, at the time consented to come out as the Governor-General, with the nomination of the two kings appointment of Adjutant-General and Quarter Master General of British North America; to the Adjutant Generalship Colonel Baynes was appointed, and Colonel, afterwards Lieut. General Sir James Kemp, G.C.B., to the Quarter Master Generalship. They arrived in 1807, and took active measures to carry out the end in view—one of them was the strategical road, known as the present Craig's road, that passes through the Eastern Townships, then the only communication between Quebec and that district. The expenses of this undertaking were met by the sale of lands in the townships, and the subject of this memoir purchased a considerable tract in the Township of Kingsey. On the raising of the Glengarry Fencibles the Colonelship was given to the Adjutant-General. Sir James's health failing him rapidly, he begged to be recalled, and was succeeded by Lieutenant General Sir George Prevost, Baronet. Colonel Kemp had previously returned to England and joined the Duke of Wellington, but the Adjutant General remained and was actively engaged through the war of 1812: among other engagements he led the troops at the taking of Sacket's Harbour. On Sir Gordon Drummond succeeding Sir George Prevost, General Baynes, being earnestly pressed to attend the trial of Sir George Prevost, returned to England, and peace being shortly after declared his military services closed. The General died in 1829.

ALDIS BERNARD, L.D.S.

The subject of this sketch was born on the beautiful banks of Memphremagog, Province of Quebec—consequently Dr. Bernard is a Canadian by birth, although when quite a child he was taken to the United States. There he obtained all that could be acquired in dentistry. He practiced about 10 years in the Southern States, and in 1840 came North on account of his health. Previous to his leaving the South he had married a lady of Maryland. He spent a short time at Niagara and other parts of Ontario, but in 1841 came to Montreal, where he has ever since lived. There were only three dentists in Montreal then, the names of whom few of the present generation have ever heard of. The three dentists were called Spooner, Logan and Scripture. In 1844, when Montreal was the seat of government, Dr. Bernard endeavored to improve the condition of his profession by legislation, but the burning of the Parliament House with the Act containing the improved clauses, put an end to his attempts at that time. He, however, persisted in his efforts, and being strongly aided by the dentists of Montreal and Quebec, finally succeeded in obtaining an Act of Incorporation which has greatly elevated the standard of ability in his profession and made it honorable and useful. He was appointed the first president under the provisions of the Act, and, having from time to time been re-elected by the Association, still holds that office. This year a heavy bereavement fell upon him in the death of his beloved wife and only child.

He has always been and is still an active member of the city and its council. In 1858 he was elected city councillor for the Centre ward, and has almost always since represented that ward. Among other public matters in which he has taken a most active part and interest, he has been president of the Mechanics Institute, one of the

founders of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, an honorary member and dental licentiate of Ontario, and also of the Ontario Dental Society. He has been successively chairman of the Finance Committee, of the Police, and of the new City Hall. He is the author or the chief promoter of many of the most beneficial by-laws of Montreal, such as City Passenger, Sunday Liquor, Milk Inspection and Tree Planting by-laws. Perhaps no man in Montreal has done more in the Council than Dr. Bernard.

On the 23rd of June, 1873, he was unanimously elected to the highest office in the city on the death of Mayor Cassidy, and next year, 1874, in opposition to five other candidates, he was again almost unanimously re-elected mayor. During his term of office the Mountain park has been acquired by the city, also the Dominion square, the old Protestant burying ground, Quebec gate barracks, St. Helen's Island and Logan's farm for public purposes. The new City Hall has been begun, and many other essential and recognized improvements in the Montreal City Charter, Water Works, sanitary and other matters. He has been asked to stand for the Legislature several times, and has always refused.

Dr. Bernard is a harbor commissioner, a director of the Northern Colonization Railway, a justice of the Peace, one of the license commissioners by Act of Parliament, and holds the rank of P.G.M. in Masonry. In politics he is a Liberal, in religion a Wesleyan. He married again in 1851, and has a family of five sons and two daughters. His eldest son died very suddenly a few weeks ago, a fine, intelligent and promising lad.

We are glad to record this short biographical sketch of a self-made man as an incentive to the young men of Montreal of the present generation.





PIERRE BEAUBIEN, M.D.

One of our oldest and most respected physicians. He was born at La Baie du Febvre, and educated at the College of Nicolet. After finishing his studies he went to Paris, and graduated in the University there. Returning to Montreal, he established a flourishing and lucrative practice. He married Justine, daughter of the late Hon. C. E. Casgrain, seigneur de la Rivière Ouelle. One son is a priest, another the present member for Hochelaga County, and a daughter a nun. He represented the City of Montreal from 1841 to 1844, and again had the honor of being elected for the County of Chambly from 1848 to 1851 in the Canadian Assem-

bly. Since then he has attended to the onerous duties of his profession, and has been the visiting and consulting physician to the Hotel Dieu and the Montreal Gaol for a long period of years. He is now the patron and dean of the French School of Medicine in Montreal in connection with the Victoria College, Ontario. Though frail somewhat, on account of age, the venerable doctor is still daily seen doing his rounds of duty, and the writer, the author of this book, for the past ten years has often, as chaplain to the Montreal Gaol, seen instances of his assiduity and energy.

LOUIS BEAUBIEN, M.P.P.

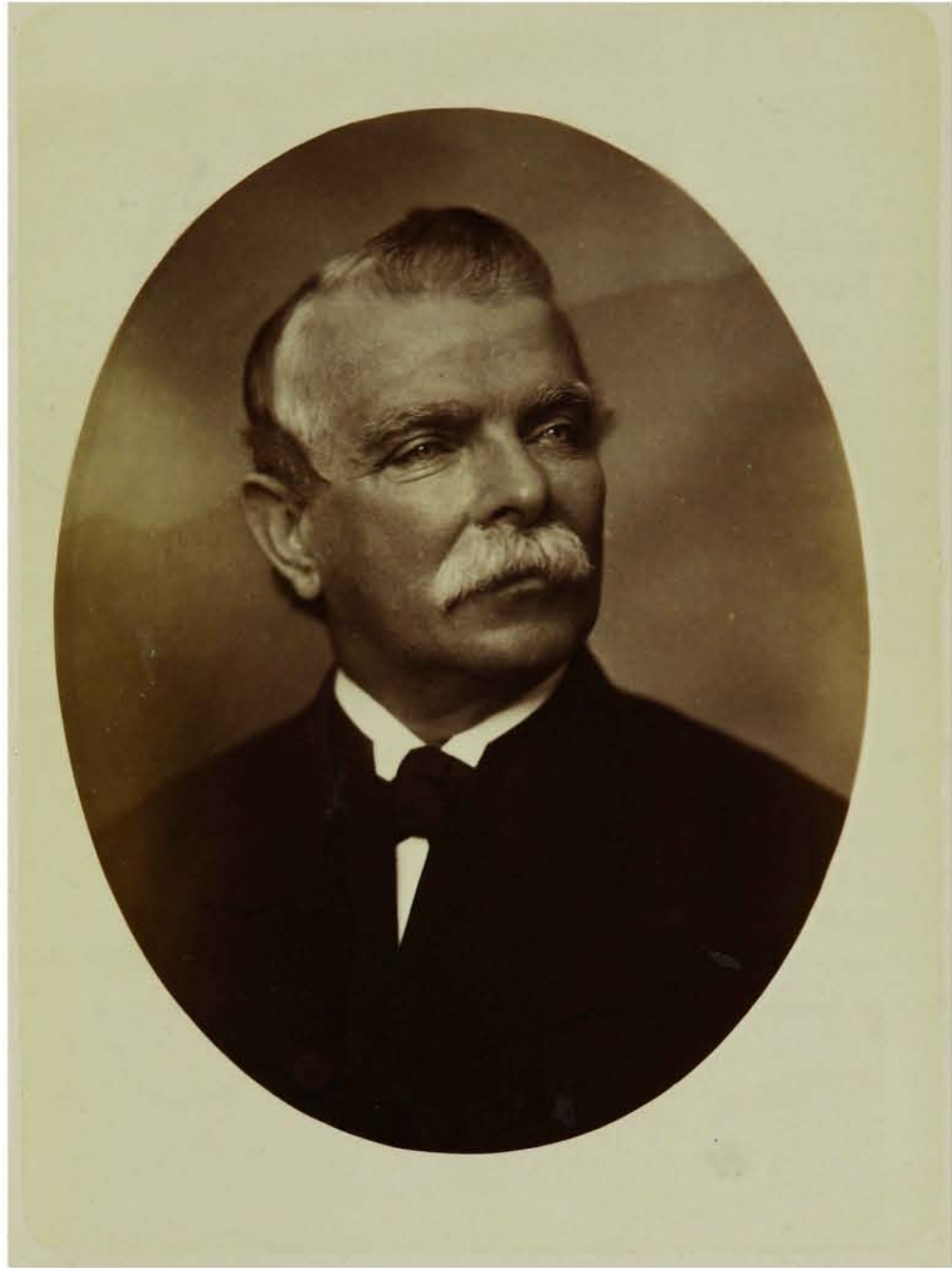
Is the son of Pierre Beaubien, Esq., M.D., and descended from Trottier de Beaubien, who came to this country from France in 1650. He was born in Montreal, 27th July, 1837, and educated at the College of St. Sulpice. In 1864 he married Suzanne Lauretta, the daughter of the Hon. Mr. Justice Stuart of Quebec. He is a member of the Agricultural Council of Quebec and president of the Hochelaga Agricultural Society. He is also vice-

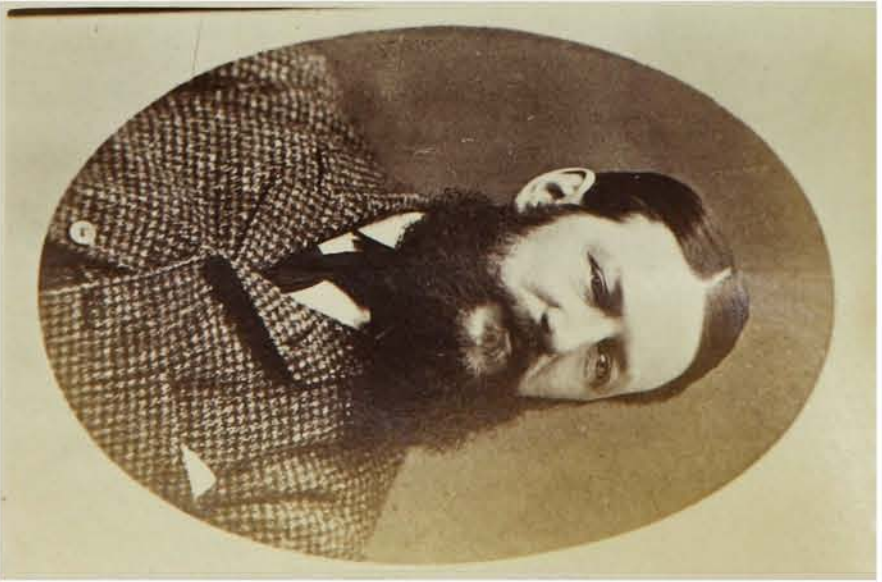
president of the Northern Colonization Railway Company. He represented Hochelaga in the House of Commons from the general elections in 1872 to those of 1874, when he retired from the House of Commons in order to confine himself to the Assembly. He was first returned to the Assembly at the general elections 1867, and has ever since continued the member for the county.

JACQUES OLIVIER BUREAU, N.P.

The family of Senator Bureau came originally from Normandy, France. He is the son of Jacques Bureau, Esq., a merchant of Three Rivers, and was born there on the 6th February, 1820. He passed with distinction through the various classes of Nicolet College, and early began life for himself, being admitted as a Notary Public of Lower Canada in 1843. In 1844 he married Mdle. Hélène St. Pierre, who died in 1852, and afterwards in 1868 again married, his partner being Madame J. H. Terroux. In the Canadian Assembly from the general election in 1854 until September, 1862, he sat for the constituency of Napierville. In 1862 he was elected for the De Lorimier Division in Lower Canada, which he faithfully and assiduously represented till the Union of the Provinces, 1867. From January to May, 1863, he was a member of the Executive Council and also Provincial Secretary of Canada, having succeeded the

Honorable A. A. Dorion. He was called by Royal Proclamation, May, 1867, to the high position of Senator of the Dominion of Canada for the district of De Lorimier. He was one of the most active promoters of the anti-seigniorial movement, and also a member of the Reform Convention which met in Quebec on that subject. The Hon. Mr. Bureau took a leading part in the debate in the Senate on Christie's motion respecting the Pacific Railway. The Hon. gentleman has always been, and is a consistent reformer. He is indeed an example of a self-made man, who through his own indomitable perseverance and energy has raised himself to the highest position to which a citizen can attain (save the Local Governorship), viz., a Senator of the Dominion of Canada. His life should be a gnomon for others of the same profession to endeavor to do likewise.





LOUIS BOYER.

Louis Boyer est né à Montréal, le 30 Novembre 1795 du mariage de François Boyer et Josette Boutone. Il debuta dans la vie comme maçon et en cette qualité il fut mi des constructeurs du Canal Rideau et du Pénitencier à Kingston. Ses dispositions pour le commerce étaient trop prononcées pour le laisser longtemps à ces occupations et de bonneheure sans aucun capital que quelques sols, entra dans la carrière en tant de succès l'attendaient. Humble en toutes choses, mais néanmoins toujours prêt à se former une opinion sur les affaires les plus compliquées, il était souvent consulté et il est rare que l'on ait eu à regretter de suivre son avis. S'il lui arrivait déprouver quelque mesaventure il ne se plaignait pas, il n'accusait que lui-même "j'aurais du le prévoir" se disait-il, depuis les modestes commencements de sa carrière, jusque dans les plus grands succès, il est resté humble et sans prétention, poli, hospitalier. Peu d'hommes avaient le regard aussi vif et aussi clair pour voir en un clin d'œil au fond d'une affaire et peu d'hommes laissent derrière eux une plus haute réputation de loyants et de droiture, aucun écrit ne valait mieux que sa parole. Il a laissé une fortune de plus d'un million, et qui est destinée à se doubler

en peu d'années. C'était l'une de ses qualités devoir de loin. Les propriétés qu'il a acquises d'immenses étendues de terre à Montréal auprès de la ville et déjà presque au centre de la ville et à Lachine que le commerce destiné à rivaliser un jour avec Montréal, ces propriétés croissent en même temps que ses enfants en âge et en importance.

Le 14 Juillet 1836, M. Boyer épousa en seconde noce Mademoiselle M. Aurélie Mignault de St. Denis, niece de cet incomparable curé Mignault qui laissa tant d'amis derrière lui. De ce mariage sont nés L. Alp. Boyer, M. P. pour Maskinongé, Charles Boyer, Arthur Boyer, et Mesdames Auguste Amos et Horace Baby. M. L. Boyer est décédé le 21 Decembre 1870 après une courte maladie. Il était alors l'un des directeurs de la Banque Jacques Cartier.

Son caractère charitable à laissé une trace ineffaçable dans le legs des intérêts d'une somme de \$4,000 à perpétuité, pour donner du pain aux pauvres. Ses héritiers doivent conserver aussi à perpétuité le contrôle de la distribution de ce legs. M. Boyer avait pour politique le respect des grands citoyens de son pays. Il avait été l'ami intime des honorables L. J. Papineau, L. W. Lafontaine, A. N. Morin, etc., etc.

LOUIS ALPHONSE BOYER, M. P.

Was born in Montreal, 21st May, 1839, and is the eldest son of Louis Boyer who in his lifetime was a merchant of Montreal. He was educated at the Chambly and Jesuits Colleges. Leaving this last named in 1855 he entered into commercial pursuits, and has been director of several financial institutions, and is also the member of the Federal Parliament for Maskinongé County. He married in 1865 Miss Alphonsine Meilleur, daughter of the first and well

known Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and who now resides in Quebec. Mr. Boyer is now one of the managers of the Estate Boyer, an estate of considerable wealth, giving it all his attention.

Always very fond of farming and especially of horticulture, Mr. Boyer has made the country his home, and is now residing at Longue Pointe, two miles east of Montreal.

COL. BOOKER.

Alfred Booker, the subject of this sketch, was born in Nottingham, England, in 1824, consequently at the time of his early death he was only 47 years of age. The family came to Canada in 1842. His father was a Baptist clergyman of Hamilton, and lost his life at the terrible Desjardins Bridge accident, Great Western Railway, in 1857, when Samuel Zimmerman, Alderman Stuart, and many other men of note all perished. His son commenced business in Hamilton, and soon by his assiduity and honesty attracted the confidence and patronage of the business men of Canada.

It was, however, as a devotee to the promotion of the volunteer movement that he deserves especial mention. No man evoked the martial spirit of the young men of the old Gore district of Upper Canada, now Ontario, more than the late Col. Booker. He organized the 1st Battery of Volunteer Artillery there in 1853, and at his own expense bought two field-pieces and the whole accoutrements for both men and guns. In 1855 he organized Field Battery B. In 1858 he was

gazetted Lieut-Col. commanding all the active force of the city of Hamilton. He commanded at Niagara Falls, when he was specially thanked by H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, and also a general order to that effect was sent by the Gov-General. In 1864 he visited England, and had the high honor of been presented to the Queen by His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales. In 1866, during the Fenian Raid at Ridgeway, he did his duty fully and well, and although the results of that action, owing to the slow movements of Col. Peacock and the regulars, were not altogether such as might have been realized had Col. Booker been promptly supported by Her Majesty's Troops, nevertheless, when an investigation took place at his request, the verdict was that both his action and conduct were entirely approved of by those in authority. He retired shortly after, from the service, and removed to Montreal, where he devoted his whole attention to business, and to him we may apply the French term that in his business standing he was "sans reproche."

ALEXANDER BERTRAM

Was born in Berwickshire, Scotland, 1811. He was the son of a blacksmith, and learned the business with his father. He came to Canada in 1834, and was then attached to the Volunteer Fire Protecting Company, till 1841, when the Fire Department was organized under J. B. Bronsdon, as chief engineer. He was then attached to No. 4 fire engine cataract, then worked at the brakes, was then raised to be branchman, then lieutenant, then captain: all these changes took place between the years 1841-1849. In 1849 he was appointed assistant engineer. When he received that appointment, the members of the company over which he was captain presented him with a handsome silver snuff box. This position he held till 1852, when he was appointed chief engineer of the Fire Department. After that he was entirely occupied with fire matters, and several times visited the United States for the purpose of inspecting the fire departments in the large cities of the Union. For several years after his appointment, the Fire Department was composed of about 400 men. So soon as the new water works of the city, and the cistern on the present elevated position, (the water being available from the pressure

in the pipes,) were found sufficient to extinguish fire, he advocated the reduction of the number of the firemen, until they were reduced to the present strength, 57 men and officers.

In 1860, when the Prince of Wales visited Canada and the firemen took an active part in the display and torchlight procession, he was presented with a very handsome silver cup, by a few friends as a mark of respect.

In 1863, the firemen presented him with a very handsome silver cup, which bears a great resemblance to fire apparatus, as the foot is a miniature hydrant, and the cup is supported from that by hose keys.

In 1873, when he had held the position of chief engineer for twenty years, the members of the brigade under his charge presented him with a very fine oil painting of himself in uniform. Although growing old in the service, and having served the city 11 years as a working fireman, and having had charge of the Fire Department for 22 years, he is still hale and healthy and as vigorous as he was years gone by. We have much pleasure in inserting the biographical sketch of Chief Bertram, as no man in Montreal more deserves the thanks of its citizens.





OLIVIER BERTHELET.

M. Berthelet, (Antoine Olivier) dont la famille est originaire de Genève (Suisse), naquit à Montréal, le 25 Mai, 1798. S'adonna au commerce en société avec son père; il se maria en 1822 à Melle Chaboillez (Angélique Emilie) fille de M. L. Chaboillez, N.P.

M. Berthelet dès 1839 ne s'occupa que d'œuvres de charité. Sous l'inspiration de Sa Grandeur Mgr. Bourget, Evêque de Montréal il employa la majeure partie de ses revenus à venir en aide aux institutions de charité qui recouvrent de leur manteau bienfaisant les diverses infortunes de ce monde.

Les Oblats à leur arrivée dans le pays furent reçus par lui à Longueuil chez M. le Curé Louis Chaboillez qui en mourant avait laissé la disposition de ces biens à sa nièce femme d'Olivier. Voici quelques unes de ses principales œuvres de bienfaisance :

Il fonda l'Hospice de St. Joseph (Rue du Cimetière) pour les orphelins.

Il ajouta une aile (du coût de \$24,000) à l'Asile du Bon Pasteur.

De concert avec sa sœur Melle Thérèse Berthelet il bâtit une aile considérable à l'Asile de la Providence.

Il fit cadeau aux R.R. P.P. Jésuites du terrain où est actuellement bâti le Gesù.

Il fonda et construisit en grande partie le couvent des Sœurs de la Miséricorde, Rue Dorchester.

En 1869 il fonda la maison de Réforme (Rue Mignonne) cet établissement pour les jeunes détenus dont le coût est estimé à plus de \$100,000 a été le couronnement de ses œuvres. Il acheta de plus à la Longue Pointe une ferme considérable pour en faire une ferme modèle attachée à cette Institution.

Le couvent de St. Anne de Lachine a aussi connu ses largesses.

Appelé par ses concitoyens en 1832 à les représenter à Québec au Parlement et par Lord Sydenham au Conseil Spécial, nommé à d'honorables fonctions par le gouvernement du temps il avait préféré se livrer à ses œuvres. Le St. Siège a plusieurs fois par ses brefs et

des envois de cadeaux reconnu ses éminents services rendus à la Religion. Choisi comme Président du Comité des Zouaves Pontificaux en 1868 il reçut la croix de Commandeur de l'Ordre de Pie IX. Il avait envoyé à ses propres frais 20 Zouaves à la défense de Pie IX. A la simplicité chrétienne il unissait cette intelligence que donne le Bon Dieu à ses vrais serviteurs; l'immense fortune qu'il a légué à Jésus-Christ dans la personne des pauvres n'a jamais amoindri sa fortune personnelle, il savait donner et sa réponse à bien des personnes qui le questionnaient à ce sujet était que l'aumône n'avait jamais appauvri personne.

Il perdit sa première femme en 1850 Il fut marié une seconde fois en 1851 à Delle Charlotte Guy, fille de l'Hon. Juge Guy. Elle mourut le 25 Oct. 1872.

Mr. Berthelet était de taille moyenne, d'une constitution forte plein d'activité et d'une santé qui prédisait une longue vie et une heureuse vieillesse. Une chute qu'il fit en surveillant une de ses constructions charitables précéda peu de temps une attaque de paralysie; cet arrêt dans sa vie si active et si laborieuse fit faire de progrès rapide à la maladie qui amena sa mort. Il mourut le 25 Sept., 1872, à midi. C'était un mercredi, jour spécialement voué à St Joseph, patron de toutes les œuvres qu'il entreprenait. Sa mort, douce, tranquille et sans agonie, fut le prélude ici bas de l'éternelle gloire qui l'attendait à la sortie de cette vie. Sa mort fut celle du juste. Il avait 74 ans. Les funérailles eurent lieu à l'Eglise Notre Dame au milieu d'un concours immense de citoyens, Monseigneur Bourget voulut honorer le coopérateur le plus zélé de ses œuvres en assistant aux obsèques et en faisant l'absoute. Monseigneur Vinet, proche parent du défunt, célébra la messe funéraire.

Les pauvres et les infortunés qu'il avait tant aimé pendant sa vie ne furent pas oubliés par lui après sa mort.

M. Berthelet ne laisse pas d'héritiers directs de son nom.

GEORGE BROWNE.

Was born in Belfast, Ireland, 5th November, 1811. His father of the same name was an architect of that city. He came to Quebec in 1830, where he resided for a number of years and practiced his profession of an architect. During the rebellion of 1837-8 he held a commission in the Militia, and then took an active part. In 1840 he removed to Montreal, in 1841 he was sent to Kingston to prepare the Parliament Buildings there, and was at the same time the architect of the City Hall and Market and a large number of private dwellings and stores. In 1844 he was sent by the Board of Works Department to Montreal also to prepare the Parliament Buildings and other Government offices; and "Monklands," the residence then of the Governor General, the City Hall and the City Concert Hall were fitted up under his supervision. In 1851-2 he was employed by the Board of Works Department to proceed to Quebec to plan and superintend the alterations in the Parliament Buildings (since destroyed by fire) and Spencer Wood, the Governor General's residence.

In 1854 he was unanimously elected to represent the Centre Ward. In 1857 he was appointed to the Commission of the Peace. Special mention may be made of the Montreal Merchants' Exchange, subsequently destroyed by fire, and the Molson Banking House, which were also designed by Mr. Browne. He is still actively employed in his profession.

DUNBAR BROWNE, M.D., D.C.L.

Was born in Quebec, 3rd November, 1835. After passing creditably through two first class schools, he entered McGill College, and graduated B.A. in 1856. While following the Arts course, he also followed that of Law, having been indentured in 1852 to the Hon. Lewis J. Drummond, Attorney General, then in partnership with Messrs. Loranger & Dunlop. He graduated as B.C.L. in 1857, and in this year was admitted to the Bar. In 1861 he entered into a law partnership with the late C. J. Dunlop, Esq., under the firm of Dunlop & Browne, which was dissolved by the death of Mr. Dunlop in 1871. The following year he formed a second partnership with Gershom Joseph, Esq., which was dissolved in 1874 owing to the appointment of Mr. Browne to the responsible and important office of Collector of Inland Revenue for the Division of Montreal. In 1861 Dr. Browne graduated in Course as M.A., and in 1871 as D.C.L. In 1865 he was admitted to the first military school established in this city under the command of Colonel Lord Alexander Russel of the Rifle Brigade, and obtained both second and first class certificates, and shortly after he was gazetted to the command of a service militia battalion. In 1866 during the Fenian

excitement he took command of the Montreal Garrison Battery of Artillery, and he was sent to Fort Lennox, Isle aux Noix, where he remained for a period of twenty-six days on active service. In 1868 he obtained a first-class certificate at the School of Gunnery under Colonel Williams.

A member of the Orange Organization, he took an active part in its operations, and published in its interests "The Altar and The Throne." In 1863, he joined the Liberal party, and was always a warm supporter and admirer of the Hon. A. A. Dorion (now Chief Justice,) whose last political act was the nomination of Dr. Browne to the Collectorship of Inland Revenue, vice P. Durnford, Esq., superannuated. In 1859 Dr. Browne married the daughter of J. P. Litchfield, M.D., Medical Superintendent of the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, Kingston.

JOHN JAMES BROWNE.

Was born in Quebec, October 12th, 1837. At the age of nineteen he commenced his profession of an architect, and entered into four competitions with his seniors and was successful, and since that time he has designed and superintended many of our noble edifices which adorn not only our city but also other towns throughout the Province. We will give the number of buildings he has had erected and those remarked especially: 25 villas, those of W. E. Phillips, D. Morrice, Jesse Joseph, W. Clendinning, A. St. Denis, D. Law, Hamilton, P.O., Rev. Father Murray, Cornwall. 14 warehouses, Gordon, Mackay & Co., Toronto; Messrs. Gault Bros. & Co., and the Albert Buildings, the two last buildings were won in competition. 3 banks, 6 markets, 40 stores, 25 residences, 97 houses in terraces, 3 police stations, which are great additions to our public buildings, 5 fire stations, 4 churches, Stormont Cotton, Cornwall, P.O.; Spool, Three Rivers, and Moisie Works, city. Foundry, William Clendinning. 8 monuments and tombs, Roman Catholic Cemetery. Mr. Browne has designed and is now superintending a rectory for Christ Church Cathedral; for Wm. Clendinning, Esq., two warehouses; a villa for A. F. Gault, Esq., and in Toronto, P.O., a villa for John Gordon, Esq.; residence for W. P. Seybold, a terrace of thirteen houses for the Colonial B. & I. Association, five houses for Wm. Rodden, Esq., 14 houses for Dr. O'Leary. Mr. Browne having visited Europe four times, and travelled throughout England, Scotland, Ireland, France, Germany, &c., examining all the ancient and modern buildings that were considered of any note, gained a very large amount of very valuable information which he could never have attained, hence the success his professional career. In December, 1867, he married a daughter of the late Thomas Hay, Leith, Scotland, and has three children.





THOMAS STORROW BROWN.

Was born at St. Andrews, New Brunswick, on the 7th of May, 1803. His grandfather was a Boston merchant, who sacrificed his all for the Royal cause, —and left that city for Halifax in 1776, when Boston was evacuated by General Gage. His grandmother was the granddaughter of John Wentworth, and niece of Sir Benning Wentworth and cousin of John Wentworth, (afterwards Sir John, Governor of Nova Scotia,) who in succession were the three last Royal Governors of New Hampshire. She accompanied to New Brunswick a son-in-law, Captain Thomas Storrow, of the British Army. On the approach of war with the United States in 1811, when friends on the opposite sides of the River St. Croix were to become enemies, Mr. Brown retired as far as possible from the frontier to Woodstock, in the State of Vermont. From this place, his son, the subject of this sketch, in May, 1818, then fifteen years old, came friendless and alone to Montreal, to enter the hardware store of Mr. J. T. Barrett. In 1825 he commenced the hardware business on his own account, and in a few years had one of the largest establishments of this trade in the city, which he gave up in 1835, devoting himself to public matters and land speculations. In 1832, he was one of the principal organizers of the *Vindicator* newspaper, and soon became a public writer. He was the most active promoter of the Charter of the City Bank, which commenced business in 1833, and soon after equally active in organizing the *Banque du Peuple*, of which he was one of the first directors. In the summer of 1834, the law for the protection of emigrants had expired, and there was no office or provision for them in Montreal. Suddenly the cholera broke out, creating universal panic; the city being without funds, applied to Lord Aylmer, then Governor General, for an advance, but was refused; the Mayor called a meeting of the citizens, and in this way related his position, when Mr. Brown moved and carried a resolution naming himself and four other citizens, Félix Souligne, Toussaint Peltier, James Duncan Gibb, and François Desautels, as a committee, to do all things needful. These gentlemen at once assumed full authority, and with *their own funds* established Cholera Hospitals and shelter for emigrants, furnished provisions to all in need, forwarded daily to their destination all who were in health, paying the passage of all who had come destitute. Mr. Brown devoted every morning to attendance in the hospital, and the afternoons to forwarding emigrants. In all public agitation up to the fall of 1837, Mr. Brown, being in daily communication with Mr. Papineau and other leaders of his party, was among the most active and ubiquitous in writing and public speaking. He wrote a series of letters signed *L.M.N.* to the *New York Express*, on the affairs of Canada. When the *Sons of Liberty* were organized in August, he was chosen general of that

body. On the sixth of November, when returning home alone after their last meeting, he was assailed by a body of the opposite party, and nearly beaten to death, losing the sight of his right eye, which he never recovered.

The injuries thus sustained confined him to his home till the 16th November, when hearing that a warrant for high treason was issued against him he went down to Pointe aux Trembles, from which, after passing a day in bed on an island, he crossed to Varennes. When at supper there, he was joined by Alphonse Gouvin and Rodolph Desrivères, two chiefs of the *Sons of Liberty*, who, by accident, arrived at the same time. These three determined to establish a Military camp at St. Charles. Riding over night they accomplished this the following morning. Mr. Brown being too weak for action, his two associates completed the preparations. The people of the village and county supposing that a general rising had commenced, came to the camp in great numbers, and such as had arms of any kind, to the number of about 200, remained.

Trees were felled to form defensive works, but as there was not time to throw up earth works, it was merely a log fence, nor were there officers or military organizations. At the same time Dr. Wolfred Nelson had collected a number of armed men at St. Denis, for the defence of that place. When news reached Montreal of these doings, Col. Gore was sent with a force against St. Denis, by way of Sorel, and Col. Wetherall to St. Charles, with a brigade of infantry, two pieces of field artillery and a small body of cavalry. Resting a day at St. Hilaire, and the roads being good and weather fine, on the 25th November he marched rapidly to St. Charles, using the ordinary military stratagem in an open level country of setting fire to a few barns as he approached. The great columns of smoke and flame bursting up from them produced its usual terror, and the country people came flocking before him. In the midst of this Mr. Brown was thrown to the frozen ground from his horse, with a shock that in ordinary times would have knocked him senseless, but mounting again he endeavoured to restore what order he could.

In the camp were less than a hundred men who made a heroic stand, but the firing of Col. Weatherall's musketry and guns soon scattered all, except about thirty, who were killed, and whose names have been carefully and religiously preserved. All order being ended, and Mr. Brown finding himself only one among the many, proceeded about nightfall to St. Denis, where he joined Dr. Wolfred Nelson, and after returning for a day to St. Charles, remained with him for a week. On the second of December, they left with four companions for the States. Getting separated, all were captured except Mr. Brown, who, by passing through the woods, and lodging in barns, reached the United States, on the ninth of December, after

many romantic adventures, having been obliged to sustain life on raw peas, &c. He now found that \$2,000 had been offered for his apprehension. Subsequently he was by a decree of Lord Durham declared guilty of high treason, to be punished accordingly, if found in Her Majesty's dominions. Taking no part in the border disturbances he went to Florida in 1838, being occupied while there with public questions. In the spring of 1844, hearing that a *Nole Prosequi* had been entered in his case in Montreal, by the Attorney General of Canada, Mr. Lafontaine, for what reason he never knew, he returned to this city welcomed by his old acquaintances of all parties as one who had merely returned from a journey.

Finding his land operations, after six years' neglect, all in ruin, he returned to the hardware trade, in which he continued until 1862, when he was appointed by the McDonald-Dorion government chairman of a commission to inquire into the posi-

tion of the Public Departments, and their manner of keeping accounts. In 1864, he was the first named official assignee under the Insolvent Act of that year. Mr. Brown was married in 1829 to Miss Jane Hughes, who died in 1833, leaving one daughter. He was again married in 1860 to Mrs. Hester Livingstone, of St. Augustine, Florida. His connection with the Board of Trade has been from its earliest day. He has held a high social position as a man of honor and cultivation, his connection with the press as an independent and popular writer on all social questions has been continual, and he has been prominent in all matters connected with Temperance Reform. When looking back on his long eventful life and especially to 1837, Mr. Brown has been spared to see what he and his compatriots fought and bled for. We have now the blessings of Constitutional Government and a free loyal and prosperous community, thanks to him and the Fils de la Liberté of '37.

JOSEPH BRUNET.

Was born at St. Vincent de Paul, 26th November, 1835. His father was also of the same name of that village. The family went to Laprairie when Mr. Brunet was 13 years old, and after four years he came to Montreal and was apprenticed to a large building firm. At the age of 21 he began business on his own account, and by strict assiduity and correct management of his affairs, has acquired the position he now holds. In February, 1871, he was elected as Councillor for

the St. Louis Ward, and since this date he has continued to represent the ward, being for the past two years elected as Alderman.

He is one of the Directors of the Metropolitan Building Society, also of the St. James', also the Canada, and of the Magog Association for giving cheap and healthy residences in the country to those who are members of the Society. His place of business is in Mignonne street.

EDWARD CARTER, Q.C.

The subject of this sketch is the son of the late Dr. George Carter of Three Rivers, and was born 1st March, 1822. He was educated there, and then followed his classical studies in Nicolet College, where he rendered himself perfectly familiar with the French language, which has been shown in his debates in Parliament where he was accounted the only Englishman who perfectly and thoroughly understood the French tongue. In 1838 he came to Montreal, and shortly afterwards commenced the study of law. In 1840 he entered the office of Messrs. Aylwin and Short of Quebec, both eminent lawyers and who both afterwards became judges. In 1842 he removed to the office of the Honorable F. W. Primrose, Q.C., where he remained one year. Afterwards he returned to Montreal and entered the office of the Honorable Sir John Rose, where he remained for two years, and was admitted to the Bar in 1845.

Mr. Carter soon acquired a most extensive practice, especially in criminal and municipal corporation affairs and prerogative writs.

In 1856 he published "*A Treatise on Summary Convictions and Orders by Justices of the Peace.*"

This work is cited as authority, and is referred to by the Bar and Bench.

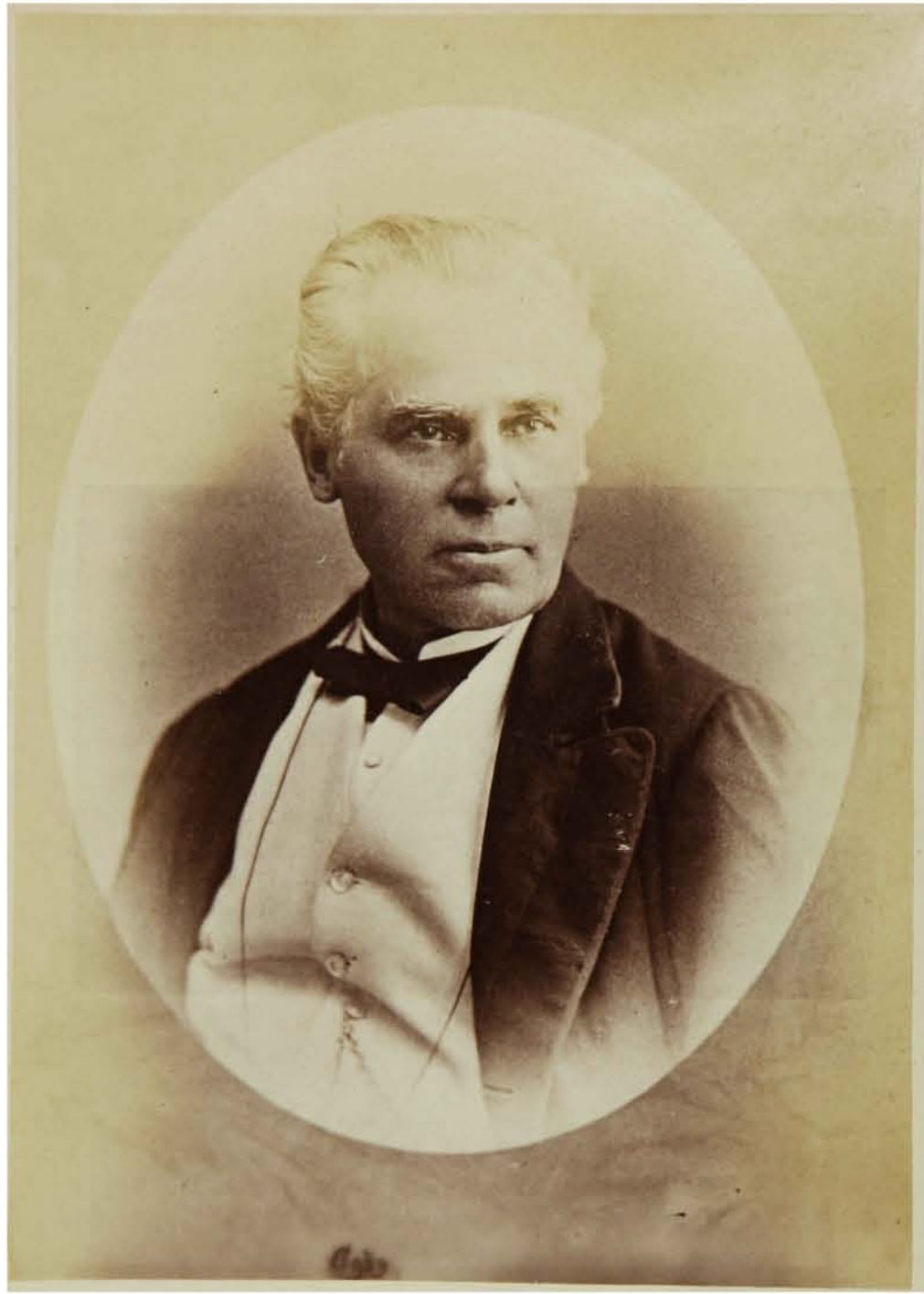
Mr. Carter as a criminal lawyer has no superior. In 1862 he was created a Queen's Counsel, but on account of ill health shortly afterwards accepted the offices of Clerk of the Crown and Joint Clerk of the Peace. After two years he resigned, having been officially recognized in the most flattering terms for the discharge of his onerous duties.

In 1862 he was appointed assistant professor of Criminal Law in McGill University, and is now the only professor on that subject.

He is a B.C.L. of McGill and a LL.D. of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and has been one of the governors of that Institution.

In 1867 he was elected by acclamation to represent Montreal in the Local Legislature of Quebec. In 1871 he was opposed by the Honorable L. Holton, and only beaten by a majority of seven votes. The same year, in the fall, he was elected by acclamation for Brome county in the House of Commons, Ottawa, and in 1872 he was the seconder of the address. Since that time he has retired from political life to the duties of his profession, in which he is one of the most distinguished luminaries.





SIR GEORGE E. CARTIER, BART.

George Etienne Cartier is the son of the late Jacques Cartier, of St. Antoine, and was born in 1814. He was educated at St. Sulpice, Montreal, and admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in 1835. In 1854 he was created Q.C., and in 1866 admitted to the bar of Upper Canada. About the time the "patriots" were deep in the troubles of '37 and '38, and Mr. Cartier, with the impetuosity of youth, advocated the popular cause. These troublous times over, Mr. Cartier settled down to the practice of his profession in Montreal, and soon won a distinguished position at the bar. At the general election, in March, 1848, he offered himself as a candidate for the County of Vercheres, which at a former time had been represented by his grandfather. In this appeal he was successful and continued to sit for that County up to 1861. At the general election in 1857, when the late Mr. McGee first appeared as a candidate for Parliamentary honours Mr. Cartier ran for Montreal as well as for his old constituency; but the city then declared for the Opposition, returning Messrs. Dorion and McGee on that side, and Mr. Rose as the only representative of the Ministerial party. Before the next general election Montreal was divided into three constituencies—East, West and Centre; and in 1861 Mr. Cartier was returned for Montreal East, which division he continued to represent up to the time, when he was defeated by Mr. Jetté, in 1871 when he was returned for Beauharnois and at last general elections returned by acclamation for Provencher.

Mr. Cartier entered Parliament as a Liberal, that is if we class the two French Canadian parties of the time, led respectively by the late Sir H. Lafontaine and the Hon. L. J. Papineau, as Liberals and Radicals (Rouges). When the Union between Upper and Lower Canada became an accomplished fact, Messrs. Baldwin and Lafontaine, the Reform leaders of the Western and Eastern Provinces, joined their forces, and resting upon that act as the charter of the country's liberties, devised, and to some extent, carried out a policy designed for the general welfare of both peoples, by giving to each the largest possible measure of privileges consistent with the rights of the other. In a few years Mr. Hincks succeeded Mr. Baldwin, and Mr. Morin Mr. Lafontaine, but only to carry out the same policy; and as the Lafontaine-Morin party had no opposition among the French Canadians, it soon became the French Canadian Conservative party. On the re-assembling of Parliament on the 5th September, 1854, after the general election, Mr. Cartier was put forward as Ministerial candidate for the Speakership. The Opposition nominated Mr. Sicotte who was elected by a majority of three, and the Macnab-Morin Ministry immediately came into power. This was the beginning of the famous "Coalition" government, of

which Mr. Cartier became a member in January of the following year holding the office of Provincial Secretary until May, 1856, when he was appointed Attorney-General in the Taché-Macdonald Cabinet then formed. When Sir E. P. Taché retired from the Government, in November, 1857, Mr. Cartier became the Lower Canada Premier, in the Macdonald-Cartier Cabinet, and after the Ministerial changes in the first week of August, 1858, the same Cabinet, with the title changed Cartier-Macdonald, continued in office until the 21st of May, 1862, when it retired from office on an adverse vote of the Assembly. Mr. Cartier was again invited to form a government in March, 1864, on the fall of the J. S. Macdonald-Dorion Cabinet, but declined in favour of Sir E. P. Taché. In the Taché-Macdonald Cabinet then formed Mr. Cartier resumed the L. C. Attorney-Generalship, which he continued to hold up to the Union. On the first day of July, 1867, he was sworn in of the Queen's Privy Council for Canada, and accepted the office of Minister of Militia and Defence in the government then formed by Sir John A. Macdonald, which office he held to his death.

On the 1st of July, 1867, Lord Monck signified to the gentlemen assembled in the Privy Council Chamber the pleasure of Her Majesty that the distinction of the Companionship of the Bath be conferred upon Mr. Cartier, along with several other members of the Colonial Conference, which had sat in London to frame the "British North America Act of 1867." That distinction Mr. Cartier, along with Mr. Galt, declined, and in the following year Her Majesty was pleased to create him a Baronet of the United Kingdom.

Sir George Cartier had, along with Sir John A. Macdonald, the chief direction of public affairs in Canada for the past fifteen years. In 1838 he went to England relative to Confederation, and on that occasion had the distinguished honour of being the guest of Her Majesty at Windsor Castle. On the vexed question of the Seat of Government, Mr. Cartier proved loyal to the maintenance of the Queen's decision in favour of Ottawa. He was a prominent member of the Charlottetown and Quebec Conventions in 1864 and was, in 66-67, among the leading members of the Colonial Conference which framed the Union Act. In the early fall of 1868 Sir George, with the Hon. Mr. McDougall, again visited London to accomplish a settlement with the Hudson's Bay Company, and represent to the Imperial Government certain colonial views regarding the subject of defence.

Sir George left Canada in 1872 on account of his health, and after travelling for some time, his health apparently restored, died somewhat suddenly in London on the 20th May, 1873. His remains were sent over to Canada by the British Government, and his funeral was one of the most imposing ever seen in Montreal.

CHARLES JOSEPH COURSOL,

JUDGE OF SESSIONS.

It is an undeniable fact that there is not a French Canadian out of Parliament who has achieved such honors and more distinction than Judge Coursol.

He was born at Malden, county Essex, Ont., in 1820. His father, Mr. J. Coursol, was an officer in the service of the Hudson Bay Co., who was "an intrepid explorer of the remote wilds of America." His mother was a daughter of Mr. Joseph Quesnel, a gentleman who was one of the pioneers of Canadian literature. At a very early age his parents died and he was adopted by his maternal uncle, the Hon. F. A. Quesnel, who, when he died, left Mr. Coursol the sole legatee of his vast estates. Mr. Coursol was thus rendered independent as regards means, and his magnificent domain in the west, St. Antoine street, is one of the finest in Montreal. Though wealthy, he was nevertheless by no means idle. His life has always been a busy one. After a creditable career at college, he studied law, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1841, and shortly afterwards married a daughter of the distinguished and patriotic Canadian statesman, the late Sir E. P. Taché. At this time political excitement ran very high in Canada, and Mr. Coursol was among the most active and boldest of local politicians and gave most substantial aid to his party—the Lafontaine-Reformers of these days, with latterly the late Sir George E. Cartier at their head.

As a lawyer of acumen and ability, full of energy and spirit, he soon found a high position in the Bar, and in the Council he distinguished himself as an advocate of progress and sanitary reform. The patriotism of Judge Coursol was manifested during the "Trent" difficulty, when he raised a splendid regiment, the "*Chasseurs Canadiens*," and in a few years after, in 1866, when the Fenian excitement filled men's minds, he marched at the head of his battalion to the frontier to repel these lawless marauders.

The Government has frequently honored Mr. Coursol with their confidence in appointing him to many important commissions, his clear head, undaunted courage, legal acumen and general ability, qualifying him in an eminent degree for the discharge of duties under which hundreds of

other men would have sunk, and especially in discharge of duties of a political character. The exhibition of these qualities pointed him out to the Government as a fitting person to fill the onerous and important office of the Judge of the Sessions of the Peace and Chairman of the Quarter Sessions of the District. In his capacity of Police Commissioner under the Dominion Act, Mr. Coursol has duties of a very confidential character to discharge in connection with the secret service of the country conducted under the jurisdiction of the Department of Justice in Ottawa.

The circumstance which gave Judge Coursol Continental as well as European notoriety was the "St. Alban's Raid," during the war of the Northern and Southern States of America, October, 1864. All his action on this occasion was endorsed not only by a large majority of the Canadian Bar, but Lord Cairns and Mr. Francis Reilly both concurred in it, and which resulted in the passing of an Imperial Order, February, 1865, suspending the Imperial Statute in Canada for the time being.

After the resignation of Wm. Workman, Esq., as Mayor of Montreal, Mr. Coursol's friends presented him with a requisition nearly 50 feet long, and containing many thousand of names of the rate-payers of Montreal, requesting him to stand as Mayor, and he was elected by acclamation, continuing for two years one of the best Mayors that ever sat in the civic chair.

Mr. Coursol's name is intimately associated with the Pontifical Zouave movement, as also with the great demonstration of the 24th June, 1874, when the St. Jean Baptiste Society made the largest display ever seen in Montreal, purposely to endeavor to bring back French Canadians, who had gone to the United States. Mr. Coursol as President of the Association had much to do with its successful termination. Elected as President in 1872, he has been re-elected ever since, the only gentleman who has received the honor of being four years consecutively its President from its foundation in 1843. Mr. Coursol is also one of the Directors of "La Banque du Peuple," President of "Le Credit Foncier du Bas Canada," and several other institutions of Montreal.





FRANCIS WAYLAND CAMPBELL, M. D.

Son of Rollo Campbell, was born in Montreal on the 5th of November, 1837. In 1851, when 15 years of age, he issued the first number of a monthly temperance publication called the *Life Boat*, which for the year continued under his care, when it was transferred to a firm in Montreal, who continued its publication for several years. Afterwards he became a pupil of the late Dr. James Crawford, and a student of McGill University. He graduated in 1860. He shortly after proceeded to Europe and spent a considerable time in London, Dublin, Edinburgh, and Glasgow. In June, 1861, he passed most successfully an examination before the Royal College of Physicians of London. About the same time he was also elected a member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh and of the Microscopic Club. In Oct., 1861, he married Miss Rodger of Greenock, Scotland, and in Nov. of same year returned to Canada and began the practice of his profession. The late Dr. Hall, who was publishing the *British American Journal*, at once offered him the editorship of "The Hospital Report Department," which he accepted, and till 1864, when it ceased publication, he continued to edit this department. The profession this time felt much the loss of this journal, and Messrs. Dawson Bros. were induced to commence the publication of the *Canada Medical Journal*, when Dr. Campbell joined Dr. Fenwick in its editorial management, and he continued in this position till 1872, when Dr. Campbell having joined the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, Dr. Fenwick declined to longer continue associated with him. The result was the stoppage of the *Canada Medical Journal*. Dr. Fenwick having determined upon issuing a medical journal under his own control, Dr. Campbell at once determined to contest the field, and immediately issued the *Canada Medical Record*, which is still published under his sole editorial management and of which he is proprietor. Besides his editorial duties, Dr. Campbell has contributed about thirty papers upon various medical subjects to medical journals during the past twelve years. In 1872, Dr. Campbell joined with Drs. David, Smallwood, Hingston and Trenholme in organizing the present Medical Faculty of Bishop's College. He was appointed Professor of Physiology, and elected by the Faculty their Registrar. He joined the volunteers in 1854, and in 1860, on his graduation, was appointed Assistant Surgeon of the 1st Battalion Volunteer Rifles of Canada, (now the 1st Battalion or Prince of Wales Rifles). In this capacity he served with his Regiment on the Eastern frontier (Hemmingford and Durham) during the Fenian raid of 1866, in the fall of that year he was promoted to the Surgeoncy of the Regiment, and again during the brief Fenian raid of 1870, served with his Regiment on the Eastern frontier at Pigeon Hill, St. Armands and St. Johns.

ROLLO CAMPBELL.

Was born at Dunning, Perthshire, Scotland, 17th December, 1803. He began business in Greenock. During his printing career in Greenock, he published and edited several small weekly sheets. In May, 1822, Mr. Campbell came to Canada and settled in Montreal, obtaining employment in the *Courant* office. He soon after entered the *Gazette* office, where he remained till 1834 when he proceeded to New York and purchased the plant for a new daily journal called the *Morning Courier*, published by a Mr. Smith, and in which office he occupied the position of Manager. This paper was the second daily journal now published in Montreal. In 1836 he relinquished this position to commence the printing business in conjunction with Mr. Becket, under the name of Campbell & Becket, and for himself some time, Mr. Campbell continued the business. From about 1844 to 1847, he published the *Canada Baptist Register*, a weekly paper, its editors during that period being Dr. Benjamin Davis, (now of Regent's Park, London) and the Rev. D. M. Cramp, of Halifax, N.S. In 1848 Mr. Campbell published the *Colonial Protestant*, a monthly periodical, edited by the Rev. Drs. Taylor and Cramp. The *Colonial Protestant* was only issued one year and the *Register* ceased publication in 1847. From this time till 1849 Mr. Campbell confined himself to general printing, and having obtained a considerable Government contract was more or less drawn into political life. In 1849 he purchased the *Pilot* from Sir. Francis Hincks, and we believe had actually become the proprietor of that journal, when, owing to the riots attendant on the Rebellion Losses Bill, and the feeling against Sir. Francis running so high, the office was attacked by a mob and damaged to a very considerable extent. It was then situated on Place D'Armes. During all the eleven years of its appearance it was the recognized organ of the Reform party, and its proprietor Mr. Campbell exercised as much, if not more power with the Government than any other man in Canada. From 1849 till 1860 Mr. Campbell carried on, with one exception perhaps, the most extensive printing business in Canada, having in addition to his Montreal office, large offices in Toronto and Quebec, where he carried out his Government contracts. In 1862, owing to pecuniary embarrassments, the *Pilot* was discontinued, and Mr. Campbell retired from business. Previously, he had been elected to represent St. Lawrence Ward in the City Council, and was subsequently re-elected upon several occasions by large majorities. Mr. Campbell was appointed to an office in Her Majesty's Customs which he continued to fill till his death, which occurred after a long illness on the 2nd of January, 1871, in the 67th year of his age.

HON. PIERRE J. O. CHAUVEAU.

His ancestors were early settlers at Charlesbourg, near Quebec. He was born in Quebec, 30 May, 1820, and educated at the Quebec Seminary. He married in 1840, Miss Massé, of Quebec. He was called to the Bar, L.C., Aug., 1841. Created Q.C., 1853. Mr. Chauveau is a well known French Canadian *littérateur* and author of *Charles Guérin*; *Roman de mœurs Canadiennes*, &c. He is a corresponding member of the Academy of Natural Sciences (New Orleans), President of the *St. Jean Baptiste Société*, Quebec, a member of the Council of Public Instruction, and of the Board of Agriculture, Quebec. He has been President of the *Institut Canadien Français*, Montreal, and of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec. Has received hon. degree of LL.D., from McGill University, that of D.C.L., from Laval University, and the same degree from Lennoxville University. He was Solicitor-General for Lower Canada from Nov., 1851, to Aug., 1853; and Provincial Secy., Canada, from latter date to Jan., 1855, when he retired from office, and in the same year was appointed Superintendent of Education, L.C., an office which he held from that time until the Union. Called upon to form the first local Government under the "British North America Act, 1867," for the Province of Quebec, July, 1867; and was appointed a member of the Executive Council of that Province, with the offices of Provincial Secretary and Registrar, and Minister of Education. Sat for Quebec in Canadian Assembly from 1844 to July, 1855, when he retired from Parliament. Returned to Commons and Local House by acclamation at general elections 1867. Re-elected to Local House at g. e., 1871, and to Commons, at last g. e. Called to the Senate, 20 February, 1873, and appointed Speaker of that body, 21st of same month. He retired sometime ago into private life.

Mr. Chauveau's name will for ever be remembered in connection with Education in Lower Canada. He is the founder of the Jacques Cartier Normal school, an Institution which has done more than any other French school in Montreal to educate the people, and under the able principalship of l'Abbé Verreau to scatter a sound course of instruction throughout the land. The author is beholden to Mr. Chauveau for many acts of kindness in years gone by, and his first book which he published

was dedicated to him. An extract from the dedication page inserted here will prove what Educationists of all creeds thought of their Superintendent then :

"Your endeavours to establish a thorough system of education in Lower Canada, and to promote the best interests of so large and important a body of the community as the Teachers thereof, have been felt and appreciated."

Mr. Chauveau's second son is the Member for Rimouski. He was born in Montreal and educated at the Jesuits College and afterwards at Laval and McGill Universities, and is a young man of great promise.

L'ECOLE NORMALE JACQUES CARTIER.

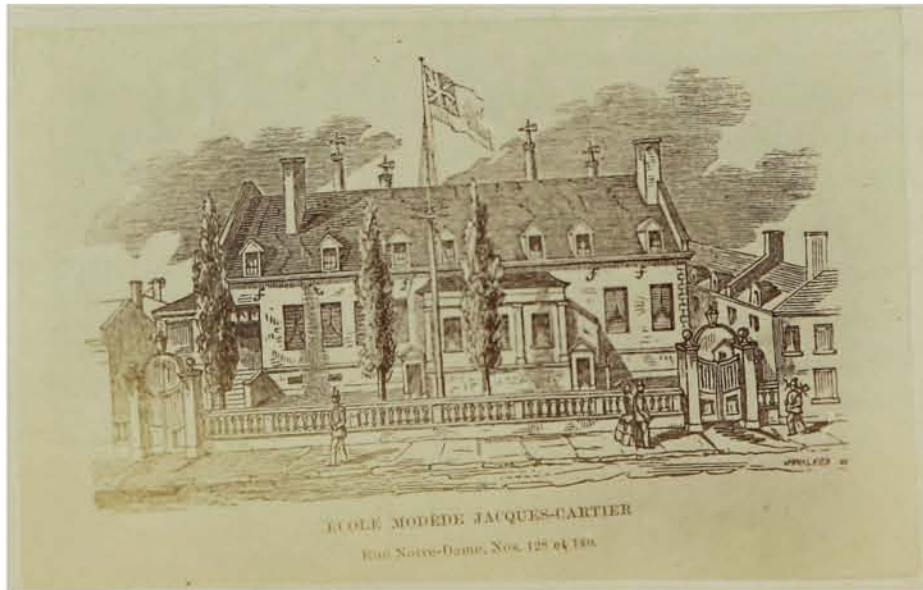
A été ouverte le 4 Mars 1857, sous la dépendance immédiate de l'Honorable M. Chauveau, alors surintendant de l'Instruction Publique. Le Principal était M. l'Abbé Verreau, qui la dirige encore. Elle prépare les instituteurs aux différents diplômes d'école élémentaire, d'école modèle et d'école académique. Les cours s'y donnent principalement en français; mais l'enseignement de l'anglais est obligatoire. Ils embrassent, en résumé, la Religion, la pédagogie théorique et pratique, la langue maternelle, les sciences exactes, la physique et l'histoire, surtout celle du Canada. La littérature, la musique, l'élocution française et le dessin y sont aussi enseignés.

Depuis le 4 Mars 1857 à 4 Mars, 1875, plus de 800 élèves ont été admis, c'est en moyenne 50 par année, nombre qui ne peut guère être dépassé, à cause du local. Les cours durent 10 mois et les élèves travaillent 14 heures par jour avec deux heures de récréation. Près de 300 diplômes ont été accordés et ceux qui les reçoivent sont obligés d'enseigner pendant trois ans au moins; mais un grand nombre dépassent cette limite; les autres entrent dans le commerce étudient le droit ou la médecine. Tous ont su conquérir dans la société une position honorable se distinguant par leur bonne conduite, leur énergie et leur amour du travail. L'Ecole Normale Jacques Cartier, comme les écoles McGill et Laval, a exercé une influence très-sensible sur les progrès de l'enseignement élémentaire dans l'étendue du territoire qui lui est assigné.

Le Principal a pu sous allocation spéciale du Gouvernement, réunir les éléments d'une bonne bibliothèque pédagogique scientifique et historique, qui pourra un jour, être ouverte au public, et former des collections d'histoire naturelle, et des cabinets de physique et de chimie.

Une école d'application est attachée à l'Ecole Normale. Là aussi, les salles ne permettent d'admettre qu'un nombre restreint d'élèves, 130 en moyenne, nombre qui s'est maintenu à peu près constamment, donnant un total de 2400 enfants. Avec un autre local, l'organisation permettrait d'en admettre au moins 300. Déjà plusieurs des anciens élèves occupent des places distinguées dans le commerce, les professions libérales, et dans le clergé.

Toute l'institution sera bientôt transportée dans un édifice qui répondra à son importance et qui fera honneur au gouvernement et à la ville de Montréal.





FRANCIS CASSIDY, Q.C. M.P.P.

The subject of this sketch was born of Irish parentage at the Village of St. Jacques de L'Achigan in the Province of Quebec in 1827. He received his education at the well known College of L'Assomption, where he was remarked for his untiring zeal in the prosecution of every branch of his studies. Leaving college he entered the office of Moreau & Leblanc, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in the year 1848. Sir Louis H. Lafontaine having remarked his talents and ability offered him the situation of Deputy Receiver General at an income of £400 per annum, which Mr. Cassidy modestly refused on account of his youth. At the time of his death he was one of the oldest practitioners at the Montreal Bar, his partner being the present affable Sheriff of Montreal, and the firm being styled "Leblanc & Cassidy." In 1863 he was created a Q.C., and was also the Batonnier of the Montreal Bar and in 1871 was elected by acclamation to the high position and honor of representing Montreal West in the Local Legislature of the Province of Quebec. On the retirement of Mr. Coursol from the Mayoralty in February, 1872, Mr. Cassidy was elected as in the preceding instance by acclamation to the position of Mayor of Montreal. Illness, however, prevented him from occupying this important office long. He, however, fulfilled the duties of Mayor in an able manner during the short term which his health permitted him to do. Not long before his election to the chief magistracy of his city, Mr. Cassidy was seized with a severe illness, being very feeble at the time of his inauguration, and afterwards prevented, except on one or two occasions, from filling the office. He died, however, on the 14th June, 1872. Mr. Cassidy

was a man of genial disposition, quiet and unobtrusive in his manners, generous and social to his friends, and his many good qualities won him a host of friends of all political and religious denominations. He was highly esteemed by his confrères at the Bar, and he arrived at the high position he held by hard work and application to his profession. He was unmarried. His funeral was one of the largest and most imposing that ever appeared in Montreal, and, on the day of his interment, business was generally suspended throughout the city, and many flags were at half-mast, and a most profound and sincere regret was generally displayed at the death of a good citizen by all classes of the community. His only brother, John L. Cassidy, is one of the largest—if not the largest—merchants in glassware and china in Montreal, his business being carried on in that beautiful block of St. Paul street called The Nuns' Buildings.

The following tribute is here inserted which displays the late Mr. Cassidy's honest and honorable career:

"Réunissant dans sa personne des qualités bien diverses, il savait satisfaire sa conscience, ses clients et ses confrères. Plein de vivacité, de verve et d'esprit, il était cependant toujours maître de sa parole, et il savait se gagner l'estime même de ses adversaires. Il était ni avocat comme d'autres naissent poètes; il avait l'instinct du droit, ce qu'on appelle le sens légal. Il ne parlait pas pour parler, mais pour gagner sa cause, et il savait aussi bien élucider une question de fait qu'une question de droit. Les dossiers dans les fameuses causes de "Dorion" "Kierzkowski," "Lionais" et "Guibord" sont là pour prouver sa science et son habilité."

HONORABLE JOSEPH ADOLPHE CHAPLEAU.

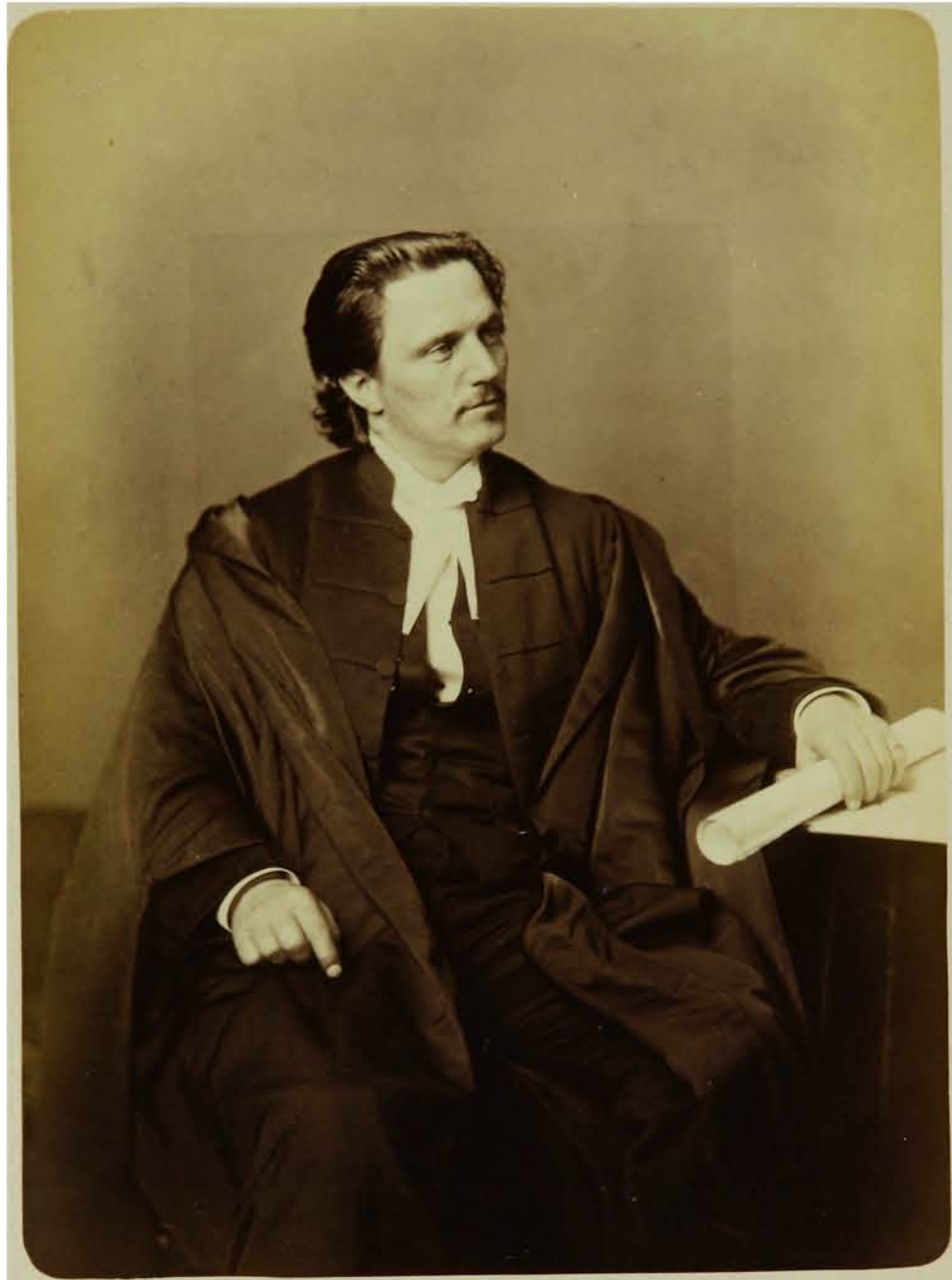
The ancestors of Mr. Chapleau came from France, and were early settlers in the Seigniorship of Terrebonne. He was born at St. Thérèse de Blainville on the 9th of Nov. 1840. He was educated at the College of Terrebonne, then went to that of St. Hyacinthe, where he passed his curriculum. After two years he entered as law student the office of MM. Ouimet, Morin & Marchand. He soon began a prominent debate in the "*Institut Canadien*," of which he afterwards became one of the Presidents. When the Hon. L. S. Morin was elevated to the Ex. Council Mr. Ouimet was first brought into notice. He was called to the Bar, Dec. 1861, and was retained by the firm of Moreau & Ouimet on account of his legal acumen.

The specialty of his talent naturally led him to the exciting spheres of the Criminal Courts. His first case was the defence of a whole family implicated in a case of child-murder. The miserable condition of the accused, the indignation of the people of the ward where the crime had been committed, and the weight of the evidence, had doomed the unfortunate prisoners to certain condemnation. The young lawyer nevertheless accepted that unequal challenge, and after superhuman efforts saved the whole family from the gallows. Since that period more than twenty prisoners accused of capital offences have, nearly all successfully, been defended by the learned criminalist whose record in the Court of Queen's Bench promises to be one of the most complete in the ranks of those who have given themselves specially to the practice of Criminal Law.

However, politics had already absorbed a large portion of the young lawyer's attention and studies. From 1860 to '67 there was not an electoral contest in which he did not take a most active part. On the 1st of January, 1862, he became the joint proprietor and editor of "*Le Colonisateur*," a tri-weekly newspaper which was the centre of action of the young Conservative element during the two years of its existence. At the advent of Confederation, he was found fighting for the cause of Confederation against some of his former associates, who had joined in a so-called "*Parti National*," at the head of which was the then popular Méderic Lanctot, with his paper *l'Union National*—the leading men of the new

party being the late Ludger Labelle, then a City Councillor, W. Laurier, now M.P., Jos. Perrault, the *agronomist*, and L. O. David, now editor of the "*Bien Public*." The Conservative electors of Terrebonne had already pointed him as their future candidate when the Hon. L. S. Morin was last defeated in that county in 1863. But Mr. Masson (now the M.P. for Terrebonne, at Ottawa) had already taken the field, claiming the dual representation of the county. After a lively contest of five weeks a compromise secured the election by acclamation of the contending candidates, who have since, been both returned without any opposition in the next general elections of 1871 and 1872. At the opening of the first Provincial Parliament of Quebec he was intrusted with the task of presenting the address in answer to the Speech from the Throne. As early as in the session of 1868 he strongly advocated the policy of railways as being the only means of securing to this Province the rank that its geographical and commercial situation in the Confederation entitled it to occupy. His speeches on the question of the St. Maurice and Grandes Piles and the North Shore Roads are still in the memory of the members of the Assembly. He deprecated the building of wooden railroads, then the hobby of the Chauveau-Dunkin Cabinet, as being a utopy with our rigorous climate. With the member of Shefford at the time, Mr. Bessette, he first brought before the House the question of Stipendiary Magistrates, which became an accomplished fact the year after. His party recognized his services in promoting him to the Executive Council when the Hon. G. Ouimet was called to reconstruct the Chauveau Cabinet. His career as Solicitor General has not been long enough to give the measure of his capacities as a Minister of the Crown, but he has left nothing but pleasant reminiscences in his department. During three terms he conducted with Mr. T. A. Ritchie, Q.C., the Crown prosecutions in the Montreal Queen's Bench's Term with the same success that heretofore had followed him when defending his clients. He was appointed Q.C. by the Federal Government in 1861, and was admitted to the Bar of Manitoba on the occasion of his defence of Ambroise Lépine and André Nault at Winnipeg in October last.

On the 25th November last he married Mary Louisa, daughter of Lieut. Col. King, B.M. of Sherbrooke.





C. S. CHERRIER, C.R.

M. Cherrier est né à Repentigny, le 22 Juillet 1798. Son père était pauvre, mais il eut le bonheur d'avoir pour parent et pour protecteur un homme qui occupe une des premières places dans l'histoire de notre pays, l'hon. Denis Benjamin Viger. Il fit ses études au collège de Montréal du temps que le célèbre M. Roque en était le principal.

Son cours d'études fini, M. Cherrier entra dans le bureau de son bienfaiteur, M. Viger, et se fit recevoir avocat, le 23 Août 1822.

M. Cherrier entra en société avec un des avocats les plus distingués du temps, M. Louis Michel Viger, qu'on appelait généralement le *beau Viger*.

En mil huit cent vingt-sept, le procureur-général Stuart battu à Sorel, le château-fort, des gouverneurs et de la bureaucratie, par M. Wolfred Nelson, le candidat libéral veut se venger des électeurs; il en poursuit un grand nombre pour parjure. M. Cherrier plaide leur cause et les fait acquitter.

L'année suivante, M. Waller du *Canadian Spectator*, M. Duvernay de la *Gazette*, M. Samuel Nelson, M. Lee de Québec et M. Chs. Mondelet de Trois-Rivières, sont arrêtés et traduits devant les tribunaux pour libelles séditieux contre l'administration de Lord Dalhousie. La question de l'illégalité de la composition du petit Jury assigné pour le procès de M. Waller fut plaidée avec une grande habileté devant la Cour du Banc du Roi par MM. Cherrier, Walker et Dominique Mondelet. M. Waller fut acquitté.

En 1857, il figurait avec honneur parmi les avocats chargés de plaider la question seigneuriale devant le tribunal spécial établi en 1855; il représentait les intérêts des seigneurs.

Après M. Louis Michel Viger, M. Cherrier eut pour associés de 1832 à 1834 M. Laberge, jeune avocat de grands talents, de 1835 à 1841, M. Charles Mondelet qui le laissa pour monter sur le Banc, et de 1841 à 1860, l'Hon. A. A. Dorion et M. Wilfrid Dorion.

M. Cherrier avait épousé, en 1833, Dame veuve Coursol, mère de M. le juge Coursol. Il eut de ce mariage deux filles dont l'une est veuve de M. Senécal, jeune avocat de talent, mort il y a quelques années.

Les honneurs que les avocats sont heureux de conférer à leurs confrères les plus distingués n'ont pas manqué à M. Cherrier. Il été bâtonnier de l'Ordre, ancien président du Barreau du Bas Canada; il est docteur honoraire de la faculté de droit de l'université St. Jean de Newyork.

A trois époques différentes, il aurait pû être juge, et la dernière fois juge-en-chef de la Cour d'Appel, ce poste le plus élevé auquel on puisse arriver par la profession Sa conscience et sa modestie reculèrent devant les devoirs et les responsabilités de cette honorable position.

Quarante années de travaux incessants, d'études fatigantes avlent épuisé sa santé; il avait besoin de repos. Aussi, la mort de M. Viger l'ayant mis en possession d'une fortune considérable, il cessa de pratiquer.

C'était aux élections générales de mil huit cent

trente quatre, les quatre-vingt douze résolutions venaient d'être votées par la Chambre d'assemblée; le peuple provoqué par le Gouverneur et les violences des bureaucrates était décidé plus que jamais à suivre ses chefs dans la voie de la résistance.

La réputation que M. Cherrier venait de se faire dans les procès politiques le désignait d'avance au choix des électeurs. On lui offrit le mandat du comté de Montréal où il fut élu.

Appelé à parler depuis une douzaine d'années, dans une multitude de circonstances, il a prononcé souvent des discours remarquables. Citons en particulier son discours, lors de la grande démonstration qui eut lieu dans l'église Notre-Dame en faveur du pouvoir temporel du Pape, et qui lui valut l'honneur d'être fait chevalier de l'Ordre de St. Grégoire le Grand par Pie IX; le petit chef-d'œuvre de bon goût et de délicatesse qu'il fit en 1864, à l'occasion du vingt-septième anniversaire de la consécration de Mgr. Bourget et le dernier qu'il vient de prononcer au banquet de mercredi dernier.

M. Cherrier n'est pas un homme d'affaires et il ne désire pas l'être. Il n'a voulu être qu'une chose dans sa vie, avocat et homme de bien. Ne pouvant plus être avocat, il se contente d'être homme de bien; fatigué d'ailleurs, incapable de se livrer à des occupations sérieuses, il aime mieux donner que spéculer, contribuer à la construction des maisons d'éducation et de charité et des églises que de prendre des parts dans les sociétés de commerce et d'industrie. Qui lui en fera un crime?

La vie de M. Cherrier offre le spectacle d'une riche nature perfectionnée par le sentiment religieux, illuminée par le flambeau de la foi. C'est grâce à cette lumière qu'il a pu marcher toujours si droit dans la voie du bien, pratiquer toutes les vertus, remplir si parfaitement tous ses devoirs envers Dieu et envers la société.

Quoiqu'on en dise, la philosophie seule formera difficilement un honnête homme comme M. Cherrier, un homme dont la vie depuis les ardeurs de la jeunesse jusqu'aux grâces de la vieillesse, est un enchainement de bonnes actions, d'actes de vertu.

LE BANQUET.

Mercredi soir, un grand nombre d'avocats et plusieurs juges de toutes les juridictions se réunissaient à l'hotel Ottawa, présentaient une adresse remarquable à M. Cherrier qui répondait de la manière la plus heureuse et prenaient part après cela à un des plus beaux banquets qui aient eu lieu à Montréal.

Il y a eu pourtant de magnifiques discours en réponse aux santés. Il suffit de nommer les orateurs: les juges Mondelet, Monk, Loranger, Coursol, Armstrong, M. Cherrier, M. Doherty, le Bâtonnier du Barreau, qui présidait, l'hon. M. Dorion, M. Bureau, bâtonnier des avocats de Trois-Rivière, M. Lacoste, et MM. Cassidy et Chapleau qui répondirent tous deux à la santé des Dames, le premier en sa qualité de vieux garçon actuel, l'autre en sa qualité de futur vieux garçon, déjà pas mal avancé.

JOSEPH EMERY CODERRE, M.D.

Was born at St. Denis, River Richelieu, 23rd November, 1813. His father was a farmer of that place; at the age of fourteen he was sent to an advocate and then some years after to a merchant, whence he returned home and afterwards continued in mercantile pursuits till 1843. In 1837, during the troubles, he was made prisoner and passed 38 days in prison. He contributed to the establishment of the *L'Aurore des Canada*, a journal devoted to the Liberal party of the country. In 1840, he studied medicine with Dr. O. Bureau; in 1844, he was admitted to the practice of medicine; in 1847, he was named an Associate Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the school of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, and, in 1857, Doctor to the Hotel Dieu. The same year he received from the University of Castleton an honorary diploma of Doctor of Medicine. In 1853-4, he was elected President of the

"Institut Canadien." It was during his presidency that the Society became proprietors of that beautiful block now belonging to them in Notre Dame street. He was greatly instrumental in raising the memorial monument in the cemetery to the unfortunate victims of 1837-38.

He has published several Medico-Legal works which are important, and render the course of justice in imprisonment for certain crimes more regular. He has also written several pamphlets. He is chiefly known, however, by his determined stand against vaccination, and has imbued a large number of medical men with his opinions, and adopted his practice, chief among whom is one of the most celebrated physicians of Europe, Dr. Herman, of Vienna. The latest pamphlet which the Doctor has written is worthy of perusal. He is Professor of Medicine and of Surgery in the Montreal Faculty of Victoria College.

JOSEPH ALEXANDRE CREVIER, M.D.

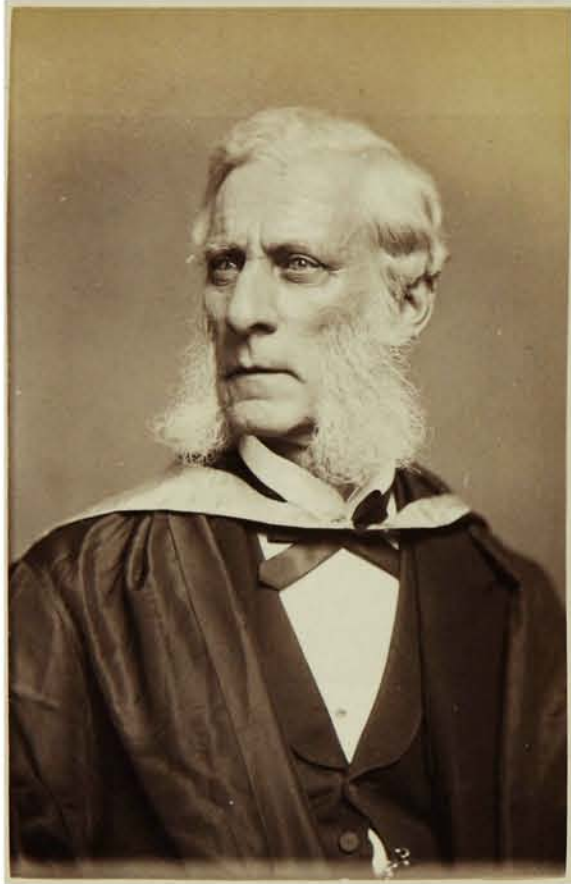
Médecin Naturaliste, professeur de médecine et des sciences naturelles, membre du Congrès Scientifique Américain, de la Société d'Histoire Naturelle de Québec, et de plusieurs autres sociétés scientifiques et littéraires.

Il naquit au Cap de la Magdeleine, près des Trois-Rivières le 26 Février 1824; fit ses études classiques au Collège de Chambly et partie au Collège de Ste. Hyacinthe; et ses études médicales au Collège Canadien de Montréal; fut admis à la pratique de la médecine le 8 Mai 1849; pratiqua douze années à Ste. Hyacinthe, et dix années à Ste. Césaire; vint se fixer à Montréal en 1872; de 1852 à 1871, fut professeur privé de médecine et des sciences naturelles.

Les principaux travaux du Dr. J. A. Crevier, ont été publiés dans les Journaux scientifiques en outre dans le "*Naturaliste Canadien*" ce sont: 1°. Etudes sur le Cholera Asiatique; 2°. Etudes sur la mort apparente et la mort réelle; 3°. Etudes sur Zoophytes Infusoires du Canada; 4°. Etudes sur les propriétés du venin du Crapaud Canadien, Bufo

Américana; 5°. Analyse chimique et microscopique du venin du Crapaud Canadien; 6°. Tableau de météorologie pour le Comté de Rouville; 7°. Etudes sur les éclipses et les tremblements de terre; 8°. Analyse chimique et microscopique de l'air et des eaux putrides de quartier Ste. Jacques, de la ville de Montréal; 9°. Un Monstre Marin, le Poulpe Géant; 10°. Analyse de l'air corrompue des Charniers; 11°. De la nature du virus variolique, sa composition chimique et microscopique et ses effets sur l'économie de l'homme; 12°. De la constitution Physique du Globe Terrestre, &c., &c. Dans le moment actuel, le Dr. J. A. C. est à préparer un ouvrage considérable sur le microscope appliqué aux sciences, aux arts et à l'industrie, il y aura 2 vols de 500 à 600 pages chaque; et plus de 800 gravures dans le texte; 13°. Tableau des Oiseaux fréquentant les comtés de St. Hyacinthe, Rouville et Bagot, donnant leurs noms Français, Anglais et Latin, ainsi que leurs classification et leurs dimensions, &c., &c.





A. H. DAVID, M.D.

Aaron Hart David was the second son of the late Samuel David, Esq., merchant, who was born in Montreal in 1766. Dr. David was born in this city on the 9th October, 1812. He was partly educated in Montreal and partly at Round Hill School, Northampton, Mass., under the charge of the Historian, the Hon. Mr. Bancroft, and while there had the honor of being presented by Mr. Bancroft to the late General Lafayette as a Canadian, and speaking French; who shook hands with him, when he visited that celebrated school.

He commenced studying medicine in January, 1830 in Montreal, and in 1833 proceeded to Edinburgh to complete his studies. He became a Licentiate of the Royal College of Surgeons in 1834, and graduated in the University of that city in 1835, after which he returned to Montreal and commenced practice, where he has remained ever since. He is Professor of Practice of Medicine and Dean of the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College, and is a D.C.L. He has been president of the Natural History Society of Montreal, and also one of the physicians of Montreal General Hospital and St. Patrick's

Hospital, and has enjoyed a large and lucrative practice for many years.

He was a member and ex-governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and a life member of the Natural History Society of Montreal, a corresponding member of the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, an extraordinary member of the Royal Medical Society of Edinburgh, a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, a corresponding member of the Gynæcological Society of Boston, a member of the British Association for the Advancement of Science, a member of the American Association for the same, a member and general secretary of the Canada Medical Association, and is one of the oldest medical officers of the Volunteer Force in the Dominion, having served with the Montreal Rifle Corps in 1837-38. Dr. David went to the Front during the Fenian raid, with the Hochelaga Light Infantry of which corps he is surgeon. As a mark of respect to him his confrères have photographed their School of Medicine on Ontario Street, and we have placed it under his photograph on the opposite page.

JOSEPH DOUTRE, Q.C.

The history of Mr. Doutre's life is that of the struggles of his countrymen for civil and religious liberty, and is, therefore, of more than personal interest. His ancestors were from the old province of Roussillon, in the department of Pyrenees-Orientales. His grandfather came from the immediate neighborhood of Perpignan, and had hardly arrived in Canada when the country passed under the dominion of England. Mr. Doutre was born at Beauharnois, in 1825; was educated at the Montreal College. He was admitted to the Bar in 1847. In 1844, at the age of eighteen, his first work, a romance of five hundred pages, entitled *Les Fiancés de 1812* (The Betrothed of 1812), was published. He was an early adherent of the Institut Canadien, and ever since the warm friend of that institution, which obtained its charter under his presidency. As soon as the *Avenir* newspaper had taken a fair start in 1848, Mr. Doutre became one of its contributors. Mr. Doutre has been a liberal contributor to the newspaper press, and most of the journals of the province have at times published contributions from him. In 1848 he published *Le Frère et la Sœur*, which was afterwards republished in Paris. In 1851 he was the author of the laureate essay, paid for by the late Hon. Mr. De Boucherville, on "The best means of spending time in the interests of the Family and the Country." In 1852 was published "*Le Sauvage du Canada.*" To these should be added a series of biographical essays on the most prominent political men of that date which appeared in the *Avenir*. As one of the secretaries of the association formed in 1849 for the colonization of the Townships, he was instrumental in starting the first settlements of Roxton and the vicinity, which work, it is said Mr. Cartier did much to impede. In 1853 Mr. Doutre took the direction of the great struggle for the abolition of the feudal tenure, and by means of meetings held throughout the country, and diligence and care in the preparation of practical measures the agitation came to a crisis at the general election of 1854, when the Parliament, filled with moderate abolitionists, passed a law which did away with this mediæval system of land tenure, to the mutual satisfaction both of the seigniors and tenants. Another campaign, of equal importance began immediately after, for making the Legislative Council elective instead of being nominated by the Crown, and a law was passed to this effect in 1856, at which time Mr. Doutre was requested to stand as candidate for the division of Salaberry, but he was defeated. In 1858 there commenced, in a decided manner on the part of the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal, the long looming work of destruction against everything which gave manifestation of life in the minds of educated Catholics. Mr. Doutre stood foremost in the hand to hand

battle which followed, and the victory was a painful one, being achieved in the face of the conscientious opposition of many friends. In 1861, Mr. Doutre, under party pressure, accepted the candidature for Laprairie, which resulted in another defeat. This election, however, had the good effect of drawing attention to the evil system of two days' polling, as it was evident that his first day's majority had been upset by large sums of money being brought into play upon the second day. This is the last time we find the subject of our remarks in the arena of politics. He has since devoted himself entirely to his profession. In 1863, he became Queen's Counsel. In 1866 he delivered a lecture before the Institut Canadien on "The Charters of Canada," a remarkably concise and complete synopsis of the political constitutions of the country under the French Government.

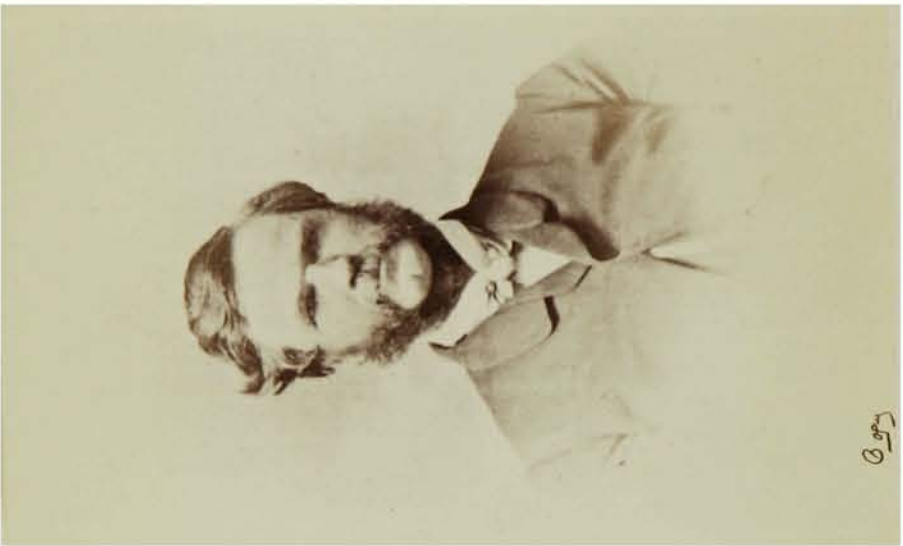
In the same year he was intrusted with the defence of Lamirande, the French banking defaulter, whose extradition was sought for before our Courts. After the kidnapping of the man, when he was about to be released, he followed up the demand for his restoration to the jurisdiction of our Courts, through the Foreign Office in London, to a point when the British and French Governments were very seriously out of harmony, when Lamirande solved the difficulty by surrendering all claims to further negotiations.

In 1869, the refusal of the R. C. authorities to bury Guibord, because he was a member of the Institut Canadien, brought Mr. Doutre face to face with the necessity of choosing between a direct contest with the authorities of his Church or renouncing his right to belong to a literary society, which implied the right of any personal liberty of action. His choice in this matter entailed political ostracism, and imposed upon him the most arduous task of following the case in question from court to court through all the degrees of jurisdiction in Canada, in order to obtain the burial of Guibord, and of continuing the same in England, where he went to argue, before the Privy Council, not only without fee, but at daily expense.

In 1872 Mr. Doutre and his friends brought the Institut Canadien to a condition of permanent and final success. By a careful management the institution has been made self-supporting, and is now open gratuitously to the public. Hundreds of people go there and are seated in comfortable rooms up to ten o'clock at night, having at their disposal 75 newspapers and 8,000 volumes.

The Institut Canadien, will head the list of free and gratuitous reading rooms and libraries in British North America; and when Canadians of all grades of moral competency will appreciate such a boon, the name of Mr. Doutre will be gratefully remembered.





HON. MR. JUSTICE DOHERTY.

Judge Doherty was born near Dungiven in the County Derry, Ireland, in the year 1820, where his father Thomas Doherty was the proprietor of a small freehold estate, formerly belonging to the Rev. Mr. Mitchell, father of the distinguished patriot John Mitchell, who was thus born in the same house as the subject of our sketch. The father of Thomas was a resident of the Barony of Innishowen, formerly the family inheritance, and forming part of that tract of country which is given on the old maps as the O'Doherty's Country, but at present known as the County Donegal.

His father intended him for the priesthood, and with a view to that result sent him at an early age to the Grammar School at Dungiven. This was, however, rendered impracticable by his father's early death, and his mother sent him to the United States, to the care of a paternal uncle who is still living, the Rev. James Doherty, D.D., of Vermont. The latter gentleman fulfilled the trust thus reposed in a manner most creditable to himself and beneficial to his nephew.

Soon after his arrival in this country, he entered the College of St. Hyacinthe, where he was a

contemporary of His Lordship Bishop Fabre of Montreal, and His Lordship Bishop McEntyre of Prince Edward Island.

After completing his course at St. Hyacinthe, he entered the University of Vermont in the year 1838, and graduated, receiving his degree of B.A. in 1842, and three years subsequently received the degree of M.A.

On leaving the university he returned to Canada and taught the Classical Academy of Frost Village, Shefford County, and at the same time pursued the study of Law under the guidance of R. S. M. Bouchette, Esq., advocate, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1848.

He practised his profession in Montreal, where he attained all the honours that the first Bar of the Dominion can offer to its members, being successively Chairman of the Board of Examiners, Syndic and Batonnier of the Bar of the District of Montreal. He was appointed one of Her Majesty's Counsel in 1872, and a Judge of the Superior Court in September, 1874. His appointment gave universal satisfaction as he has always retained a large amount of public esteem and has been a true friend to many.

HON. L. L. A. DESSAULLES

Was born at St. Hyacinthe on the 31st January, 1818. His father was owner of the seigniorship of that name, and his mother was the sister of the late Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau.

He began his classical studies in the College of Montreal (Sulpician) and concluded them in the College of St. Hyacinthe. He came to Montreal in 1837 to study law, but the troubles forced him to return to St. Hyacinthe; he then began business and tried to start manufactures in St. Hyacinthe, but was strongly opposed by some influential men in the locality who pretended that manufactures would tend to ruin agriculture, and still more the morals of the people, and that opposition was partly the cause of a heavy loss to him.

He took active part in 1845 and the following years, as a correspondent, in the polemics of *l'Avenir*. In 1850-51, when the annexation movement was engrossing public attention, he lectured six times on that subject before the *Institut Canadien*. In 1856 he lectured again before the Institute on Galileo, and his condemnation by the Roman curia. He showed upon official documents that it was not true that he had been condemned only because he did not rightly interpret the Scripture, but because he demonstrated the divers motions of the earth as a scientific truth, and informed the public then that it was only in 1822, one hundred and ninety years after the condemnation of that great man, that permission was given

in Rome to teach the Copernican system as a scientific truth and not only as a speculative theory. In 1856, he was elected to the Legislative Council by the three counties of St. Hyacinthe, Rouville and Iberville. He was opposed by Dr. Poulin, of Mainville. He was strongly opposed by a majority of the clergy, although two or three *curés* voted for him. The Doctor was beaten by a majority of 3012, the largest majority as yet obtained in this country in a fair contest.

In 1860, he accepted the editorship of the *Pays*, where he upheld with strong convictions and great intellectual labor the principles of reform. In 1862, he made a series of elaborate articles on the public buildings of Ottawa. In 1858, he gave before the Institut his *Lecture sur le Progrès*. The idea M. Dessaulles expressed in clear terms in this lecture was that "man was the culminating point of the whole order of creation, and that it was through him alone that reason, intelligence, conscience and the knowledge of a supreme being had been introduced into this world." In Dec., 1863, he was appointed Clerk of the Crown, and ceased to meddle with politics. He has since continued to study historical and philosophical questions, preparing himself to the great struggle which will soon be forced upon all thinking, intelligent and independent men. In 1865, he gave six lectures upon the great American war before the *Institut Canadien*. He has delivered many other lectures.

HUBERT PARE,

Né à St. Denis (Rivière Richelieu) le 5 Avril 1803. Il vint à Montréal vers l'année 1819, et entra comme commis dans une des plus importantes maisons de commerce de cette époque, la maison de M. F. Souigny, dont il devint l'associé plus tard.

Il donna toujours le concours le plus actif et le plus généreux à toutes les Institutions, de charité et d'éducation. L'Evêché de Montréal, la communauté de la

Providence, le monastère du Bon Pasteur, &c., le comptent parmi leurs principaux bienfaiteurs.

Il fut un des fondateurs de la Bank Jacques Cartier, de l'Assurance Mutuelle, et de la Société de Bienveillance de Notre Dame de Bonsecours; et jusqu'à sa mort il est toujours resté directeur de ces différentes Institutions.

Mort le 34 Janvier 1868.

ALPHONSE DESJARDINS, M.P.

The family of the Desjardins settled in Canada before the cession of the country to England. Mr. Desjardins was born at Terrebonne on the 6th. May, 1841. He was educated at the Masson College—which was lately accidentally burned to the ground—and also at the Seminary of Nicolet, where he distinguished himself by his assiduity to his studies. He was called to the Bar of Montreal in 1862, and practiced his profession in Montreal with considerable success until 1868, when he then abandoned law for journalism, and became one of the editors of *L'Ordre*. In 1864 he married Virginie, the eldest daughter of the late Hubert Paré, Esq. He is now and has been for some years past editor and one of the directors of *Le Nouveau Monde*. He was created a knight of the Order of Pius IX. on the 30th July, 1872, after his return from a visit to Rome. Whilst remaining in the "Eternal City" he had the great honor of being admitted to an audience with His Holiness the Pope. He took a most active part in the organization of the Canadian Papal Zouave Contingent which went to the assistance of the Holy See in 1870. He was also one of the authors of the *Programme Catholique*, which was first published April, 1871. This was prepared for the purpose of being offered to the Conservative party—as a basis on which the different opposing sections of that party which were then engaged in a very warm contest might all agree. He was first returned to Parliament for Hochelaga by acclamation at the last general election. He is an Independent Conservative.

ED. DESJARDINS, M.D.

Was born at Terrebonne, 10 September, 1837. Studied in Masson College, and finished in that of Nicolet. Married Miss Z. Paré, second daughter of the late H. Paré, Esq.

After having practiced medicine for seven years in Montreal, he made his first voyage to Europe to study Ophthalmology. On his return he continued the practice of his profession; he made a speciality of the treatment of diseases of the eyes in the Hotel-Dieu.

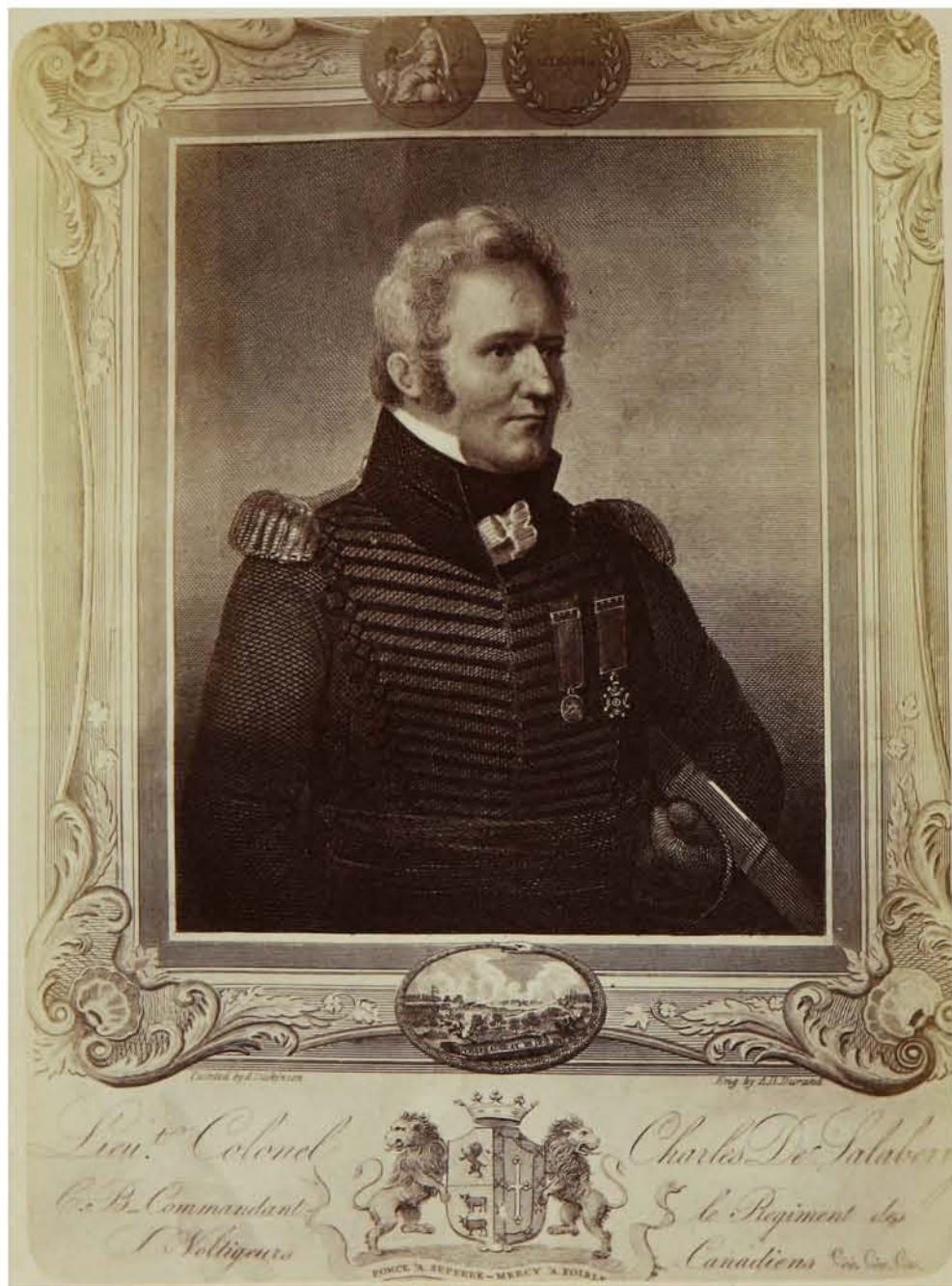
After a second voyage to Europe he completed his studies on Ophthalmology, and attended the Lectures of Girard, Teulon, Wecker, Sichel and Meyer of Paris, and those of Bowman & Critchett of London.

During his residence in London he was made and admitted a member of the International Congress of Ophthalmology.

When he returned to Montreal in 1873, he founded the Ophthalmic Institution, where on each day fifty or sixty poor people afflicted with diseases of the eye are gratuitously treated. The students of medicine are also without fee admitted to the lectures and operations of this Institution. He was one of the founders of the "Société Médicale de Montréal" and of the journal *L'Union Médicale*, of which he is still one of the editors. He is Professor of Ophthalmology in the Faculty of Victoria College, and Surgeon Occulist to the Hotel-Dieu of Montreal.

The charitable work in which Dr. Desjardins is engaged will assuredly raise him to the highest rank of Canadian philanthropists, and no man deserves better of his fellow citizens than he who devotes his talents, life and means to the amelioration of poor miserable humanity.





*Lieut. Colonel
C. B. Commandant
L'Artillerie*



*Charles De Salaberry
& le Regiment des
Canadiens*

COLONEL DE SALABERRY, C.B.

The family of De Salaberry is descended from a noble family of the Pays des Basques (Navarre.) The father of the subject of this notice was a legislative councillor, and devotedly attached to his sovereign, so much so indeed, that he placed his four sons in the army.

The Hon. Charles Michel d'Irumberry de Salaberry, C.B., surnamed the Canadian Leonidas, was born at the Manor House of Beauport, Nov. 19, 1778. He married Demoiselle Hertel de Rouville, and served during the space of eleven years, in the West Indies, under General Prescott. At the siege of fort Matilda, under Prescott, he commanded the grenadier company of the 4th battalion 60th Regiment, which covered the retreat. In 1795, he served at the conquest of Martinique; became aide-de-camp to Major-General de Rottenburg and accompanied him in the Walcheren expedition. Circumstances recalled him to his country, where he formed the Voltigeurs; and lieutenant-colonel commanding this fine corps, he was selected as one of the chiefs of the staff of the militia. Attacked at Lacolle, at the end of 1812, he fought the Americans until night; in attempting to surround him, they fired against each other, which soon terminated in their retreat; thus resulted the first victory of De Salaberry and the Voltigeurs. De Salaberry, in proceeding to discover the whereabouts of General Hampton, obstructed the road from Odeltown to L'Acadie, by cutting down a great many trees. After several skirmishes, the Americans retired to a place called Four Corners. His adversary made an incursion into his camp, at the head of two hundred Voltigeurs and 150 Indian warriors of the tribes of Lower Canada, and threw the enemy into disorder, without any loss on his own side. Hampton being repulsed on the Odeltown route, resolved wisely to effect a junction with his chief general, in taking the route leading to Chateauguay. De Salaberry was too sagacious not to discover that this strategic point was the road which Hampton would be sure to take in order to join Dearborn. The former, in the meantime, swept away the English pickets; and Major Henry, with difficulty, resisted them; when De Salaberry ably shifted his position, and threw himself on the route to face that general. The Canadian hero, who had the advantage of being acquainted with the whole of the country above Chateauguay, then ascended to the left of the bank of the Chateauguay, to reach the other extremity of a wood, where he knew there was an excellent position in a swamp, intercepted by deep rivulets. On four of these he established lines of defence in succession. The fourth was about half a mile in the rear, and commanded a ford on the right shore, which was a very important point of defence, with a view to the protection of the left bank. He

caused to be erected on each of these lines a sort of breastwork, which was extended to some distance in the woods, to protect his right. The breastwork on his first line formed an obtuse angle on the right of the road. On the 24th October, the American general advanced at the head of 700 infantry and 400 horse, with twelve pieces of artillery, sending, during the night, Col. Purdy to take possession of the ford, but this officer lost his way in the woods. The next day, Hampton made an advance in person towards the *abattis*, with 3500 men, and placed Purdy at the head of 1500 men, to attempt again to turn the Canadians, leaving in reserve the remainder of his troops. De Salaberry warned of this movement, by the fire directed on his advanced pickets, now seeing before him an enemy, whom he had on two former occasions brought to the charge, advanced in front; and, giving the signal, placed himself in the centre of the first line of defence, leaving the second in charge of Lieut-Col. McDonell. The firing commenced on both sides, but badly directed by the Americans. They fired better afterwards; meanwhile, the circumstance of hearing incessantly the report from the corps at different intervals, led them to believe that the Canadians were advancing in great numbers, and their ardor began to weaken. Purdy's column arrived at the ford during the engagement, but was repulsed and thrown into disorder by De Salaberry, who had directed his attention to that particular spot. Seeing his plan disconcerted by the defeat of that division, the American commander ordered a retreat, which he effected with considerable loss. De Salaberry slept on the field of battle, and on the following day, at daybreak, he was joined by Captain de Rouville, his brother-in-law, with his company of Voltigeurs, the Watteville grenadiers, together with a few of the native warriors. On the 28th, he sent Capt. Ducharme, with 150 warriors, to reconnoitre, and they assured him that the Americans had abandoned their camp on Piper's road, and returned to Plattsburg. Wilkinson, who was at Cornwall, hearing of the defeat of his colleague, retired to Salmon river, and fortified himself. The victory at Chateauguay permitted the Baron de Rottenburg, and afterwards Sir Gordon Drummond, his successor in command, to resume the offensive in Upper Canada. Great Britain commemorated the victory by causing a gold medal to be struck; the Voltigeurs were presented with colors, ornamented with devices; and De Salaberry, beside the gold medal, had the order of the Bath conferred upon him, transmitted with an autograph letter from his Royal Highness the Prince Regent. The two houses of the provincial legislature passed a vote of thanks to him. The Voltigeurs took part in the second victory, obtained at Lacolle, in March, 1814. De Salaberry laid down the sword for the pen. He became a senator;

being called to the Legislative Council in 1818, at the same time as Bishop Plessis. He died at Chambly, on the 26th February, 1829, aged 51 years; and was buried in the new church of that place, which was erected in the room of the one destroyed by fire in 1806. De Salaberry is represented in his likeness attired in the uniform worn by the Voltigeurs decorated with the Chateauguay medal, and the cross of the Bath, with his sword under his arm. His family crest is also seen. The escutcheon of our compatriot bears the motto becoming to the *parfait chevalier*: "*Force à superbe ; merci à faible.*" A medallion representing a

battle in the woods. On the trunk of a tree, reversed is written: "Chateauguay, 26th October, 1813." A serpent biting his tail, symbol of immortality, encircles the medal. With respect to the English medal of Chateauguay, Britannia is seen bearing a palm in hand, crowning a lion at her feet. On the reverse is engraved Chateauguay.

One son was deputy adjutant-general of militia for Lower Canada, and another resides at Chambly. His grandson is the junior partner of the extensive law firm of Archambault & De Salaberry.

VINCESLAS PAUL WILFRED DORION.

Was born on the 2nd October, 1827, at Ste. Anne La Pérade, in the District of Three Rivers. He was the son of the late Pierre Antoine Dorion, a merchant of the place and an ex. M.P. for the County of Champlain before the troubles of 1837. His mother's name was Geneviève Bureau. He went to a common school at an early age, and it is greatly to his credit how he has advanced in his profession, that he never received a collegiate education but is really a self-taught and self-made man. At the age of 13 he entered a country store as junior clerk. He came to Montreal in May, 1842, and remained three years in Messrs. Fabre & Gravel's book store as their assistant. Determined to enter a profession he chose that of the Law, and in May, 1845, he began to study. For some years he studied hard, and at the end of his studies, was admitted to the Bar in June, 1850. He then entered into partnership with C. S. Cherrier, Esquire, Q.C., and his brother, the Hon. A. A. Dorion, the present Chief Justice. He took an active part in the foundation of the *Institut Canadien* of Montreal, and filled successively nearly all the offices in the Society, including the Presidency, to which high position he was unanimously elected. He was one of the collaborators of L'AVENIR, and for several years co-proprietor of the "*Pays*" with C. F. Papineau, Esq., N.P., until the paper was merged into the Printing and Publishing Company of Canada. He is moderate but firm in his political convictions, and a true

Liberal. He has taken part in nearly all political and electoral contests since the Hon. L. Papineau was nominated by the Liberal party as their candidate for Montreal in the winter of 1851-52. He has for several times held the high position of Member of the Council of the Bar of Montreal, and is one of the Council at present having been elected to this position at the last meeting of the Bar. In 1866, when his brother, J. B. E. Dorion, Esq., Member for Drummond and Arthabaska, died, he was offered the candidature of these two large constituencies. Considering, however, that general elections would soon be held under the Confederation Act, he declined in order, not to submit the counties to a second election within so short a time.

When the general elections took place he was asked to stand for the County of Chambly and also for Drummond and Arthabaska. He was very reluctant to accept either on account of his professional business, but the elections being considered so important, he ran for Chambly for the Federal House and Drummond and Arthabaska for the Local. Not having been able to attend either the nomination or votation in Drummond and Arthabaska, he was defeated by a very small majority, although his co-candidate, Mr. Sénécal, was returned. The firm of which Mr. Dorion is head is that of Dorion & Geofferion. The younger member is the brother of the Federal Minister of Inland Revenue.





F. C. DAVID, M.P.P., J. P.

The subject of this sketch is the son of the late David Fleury David, sculptor, his mother's name was Cecile Poitras, both natives of Canada, therefore Alderman David is a Canadian by birth and nationality. He was born at Sault-aux-Recollets in 1824. He was educated there. In 1843 he married Olive, the daughter of M. François Boyer, but having died in 1868 he again married Sophie Homier, relict of the late Joseph Papin, Esq., M.P.P., a leading man of the Liberal Party of Lower Canada. He is an alderman of Montreal, having been first elected to the Council in 1857, and perhaps no member of the Corporation has been so intimately connected with city improvements as Alderman David. He is also president of the Montreal Colonization Society, vice-president of the St. Jean Baptiste Society and a director of the Northern Colonization Railway. He was first returned to Parliament for his seat, Montreal East, at the last general election, and has continued ever since to represent that constituency.

In 1868 he was president of the St. Joseph's Society, and in 1845 the secretary of the Temperance Society.

SEVERE RIVARD.

The subject of this sketch was born at Yamachiche, in the District of Three Rivers. He entered as a student in the College of Nicolet, and passed through the classes with credit. After his study of law he was admitted to the bar of Lower Canada in June, 1859. In 1870 he was elected to the position of councillor for the city, and again in 1873 he was re-elected. He was one of the originators and a member of the committee in the organization and carrying out of the Pontifical Zouave movement, for which he received from Rome the Medal and was made a Chevalier of Pope Pius IX. Mr. Rivard with Messrs. David and Drolet, have made within a short period an immense change in the north-west portion of the city, where they had purchased property and resold it in building lots.

GUSTAVE ADOLPHE DROLET

Was born at St. Pie, county of Bagot, February, 1844. His father was Charles Drolet of that place, He is the grandson of J. T. Drolet, the seigneur of the large and beautiful seigniory of St. Marc, and who played an important part in 1837, and was for many years representative to the House of Assembly for the county of Verchères.

Mr. Drolet was educated in the College of St. Hyacinthe and then at Terrebonne (Masson College). He studied law at St. John d'Iberville with the Honorable C. J. Laberge, and was admitted to the practice of the law in 1867. He then enrolled as one of the Pontifical Zouaves, and whilst at Rome was the correspondent of the *Minerve*. He has refused several times to be a member of either the Federal or Local Parliaments. He has written several marked articles in the Canadian Press, and has been for two years following, the President of the "L'Union Allet."

Mr. Drolet visited, whilst travelling in Europe and Asia, among other places, Athens, Malta, Paris, Andros, Smyrna, Ephesus and Constantinople.

He and his copartners, Messrs. Aldermen David and Rivard, imbued with a desire of improving the north-west section of our city, bought, some time ago, the farm "Comte," and in one year, 1874, more than 100 houses were built on the lots which were sold from this purchase. They also built in Drolet street a number of cottages (45), forming a beautiful terrace which they have named "Place Comte" in remembrance of the original proprietor. These houses are just the kind wanted in Montreal, the rents averaging from £40 to £50, and containing all improvements, and situated in one of the pleasantest and healthiest places in the city. Every one who thus extends and builds healthy and agreeable but cheap and compact houses for the middle classes, is indeed benefiting the city, and deserves the thanks of all interested for the good work. There is perhaps not a better spot for the erection of houses than in the finely located ground above Sherbrooke street east. The view is here magnificent, stretching away down the river and across the country, bounded by the blue mountains of St. Hilaire or Bellœil beyond.

CHARLES DESMARTEAU

Est né à Boucherville le 5 Septembre 1839. Son père est Etienne Desmarteau, du même lieu. Il est venu s'établir à Montréal à l'âge de 20 ans, où il prit le commerce d'épicerie. En 1869, fut élu au Conseil de Ville, pour représenter le Quartier Ste. Marie, et réélu de nouveau, par acclamation en 1872, Echevin de la dite Cité pour représenter le même Quartier.

Il fut le promoteur de l'ouverture de la rue Ste. Catherine jusqu'aux limites est de la Cité, laquelle traversant aussi la Ferme Forsyth.

Il est le Président de la Société Construction de Maisonneuve, et un des Directeurs dans la Société de Construction St. Jacques. Ces deux institutions ainsi que plusieurs autres du même genre font beaucoup de bien dans Montréal, en aidant la classe ouvrière, surtout ceux dont les moyens sont modérés, à se procurer des résidences dans les termes les plus avantageux.

J. W. CREVIER

Est né à Champlain, district de Trois Rivières le 1er Décembre 1834. Entra dans le commerce en 1848, à Montréal dans lequel il fut jusqu'en 1853. Mais se voyant plus de dispositions pour les arts, il apprit la menuiserie chez Monsieur John Ostell, manufacturier. Devint lui-même entrepreneur en et fit d'heureuses entreprises.

En 1870 il établit une manufacture de portes et chassis ainsi qu'un moulin à raboter sur la rue Ontario, en le Quartier Ste. Marie à Montréal.

Plein de courage et de dévouement à la classe ouvrière, il bâtit en 1874, deux autres manufactures non moins considérables, du moins, celle qu'il a établie sur la Ferme Forsyth, près des ateliers de la Cie. du Gaz, à Hochelaga.

Quant à celle qu'il a établie à Longueuil quoique moins considérable, elle n'en est pas moins importante et participe beaucoup à la prospérité de cette petite ville qu'est appelé tout-à-tard à faire partie de la Grand Métropole de la Puissance.

En récompense de son dévouement à ses compatriotes, il fut élu par acclamation Echevin de la cité de Montréal en 1874, pour représenter le Quartier Ste. Marie, et occupe encore son siège au Conseil de Ville.

Il est aussi Directeur, de la Société de Construction St. Jacques, dont il fut de principal fondateur.

CHARLES LAMOUREUX

Est né à St. Anne de Varennes, Comté Verchères le 24 Avril 1840. Entra dans le commerce à l'âge de 15 ans chez M. Nazaire Villeneuve, à Montréal, où il demeura jusqu'en 1869, et entra immédiatement après en société avec M. Charles Desmarteau pour le commerce d'épicerie en gros et en détail, qu'ils exercent encore actuellement.

Monsieur Lamoureux a le mérite de participer pour une large part à la cause de la prospérité de la partie Est de Montréal, par avoir fondé et encouragé nombre de sociétés de construction qui ont donné l'essor à la prospérité de cette partie de la ville, en facilitant au peuple les moyens de bâtir.

Il est un des Directeurs de la Société de Construction de la Puissance depuis sa fondation. Il est aussi un des Marguilliers de l'œuvre de la Paroisse de St. Vincent, qui sont de concert avec le Révérend Mr. Lavallée, estimé curé de cette paroisse à bâtir une splendide Eglise, sur la rue Ste. Catherine, entre les rues Fullum et Dufresne.

Pour démontrer les importants changements qui se sont opérés depuis que ces messieurs ont acheté la propriété Forsyth, au lieu de légumes et grains qui étaient cultivés il n'y a plus que deux ans et quelques mois, par leur énergie, et leur persévérance, de concert avec l'amour du progrès, nous voyons maintenant près de deux cents maisons, parmi lesquelles nous comptons trois manufactures, dont l'une appartenant à Mr. J. W. Crevier, est en pleine opération, et la manufacture la plus considérable de Montréal, celle de Mr. Wm. C. McDonald (Tabac) est aussi en construction sur la même propriété.

Le commerce dans cette localité est tellement augmenté, que ce même terrain qui aurait pu être acheté il y a quelques années pour deux cents le pied, en est rendu au prix variant de 25c. à \$1.50 le pied.

Ces Messieurs ont aussi ouvert la rue Ontario depuis les limites de la ville jusqu'à ceux de leur terrain, qui devra être continuée à l'avenir jusqu'au couvent d'Hochelaga, et de là, à la Longue-Pointe.

Aucune Compagnie privée de citoyens n'a fait plus pour développer Montréal, dans leur propre quartier, que celle dont ces Messieurs font parti.





COLONEL JOHN DYDE

Was the son of the late Robert Dyde of London, and was born in 1795, at Altona, in the Duchy of Holstein in Denmark. The French Revolution was then at its height, and his father being compelled to come to Paris, where he had large business relations, sent Mrs. Dyde to Altona, a town on the River Elbe, which was soon after taken possession of by the French, under whose flag the Colonel was born. Mrs. Dyde disguised as a sailor, with her young son concealed in a clothes basket, escaped to Hamburg and afterwards reached Paris, where her husband, with many of his countrymen, was a prisoner, for having too openly expressed opinions hostile to the powers that were. He was subsequently released, and in the spring of 1810 came with his family to New York and in 1813 moved to Boston. In 1814 the family came to Montreal, and he was at once installed in the militia, subsequently becoming Sergeant Major and Ensign and Adjutant. In 1817 he obtained a situation in the North West Company, and then set out for the Red River Country, going as far as the Rocky Mountains. In 1819 he returned to Montreal. In 1822 he married Eliza, daughter of W. J. Holt, a veteran officer who had been taken prisoner at Saratoga while serving under Burgoyne. He afterwards made two voyages to the West Indies. Was twice shipwrecked. After suffering great hardships, he arrived in 1829 in New York and immediately came to Montreal, where he had been given up as lost by all but his wife. In 1831 he went to Quebec as inspector of ashes, and was subsequently made manager there of the Tow Boat Company, retaining his place as Inspector. In 1833 he was appointed Lieutenant and Adjutant of the Garrison Artillery. In 1835, in addition to his other appointments, he received the position of Manager of the St. Lawrence Steam Boat Company. At the outbreak, in 1837, of the political troubles he raised the Company of Grenadiers in twenty-four hours after the order had issued to raise a regiment of a thousand strong, "The Loyal Quebec Volunteers," and thus became senior officer. The Rebellion having been apparently quelled, the "Loyal Quebec Volunteers" were on the 1st of May, 1838, disbanded, and he returned to Montreal, and received the situation which he still holds, of inspector of ashes. In November the Rebellion having again broken out, he was transferred to the Montreal Light Infantry, and served with them till the troubles were over. In 1845, during the Oregon difficulty, he organized the Montreal Light Infantry in three weeks.

In 1850 he acted as Magistrate with the Troops in suppressing the fearful riots in Griffintown, when 207 houses were burned. In 1855, at the reorganization of the active Militia, he was

appointed Lieut. Colonel of the Montreal Rifles, now the Prince of Wales, and on his promotion to command the Brigade, he was presented by the Regiment with a magnificent testimonial. In 1860 he was appointed Commandant of the whole active Force in Montreal, and subsequently received the high rank which by special clause in the Militia he still holds, that of full Colonel. In 1861, during the "Trent" difficulty, the force was through his efforts and the loyalty of the citizens raised in a few days from 1000 to 4000 men. His eldest son Robert, who was Major of the Light Infantry, fell a sacrifice this year to disease contracted in the service, his second son Charles having previously died from the effects of the climate while serving in India in the 14th Light Dragoons. In the same year—1861—he was President of the First Rifle tournament held in Canada; he was also President in 1863 of the Grand Rifle Tournament held in Montreal, "grand" because no tournament since has equalled it in splendor or success; he was President also for some years of the St. George's Society of Montreal. In 1866, during the Fenian difficulties, he commanded the 2nd Brigade; the 1st being composed of all the Regulars, the 2nd of all the Volunteers. In 1868, by the provision of Sir George Cartier's Militia Bill, his connection with the force was, much to his regret, unexpectedly severed after 54 years of uninterrupted service. He was, however, by special privilege allowed to retain his rank. On the 25th of March, 1871, he was presented by the Volunteer Force with a magnificent full length portrait of himself, painted by our well known and first class artist Mr. Bell-Smith. So great was the number of persons present on the occasion that the ceremony became a perfect ovation. The hall was densely packed, and hundreds were unable to gain admittance. He is now 79 years of age, and still a hale, hearty man. His 60 years service in the Military Force of the country have not impaired his vigor, he is fond of all athletic pursuits, and is a keen curler. On a recent occasion, only a few weeks since, he had the honor at His Lordship's special invitation of playing a single-handed match with the Governor General, the Earl of Dufferin, who had been a pupil of the Colonel's in curling.

The editor cannot close this biography of Colonel Dyde without recording here what he and hundreds of others consider a marked slight on so old and great a volunteer officer and patriot: while thousands of dollars have been paid by Government to give Cartier and McGee magnificent public funerals, he who for nearly 60 long years has faithfully served his country is allowed no Government pension for his declining days. Will not some of our Government Members and Members of Parliament who read this, exert themselves to wipe out THIS BLOT from Canada's fair historical escutcheon?

JOSEPH DUHAMEL.

The subject of this sketch was born in Montreal on the 22nd Feb., 1835. His father was Joseph Duhamel. His mother was Domithilde Mousset. He was educated at the Colleges of St. Thérèse and St. Hyacinthe. He studied law in the office of Messrs. Badgley & Abbott, and was admitted to practice 6th April, 1857. He went to college at the early age of seven years, and continued in one of these educational establishments till his commencement of studying law. After his admission to practice he entered into partnership with the late C. Archambault, and remained with him till the melancholy death of Mr. Archambault by the explosion of the steamer St. John. He then practiced alone for some time, then entered into partnership with G. Drolet, Esq., until the latter gave up practicing, and lastly entered into

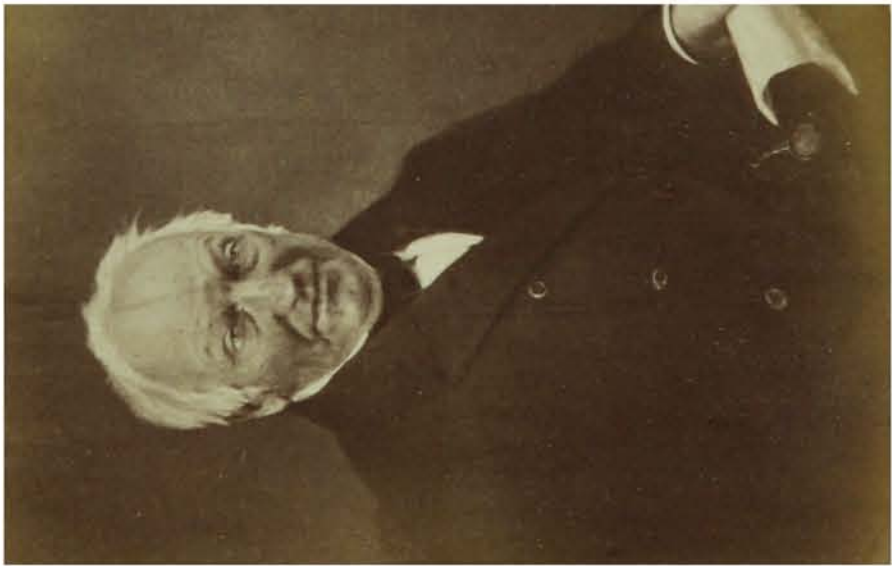
the firm which now bears his name, viz., Duhamel, Rainville, Rinfret & Rainville. He was elected to represent St. Mary's Ward in the City Council at the early age of 18 years, and continued for the next three years as its representative. Perhaps no man living can say the same thing, that as a minor, he represented St. Mary's Ward, and left the Council when he attained his majority, to devote himself to his profession. He has many times refused to run for both the Dominion and Local Parliaments. In 1875 he was elected alderman for the East Ward, and is now a candidate for Montreal East in the Parliament of Quebec. In 1859 he married Miss Alphonsine, daughter of Damase Masson, Esq., the well-known merchant of St. Paul street.

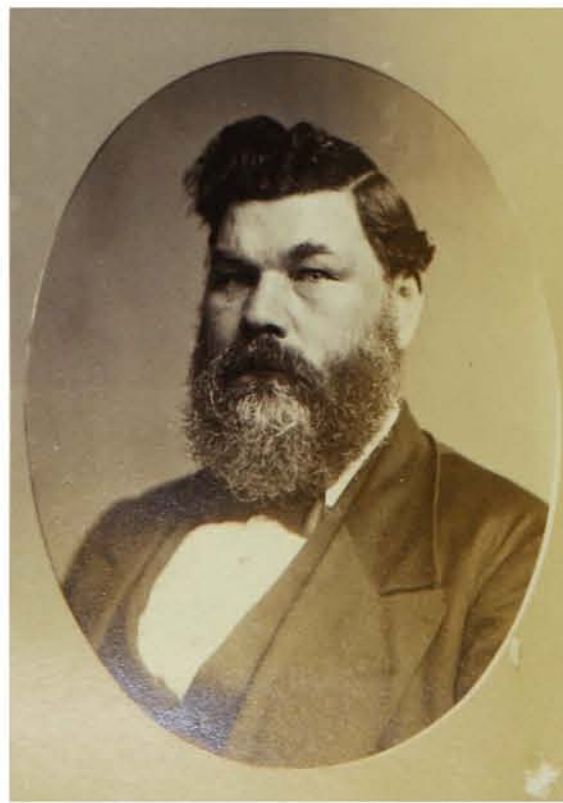
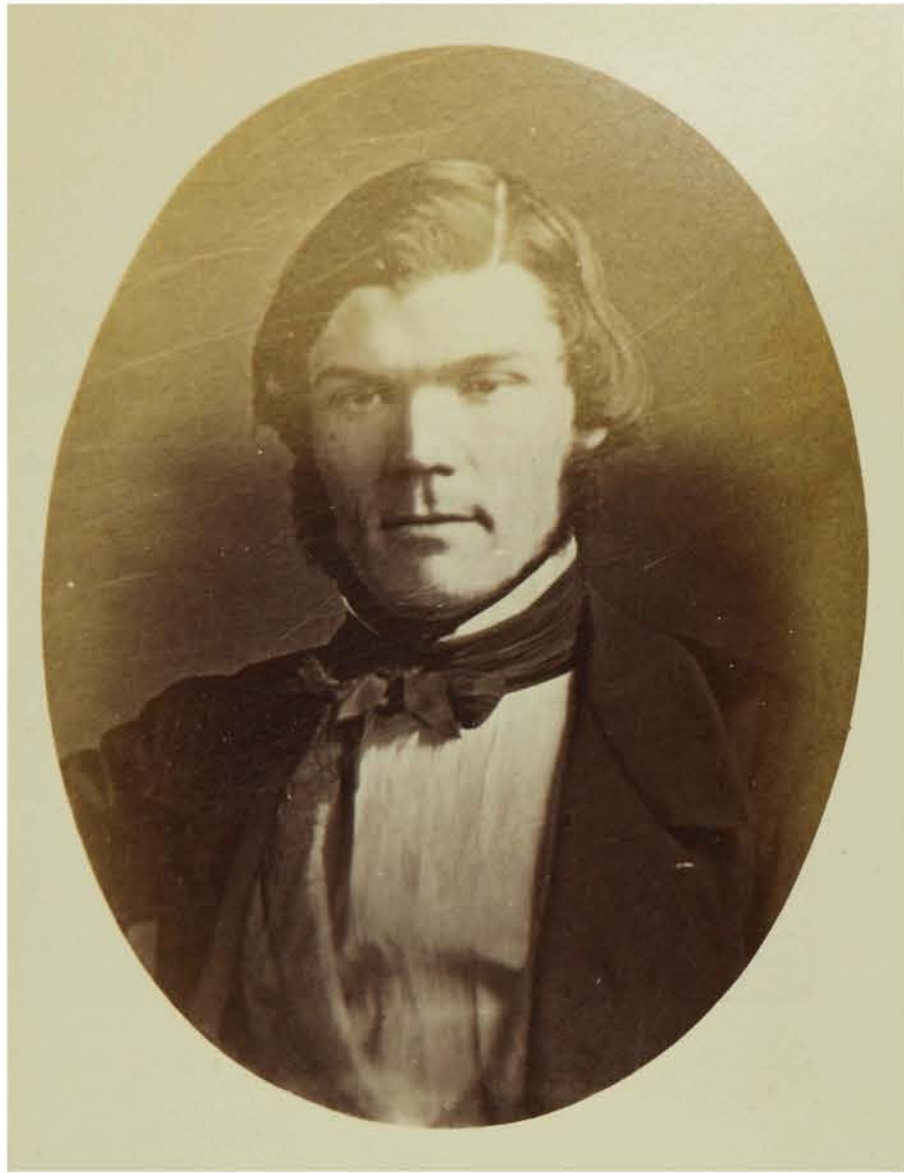
WM. EVANS.

The subject of our sketch was one of the most well known agriculturists of Lower Canada. Nearly twenty years ago the old gentleman, full of honors and patriotism, passed away from this busy scene, but his endeavors to elevate the standard of agriculture in this Province and to raise the position of a farmer (the real bone and muscle of any country, except a purely manufacturing one) still live and are observable, as annually, the various country and other exhibitions and cattle shows come round. Improved breeds of animals, and latest styles of agricultural implements, better barns and stables, a much improved system of planting and reaping, and many other things have all been the offspring of Mr. Evans' endeavors to promote the agricultural interests of this Province. He was for many years the Secretary of the Agricultural Society of Lower Canada. A contemporary writing of him at the time of his death, 1857, says: "It has been our fortune to meet few worthier or more patriotic men than he, few more diligent in the promotion to the uttermost of his ability of the prosperity of this his adopted country." Enthusiastically devoted to agricultural pursuits, he spent over forty years as an agriculturist in Canada. He was also editor of the Agri-

cultural Journal published under the auspices of the Society of which he was Secretary. During his latter years, after retiring from the Secretaryship, he was a frequent contributor to the columns of the Journal. Almost the last words he wrote were these, "While it may be the will of God to spare me I shall persevere in the good cause of endeavoring to promote the improvement of agriculture in Canada." Even while the good old man wrote these words the vow so to speak was fulfilled. He died rather suddenly, though he had been ailing some time previously. "Full of years, enjoying the esteem of all who knew him, and surrounded by a large circle of tried friends, he has passed peacefully away—a man whom many loved while living, many will regret his death; one who strove faithfully to do his duty in that state of life in which it pleased God to place him."

His sons are well known merchants of Montreal. Two are in the coal and wood business—perhaps the largest dealers of those articles in the city—whilst another owns the well known agricultural implement and seed depôt opposite St. Ann's Market, and whose name to farmers is almost as familiar as his father's was of old.





EDWARD PEARSON EVANS

Was born in London, England, March, 1825. In the year 1832 he came to Canada with his parents. His father was a mechanical engineer. Edward was the eldest of the family, and commenced early to work for himself, his first situation being with Joseph Mackay, then doing business in the Place D'Armes; he next engaged with W. Gemmell, clothier, where he remained for some time. He next removed to Springfield, Massachusetts, where he started business for himself which he continued for two years, but at the end of that time, finding it not as profitable as he wished, he returned to Montreal, where he entered into a partnership with his old employer Mr. Gemmell, which was dissolved some time afterwards, and he then commenced business in his own name in McGill street. In 1853 he bought the property near the corner of

St. Peter and St. Paul streets, then known as the Exchange Coffee House, where he erected two large warehouses, one of which he occupied as a wholesale clothing house. In the fall of 1859 he went to England to make his usual purchases, returning along with his wife, who had accompanied him on the trip, in the S.S. "Hungarian" of the "Allan Line." This ill-fated steamer was wrecked off Cape Sable, Nova Scotia, on the morning of the 20th of February, 1860, when every soul (numbering over 400) found a watery grave. By his many sterling qualities, combined with strict attention to business, he was enabled to accumulate a handsome competency with which he was always ready to assist those in distress, and many were benefited by his liberality.

WILLIAM SHANKS EVANS

Was born at Berwick-on-Tweed on the 23rd May, 1831. He also came to Canada with his parents in 1832. Having a liking for his father's profession, mechanical engineering, he served his time to that business when he soon became very proficient in it. In the year 1848 he removed to the United States, where he shortly afterwards received an appointment in the Dunkirk and

Erie Locomotive Works, which he held for nine years, the most of that time as manager in the works. He resigned this position in 1860, after the death of his brother Edward, and returned to Montreal, where he has employed his capital in stock and real estate operations, being with his brother, James S. Evans, amongst the largest real estate owners in the city.

JAMES SHANKS EVANS

Was born in Montreal on the 3rd May, 1833. He was a partner of the firm of Edward Evans & Co. at the time of the death of his brother Edward in the ill-fated steamer "Hungarian," continuing the business on his own account first in Evans' court, then in McGill street and afterwards in the new premises in St. Henry street, which he now occupies. He has by strict attention to business rapidly acquired a fortune; energetic in his business habits, his real estate operations now place him among the largest of the landed proprietors of the Island of Montreal.

Mr. Evans' latest real estate operation is the purchase of the magnificent property in Dorchester street west, and known by the name of Rose Pré, and costing the large sum of \$40,000.

Mr. Evans is an honorary director of the Vic-

toria Mutual Insurance Co. of Hamilton, and the inventor of the "Hotel Register," now patented in the United States.

In 1873 the English Insurance Companies in Montreal entered into a combination to raise their rates of premiums, which action on the part of their offices caused Mr. Evans, himself one of the largest insurers in the city, to suggest the idea of starting a new Company which might break the combination and lower the rate of insurance, hence the existence of the Royal Canadian Insurance Company of Montreal.

At the last general election Mr. Evans was requested to stand as representative for Montreal West, but though taking an active part in the contest, for various reasons, and especially not wishing to divide his party, he declined the honor.

ROBERT T. GODFREY A.M., M.D. M.C.

He is one of the best and most favorably known physicians in the city, and has written a good deal for the advancement of medical science. He is Professor of Surgery in the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, and attending Physician to the Montreal General Hospital. He is the son of a British naval officer. After finishing his term of studentship he received the appointment of regimental assistant surgeon in the British Auxiliary Legion of Spain, where he served for a period of 3 years, from May, 1835, to August, 1838. On his return to London, through the influence of General

Sir de Lacy Evans, he got an appointment in the London Hospital which he resigned in 1839. In 1840 he came to Canada, not with the intention of remaining, but taking a fancy to the country he determined to stay in Montreal. He passed before the Medical Board in 1842, and graduated in McGill College in 1844. He has, apart from the active duties of his profession, taken a great interest in settling the Eastern Townships, where he always intends to settle, but he considers himself too young yet, to give up the active duties of a large practice.

JAMES A. GLASSFORD

Was born at Coteau du Lac on the 25th June, 1817. He was educated in Montreal. He was for some time in the lumber trade with his father. He afterwards commenced on his own account in the forwarding business between Montreal and Ottawa, and rapidly extended his connections. In 1862 he was the largest forwarding merchant in the country, being the head of the well-known firm "Glassford, Jones & Co." Their stock then

consisted of 45 vessels, exclusive of others chartered for the season. They carried immense quantities of grain, etc., from Chicago and other western cities in connection with steam vessels for Europe. Having unfortunately broken his leg, his health was impaired, and in consequence he died June 1st, 1869, aged only 52 years 11 months. His sons are in the commission business in Montreal.





DESIRE GIROUARD.

Was born at St. Timothy, in the county of Beauharnois. After finishing his preliminary studies, he entered the Montreal College, and passed with éclat through all his studies and classes. He then entered the Law office of Edward Carter, Esq., Q.C., and was admitted to the Bar on the 1st October, 1860. Mr. Girouard is one of our most important Law writers. In 1860 he published a work entitled "Essai sur les lettres de change et sur les billets promissoires." The importance of the subject, the diffusion and obscurity of our laws at this epoch upon this matter, rendered the work of Mr. Girouard of the greatest utility. The introduction, which contains the historical part, is treated in a most lucid manner.

In 1868 he published another work entitled "Considerations sur les lois civiles du mariage." This work first appeared in the columns of the *Nouveau Monde*.

In 1869 he printed the "Etude sur l'Acte Concernant la Faillite." "M. Girouard exprime le regret de voir de si notables altérations s'opérer dans notre droit, et compliquer dans une certaine mesure le fonctionnement des règles courtes et simples du droit commun de nos lois statutaires. Cette brochure se recommande par des commentaires et des discussions utiles. Elle est divisée en dix-sept chapitres et subdivisée en cent un paragraphes. L'auteur fait preuve des connaissances sur ce sujet, mais la phraséologie est loin d'être irréprochable."

In the work which Mr. Girouard published on

marriage, taken from a notice in a recent French work, he divides his part on Catholic marriages into 4 sections, viz: 1st. "En face de l'Eglise; 2nd. Par le propre curé des parties; 3rd. Après publication ou dispense des bancs; 4th. Enfin, il ne doit exister aucun empêchement non dispensé par leur évêque."

In the Protestant marriages it is thus divided— "Le mariage des Protestants doit aussi être célébré par leur propre ministre; il doit être célébré publiquement après publication de bancs, suivant les usages de chaque congrégation; une licence de mariage dispense de toutes ces formalités, il suffit alors qu'il soit célébré par le ministre des parties, sans autre forme."

Mr. Girouard has contributed a great deal to the columns of the *Revue Critique*, in which he writes in the English language. These writings on the reports of the Church and State show much work, much research and a great love of study.

He has held the position of one of the members of the Counsel of the Montreal Bar, and has always maintained a high position in the city as an intelligent and well instructed advocate; hence he has often been retained in some of the most important law suits which have appeared before the Court for the past few years.

Mr. Girouard first married the daughter of the well-known and much respected citizen, John Pratt, Esq. This lady having died he again married an American lady, and has an interesting family.

THE GESU.

Probably the most magnificent church in the Dominion, as regards its interior aspect, is the Church of the Gesu on Bleury street. At the conquest of Canada in 1760 all the property of the Jesuits fell into possession of the British Government. In 1851 they erected the large college of St. Mary. In 1863, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Montreal having granted to the Jesuit Fathers permission to erect a church in connection with their college, the beautiful Church of the Gesu was begun in that year and finished in 1865, except the towers which this year (1875) are not yet finished.

The length of the interior is about 194 feet and

its width 96 feet. The architecture is of the style known as the Round Roman Arch. The walls and ceilings are frescoed throughout in the most elegant and elaborate style. Besides the magnificent main altar are a number of smaller ones; all designed and finished in a style of richness and beauty which cannot be surpassed. The walls are splendidly adorned and illuminated by an almost endless variety of paintings and Biblical illustrations. All the arrangements and appointments evidence a vast expenditure of skill and patience as well as of money.

ST. MARY'S COLLEGE.

This Building, situated in Bleury Street, is one of the largest Colleges in Montreal. A first-class course of instruction is presented in the institution. Some of the most learned men in Montreal are professors attached to it, and they have produced many of our most influential and best known men, both professionally and politically. Space will not permit us to give more than the names of the principal members of the staff, and the clergy attached to the beautiful Church of the Gesu.

Rev. T. Fleck, S.J., President; Rev. P. Hamel, S.J., Vice-President; Rev. S. Robert, S.J., Treasurer.

Professors.—Rev. M. Nobile, S.J.; Rev. S. Durante, S.J.; Rev. A. Larcher, S.J.; Rev. E.

Hamon, S.J.; Rev. J. Renaud, S.J.; Rev. R. Chartier, S.J.; Rev. E. Hudon, S.J.; W. Monk, S.J.; J. B. Nolin, S.J.; J. Paré, S.J.

Disciplinarians.—Rev. J. Grenier, S.J.; C. O'Conner, S.J.; F. Santerre, S.J.; R. Dewey, S.J.

Professor of Elocution.—A. D'Anglars.

Professor of Drawing.—J. L'Hérault.

Professors of Music.—J. Follenus, J. A. Fowler, N. Martel, M. Saucier.

CHURCH OF THE GESU.—Rev. T. Fleck, S.J.; R. J. Beaudry, S.J.; R. A. Braun, S.J.; R. A. Gérard, S.J.; R. E. Hamon, S.J.; R. A. Langcake, S.J.; R. H. Lory, S.J.; V. R. A. Pelletier, S.J.; R. W. Moylan, S.J.; R. M. Nash, S.J.





MASSACRE OF THE JESUIT MISSIONARIES,

IN THE EARLY HISTORY OF CANADA.

In 1646, and several years following, warfare between the Iroquois and the Indians of Canada was waged with extreme ferocity. Many of the French were slain, and very great alarm and distress prevailed in the Colony.

Amongst those who were killed were several priests and a number of Missionaries engaged in converting the Indians. The Mohawks massacred the Jesuit fathers, *Jogues* and *Masse*, in the year last named. In 1648 and 1649, *Daniel*, *Brebœuf* and *Gabriel Lalemant* were put to death, while serving at their Missionary Stations among the Hurons.

The circumstances attending the end of these devoted men were of a very touching nature. A brief account of them will serve to shew both the spirit which animated the missionaries of those days, and the fiendish disposition of their Iroquois tormentors.

Daniel was in one of the Huron bourgades in July, 1648, calling the people to take part in religious exercises. Most of the warriors were absent. A strong force of Iroquois came upon the place. Most of the people retired for refuge into the rudely constructed chapel, the few defenders being at the palisades. The Iroquois soon broke through these and fell upon the chapel. Daniel said to the terrified Hurons around him "fly, brethren! as for me, here I must stay, and here I will die." Urging them to flee by the rear of the building, he himself passed through the main door, which he closed behind him, and suddenly confronted the assailants. The truculent Iroquois hesitated for a moment at the sight of Daniel in his missionary robes, thus fearlessly advancing. But soon a shower of arrows and musket balls put an end to his life, and he fell dead uttering the name of Christ. The Iroquois set the chapel, on fire and flung the body of Daniel into the flames.

Brebœuf and Lalemant experienced a more dreadful fate. They were serving at a missionary station, named by the French St. Ignatius, among the Hurons. On the morning of March 16th, 1649, the place was assaulted by about 1000 Iroquois. The Huron warriors, sending away the women and children to the nearest bourgade, called St. Louis, defended the palisades. They desired the two missionaries to save themselves, as war was not their business. Brebœuf told them, in reply, that, at such a time, something more than *fire and steel* was wanted, which he and his companion alone could administer.

The palisades were soon forced. Brebœuf and Lalemant remaining behind to console the wounded and dying, the surviving Hurons tried to save themselves by flight, while the Iroquois seized the Missionaries and dragged them along into the town. According to custom, their savage captors compelled them to *run the gauntlet*, drawing themselves up in two rows, and dealing out blows upon the missionaries as they passed between.

Brebœuf and Lalemant were then placed not far from each other, fastened to posts. The torture of the Huron captives was going on around them.

Brebœuf with a fearless aspect consoled the sufferers, addressing them in their own language, and declaring God's judgments against unbelievers. While some cut off the hands of Brebœuf, and pieces of flesh from his arms, others applied heated iron to the body of Lalemant. Presently red hot hatchets were connected and hung round their necks like collars. Regardless of the pain Brebœuf continued to speak to his converts and to warn his persecutors. This so incensed these cruel wretches that they cut off his lips and thrust a burning brand into his mouth. Lalemant tried to approach his fellow martyr, but was ruthlessly prevented. When his tormentors had at length tried every species of device without succeeding in causing Brebœuf to manifest the least outward sign of suffering, they tore off his scalp and poured hot water over his head, in mockery of the rite of baptism. They called him, at the same time by his Huron name, saying "*Echon!* you say that people's reward will be greater in heaven, the more they suffer here; thank us then for what we make you now endure!" The narrative, from which the foregoing particulars are taken, ends thus: "The eye of the martyr was now dim, and the torturers, from first to last unable to wring from him one sigh of pain, were eager to close the scene. Hacking off his feet, they clove open his chest, tore out his noble heart, and devoured it!"

Lalemant's torments were prolonged until the following day, when a savage, by a sudden blow with his tomahawk, put an end to his sufferings.

Some of Brebœuf's remains were afterwards brought to Quebec, including his head. His relatives in France, who belonged to a noble family, sent out a hollow, silver bust, which, with Brebœuf's skull enclosed and placed under a glass covering, is now to be seen at the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, Quebec.

WILLIAM HALES HINGSTON, M.D., MAYOR OF MONTREAL.

The newly elected Mayor is the son of the late Lieut-Col. Hingston, formerly in H. M. 100th, a regiment which came to this country to take part in the last American war, and did much service. The Hingstons had been established in Ireland for centuries, and are allied with the Cotters of Cork, the elder Latouches of Dublin, and the Hales family; and on the mother's side to the old family of the Careys. When the number of Regiments was reduced, after the close of the war, the 100th became the 99th, and was only disbanded several years afterwards, when Colonel Hingston selected a pretty spot on the banks of the Chateauguay River, near Huntingdon. There he organized the Militia Force, Lord Dalhousie giving him command of the County of Huntingdon; and subsequently, Sir James Kempt, of the County of Beauharnois. The wounds, however, he had received in action, especially one through the groin at the battle of Chippewa, which had lamed him, terminated his life early, when the subject of our notice—one of six children—was only eighteen months old. At thirteen he was sent to the Montreal College, where at the end of his first year, he obtained the prize in every branch, carrying three first and two second, while his chief opponent, the present superior of the College, obtained the remaining two first and three second. He afterwards spent a couple of years in studying pharmacy with R. W. Rexford, when he entered upon the study of medicine at McGill University.

He graduated at the end of four years, and immediately left for Edinburgh, to obtain the Surgeon's diploma of that University; but by practicing the most rigid economy he succeeded in visiting England and Ireland also, and almost every country in Europe, spending the greater part of his time in the hospitals and bringing back with him diplomas from Scotland, France, Prussia, Austria and Bavaria. One, the membership of the Leopold Academy, purely honorary and given only to authors, was the first ever obtained by a Canadian, Sir William Logan and T. Sterry Hunt being the next recipients of the honour. He had almost made up his mind to settle in Edinburgh, as assistant to Professor Simpson, but yielded to the well understood wishes of his mother and returned to Canada.

Dr. Hingston began the practice of his profession in the city of Montreal, in 1853, taking up his residence in McGill Street. Here his urbanity of manner, his punctuality, promptitude, strict attention to the minutest details of his profession, and his uniform kindness and gentleness of disposition towards all, with his generosity to the suffering poor, soon won for him the goodwill of those with whom he came in contact, and

secured for him a rapidly extending practice. Cholera visited the city in 1854, and was most severely felt in Griffintown. Being the nearest physician to that locality, the Doctor had abundant opportunity of ministering to the relief of the afflicted.

A few years afterwards, he removed into a house of his own in Bonaventure street. Afterwards, he removed to Beaver Hall, where he resided until 1872 when he purchased his present residence, corner of Union Avenue and St. Catherine Streets.

Dr. Hingston has now occupied, for several years, a most prominent position in Montreal, as a leading member of his profession—especially in surgery—his "first love," as the *Canada Medical Journal* states; and having, at the present time, besides a large city practice, one of the very largest consulting practices in Canada—calling him frequently to visit outlying towns and cities, and not unfrequently to the neighbouring States.

Soon after beginning practice, Dr. Hingston received, unsolicited, the appointment of Surgeon to the English speaking department of the Hotel Dieu Hospital, and has been unremitting in his attendance upon the suffering inmates of that excellent institution. There he has had the largest field in this country for the exercise of his calling, and has acquired a dexterity and precision in operating which is unusual. Many of the more difficult and hazardous operations in surgery have been there introduced by him to the profession in Canada, such for instance, as excision of the knee-joint, acquired deformities, and the successful removal of the tongue and lower jaw, at the same time.

Though attached to no Medical School, Dr. Hingston has largely availed himself of the material at his disposal in the hospital, for practically instructing the medical students who attended it. Every day, for many years, clinical instruction was given—the Doctor receiving no pecuniary reward therefrom. But as the young gentlemen whom he instructed graduated in medicine, and scattered themselves over the country, they gave many evidences of their gratitude to, and confidence in, their generous instructor, and have largely assisted in building up his reputation.

Again visiting Europe, in 1867, one of his masters, Professor (now Sir James) Simpson, paid a high tribute to Canadian Surgery in the person of Dr. Hingston by inviting him to perform a surgical operation of difficulty on one of his (Sir James') patients; and on speaking of him, a few weeks afterwards, in a *British Medical Journal* of the time, Sir James styles him, "that distinguished American Surgeon lately amongst us."





As a graduate of McGill University he was one of a few gentlemen to organize the McGill University Society, and to advocate and secure the appointment, from among the graduates, of Convocation Fellows to the University. The Hon. Alexander Morris, now of Manitoba, Mr. Brown Chamberlin and himself were the first office-bearers in the McGill University Society, a society founded chiefly for the purpose named; but he alone, we believe, never occupied the position in the University he was instrumental, in part, in obtaining for his fellow graduates.

When Bishop's College Medical School was organized by the late Dr. Smallwood and Dr. David, Dr. Hingston was named Professor of Surgery, and afterwards Dean of Faculty, both of which, however, he was forced to resign as the duties were incompatible with his position at the Hospital. He received the degree of D.C.L., from the University at Lennoxville in 1871.

When the Dominion Medical Association was formed Dr. Hingston was appointed first Secretary for the Province of Quebec; and two years ago, he was unanimously elected representative of the Profession for the same Province. During his connection with the Association he contributed several papers on medical subjects.

Last year, he was unanimously elected Governor of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, in the place of the late Dr. Smallwood.

One of the founders of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, he has three times held the position of Vice-President, and twice that of President, no small honour in a city where the profession stands so high, and a fair indication, it may be presumed, of the estimation in which he is held by his professional brethren. While the unanimity with which he was called upon to accept, and apparently with great reluctance on his part, the Civic Chair by the members of his own profession as well as by the public at large, is the best testimony that could be given of the esteem in which he is held by all classes and conditions of the community. The boldness and frankness of the new Mayor's inaugural address was of a character to call forth encomiums from the Press generally—the *Witness*

speaking of it as equalling Gladstone's efforts, in clothing the dryest material in poetic language.

The ease and elegance with which Dr. Hingston writes render it a matter of regret to medical readers that he does not contribute so frequently as formerly to the Medical Press of the country. For several years, Dr. Hingston wrote largely, Morgan, in his *Bibliotheca Canadensis*, mentions a dozen of papers from his pen, the more important being on the state of medicine in Paris and Berlin; and a series of papers on the climate of Canada in its sanitary aspects. This latter paper the Doctor, a personal friend of the author of this work and for many years his family physician, wrote especially for *The British American Reader*, the first of the Author's books introduced into Catholic and Protestant schools alike, and now by School Act the basis of the Examination in Dictation, &c., of candidates for school diplomas for the Province of Quebec. As years have rolled on, however, and as professional duties have been multiplied, Dr. Hingston's efforts in that direction have been less frequent, and of a more desultory character; only being called forth in connection with some circumstances or study of special interest.

A medical gentleman of Montreal thus writes: "I have known Dr. Hingston intimately almost since he commenced his professional career, and his bearing towards the public generally has been high-minded and honourable; while towards his professional brethren he has ever displayed a courtesy and a delicately honourable bearing to all, even to those tacitly organized against him. He has, in the end, been rewarded, for the younger members of his profession love and trust, and the elder respect him." "To the delicacy of bearing and sentiment uniformly displayed by Dr. Hingston," says the same gentleman, "as much to one as to any other member of the profession, are we indebted for much of a healthier and more wholesome tone of feeling among professional gentlemen than at one time existed."

He is a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Edinburgh, besides the honorary titles of D.C.L. and M.L.A.

CHARLES GLACKMYER.

Was born in Montreal on the 22nd June, 1820. He followed a complete course of studies at the Montreal College under the auspices of the Gentlemen of the Seminary of St. Sulpice. He studied law under the late Messrs. Peltier and Bourret, and was admitted to the Bar on the 10th October, 1843. Two years after, in 1847, he entered the Corporation as Assistant City Clerk of Montreal, and on the 15th April, 1859, was appointed City Clerk—an

office which he has continued to hold to the present day with perfect satisfaction to the various mayors and councils which have been since then.

Mr. Glackmeyer has rendered important service to the city on many occasions, and his services could ill be spared to the Corporation of Montreal. He is in his official capacity, the right man in the right place.

SIR FRANCIS HINCKS, C.B.

Sir Francis Hincks is the youngest son of the late Rev. Dr. Hincks, Professor of Oriental Languages in the Royal Belfast Institution. He is brother of the late Rev. Ed. Hincks, D.D., rector of Killyleagh, who is well known by his writings on subjects connected with Egyptian, Persian and Assyrian antiquities and archæology.

The Irish family is a branch of one long settled in Chester, one of the old Roman cities of England. The subject of this sketch was born in the city of Cork, 14th December, 1807, and educated at the Belfast Institution above mentioned. In 1832 he married Martha Anne, the daughter of Alexander Stewart, Esq., of Ligoniel near Belfast. He visited the United States and Canada in 1830, and next year commenced business at Toronto. In 1839 he founded the Toronto "Examiner," which he edited for several years. In 1844 he removed to Montreal and founded the old well known paper "The Pilot," and was for many years the chief political writer. At the first general election after the Union of the two Canadas, Sir Francis was returned for the County of Oxford, and in next year was appointed inspector general of public accounts in the Baldwin-Lafontaine Administration. From this date he continued to sit in the Assembly till 1858. Previous to this last date, from October, 1851, to September, 1854, in the Hincks-Morin Administration, he was the leader of the Government. He visited Washington on several occasions to confer with the British minister there on the subject of commercial intercourse between Canada and the United States. He was elected by Lord Elgin to accompany him as representative of Canada when he negotiated the Reciprocity Treaty in 1854. He was also a delegate to the Maritime Provinces in 1862 on the subject of the Intercolonial Railway, and in the same year was a delegate to the Imperial Government to urge the repeal of the Clergy Reserve Act and the grant of a guarantee for the Intercolonial Railway, during which visit he made the preliminary arrangements with Messrs. Peto, Brassey, Betts and Jackson, which resulted in the construction of the Grand Trunk Railway by English capitalists.

He retired from office 1854, and the next year had the high honor conferred on him of being appointed by the Imperial Government to the Governorship of the Windward Isles—West Indies—where he continued till 1862 when he again had the high honor of being appointed the Governor of British Guiana, South America, where he remained until A.D. 1869. During his Governorship

of these two Colonies of the British Empire he received many proofs of the approval of the Home Authorities, among which are these two distinctions: in 1862 he was created a Companion of the Order of the Bath (civil), and in 1869 a Knight Commander of the Order of St. Michael and St. George.

Visiting Canada in 1869 in connection with his private affairs, and to see old friends, he consented to accept office in the Rose Government, then in power, and was sworn of the Privy Council of Canada and appointed Minister of Finance for the Dominion 9th October, 1869, which office he continued to hold till his resignation in February, 1873.

On the return of Sir Francis to Canada after a lapse of nearly 15 years he was hailed by all classes of the people, and well did he deserve the public dinners, ovations and congratulatory addresses showered on him at Ottawa, Toronto, and many other places.

Venerable in appearance, and loaded with Imperial honors, well might Canada claim her son as the first on whom the robes of a Governorship of a British Colony had been placed, and like the Hero of Kars in a neighboring Province raised to one of the highest positions a sovereign can exalt a subject—kneeling at his sovereign's feet, and rising as SIR FRANCIS HINCKS. His life is an example that unflinching industry and perseverance and unalterable determination to succeed will always conquer every difficulty, and lead the individual on to success and honor.

His political career may be shortly expressed thus: First returned to Parliament at general elections, 1841, for Oxford County in Canadian Assembly, when he was defeated in 1844. Returned again for same county, 1847; again in 1851, and also for Niagara, but elected to sit for Oxford. Returned for Renfrew, 1854, and retired in 1855 when appointed Governor of the Windward Islands. On again accepting office returned in 1869 for North Renfrew, which he represented till close of Parliament. Returned for Vancouver at the general elections of 1871. He is the President of the Confederation Life Insurance Co. of Canada, and a member of Council of Royal Colonial Institute, London, England. He is also the author of various pamphlets on public affairs. Was President of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society for 1874. He is also President of the City Bank, and has elected to remain permanently in Montreal. Long may he continue in our midst.





LOUIS EDWARD HUBERT.

Nearly two hundred and twenty-five years ago, in the year 1648, the year in which King Charles I of England was beheaded by his rebellious subjects, there lived in the city of Paris, in the Parish of Saint Geneviève des Ardents, in the Archbishopric of that city, René Hubert, an honorable man and of good position. He held the high appointment of Apostolic Notary and Registrar of the Officialité of Paris, (one of the most remarkable and highest of all the Parisian Courts of Law.) His wife was Anne Horry, a daughter of Nicholas Horry, who, when living, was also Apostolic Notary of the Parish of St. Nicholas du Chardonnel of Paris.

This couple had a son who figured in the early history of Quebec, of the same name as his father, René Hubert. When living, he held the responsible position of Registrar of the Provost Marshal of Quebec, receiving his commission directly from King Louis XIV of France, and dated 20th April, 1700. He was also the Clerk of Conseil Supérieur, of Quebec, by commission, from April 13th, 1703, until his death, 1st September, 1725. All the papers, edicts, and ordinances of that court from 14th June, 1703, to 1st November, 1705, were signed by him.

His son was Pierre Hubert who left Quebec to reside in Montreal. He married Dame Marie Joseph Chartier de Beauce. He was a "constructeur de vaisseaux," or ship builder, doing a large business and making latterly a good competency. The subject of this sketch, Louis Edward Hubert, his son, was born in Montreal, on the 16th February 1766, just seven years after the cession of Canada to Britain, and the same year in which the old Pretender to the British throne died neglected at Rome. After passing with *éclat* all his studies in the Colleges of Montreal and Quebec, he married, on the 22nd November, 1796, Demoiselle Marie Cecil Cartier, only daughter of Jacques Cartier, merchant of the Parish of St.

Antoine, River Richelieu, and aunt of the late Sir George E. Cartier, Baronet.

He represented the County of Richelieu in the Parliament of Lower Canada from the year 1801 to 1805, and when the war of 1812 broke out between Great Britain and the United States, he was named Captain Quarter-Master of the Militia of St. Denis.

It was in 1813 that the combined movement of the American armies took place, their intention being to invade Canada at different points. One army of this movement was to march from the States by way of Champlain Lake and invade Montreal. The inhabitants of Montreal District then showed their loyalty and bravery, and they offered themselves voluntarily to serve against the invaders.

The subject of this sketch holding an appointment in the Militia with many others responded immediately to the appeal made by the Governor, and the Camp at Laprairie was formed, among whose citizen soldiery were Joseph Cartier of St. Antoine, Col. Bourdages of St. Denis, and J. J. Girouard, notary, of St. Benoit, and an old member of the Provincial Parliament of Lower Canada.

The portrait from which the photograph on the opposite page is taken was drawn by the latter gentleman for his friend L. E. Hubert. The accoutrements and coat are of the old King George's style, a red coat and flint gun, but a brave heart and a faithful friend. Mr. Girouard has left a valued treasure to the family in the old portrait which he drew in the Camp of Laprairie in 1813.

Mr. Hubert died at St. Denis in 1843 at the advanced age of 77. He left several children, the only surviving being Pierre David Hubert, Doctor of Medicine, and René Auguste Richard Hubert, the Prothonotary of the Superior Court of the City and District of Montreal, and who are both living in the city.

RENE AUGUSTE RICHARD HUBERT.

PROTHONOTARY OF MONTREAL,

Was the son of Louis Edward Hubert, merchant of St. Denis, River Richelieu, and of Dame Marie Cecil Cartier, aunt of the late Sir George E. Cartier, Baronet, and was born on the 5th of June, 1811.

When he had made with distinction all the classes of his course of study in the College of St. Hyacinthe, at 25 years of age, he was admitted on the 16th April, 1836, to the Bar of Lower Canada. Among his classmates may be mentioned the Bishop of St. Hyacinthe, Hon. Judge Sicotte and Pierre David Hubert, M.D., his brother. He studied in the offices of the late Louis Michel Viger, Esq., and in that of the well-known C. S. Cherrier, Esq.

Choosing Montreal for the exercise of his profession, for the long period of thirty years he always had a large number of rich and lucrative clients as a reward for his assiduity to his profession, his talents and great integrity. No man deserved a better position than R. A. R. Hubert. In after years, his sterling qualities were well known and his honest purpose appreciated by those in power.

He married, on the 26th December, 1833, in the Parish of Pointe aux Trembles, Dlle. Hermine Viger, the daughter of the late Joseph Viger, Esq., and of Thérèse Archambault of that place.

Just thirty years after his admission to practice as an Advocate he was named Prothonotary, 11th January, 1866, and has occupied this important position and difficult situation to this day, to the entire satisfaction of the Bench, the Bar and the Public.

A new Bank has lately been established in Montreal and has received the name of the patron saint of Canada, the St. Jean Baptiste Bank. The subject of this sketch is the Provisional President of the new enterprize.

A sale which Mr. Hubert made last October, at Côte St. Paul, near Montreal, shows the most extraordinary advance of property that has ever occurred for several years past. This farm consists of 96 arpents extent, and cost the small sum of \$4,800 in the year 1866, and he has sold it to a company of capitalists for the fabulous price of \$280,000. His residence is photographed on the opposite page, and is a fine house, "Mount St. Hubert," No. 441 Sherbrooke street.

Let us now go back to 1837. A year after

his admission to the Bar he was engaged in the troubles of that year, and was present on the 14th December at the battle of St. Eustache with the late Dr. Chenier, slain in the fight; J. H. Peltier, Esq., advocate, then his co-partner; J. Chevalier de Lorimier, who was one of the victims of the troubles of 1838. St. Eustache is pleasantly situated on the north branch of the Ottawa River or the Rivière du Chêne. The malcontents were strongly entrenched in the church which was set on fire, as was also the presbytère and about 60 of the principal houses in the village. Nearly 200 fell victims to their folly from the fire and charges of the troops, or they were suffocated in the flames of the buildings destroyed. Mr. Hubert was exposed to the fire of the 32nd regiment and a battalion of volunteers on the north side when he was riding on horseback on the south side of the Petite Rivière du Chêne, having had a ball pass through his hat, and he would certainly have been killed, exposed as he was to the fire of more than 800 guns, if the balls had been better directed, but for the most part they lodged in the sides of the houses opposite to the Royal Regiment. On the 6th January, 1838, he was taken prisoner with his brother, François Xavier Hubert, N.P., of St. Denis, at St. Antoine, River Richelieu, and thrown into the Montreal gaol, where were then confined the present Sheriff Leblanc, the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson and many others. He remained in gaol for some months, till Lord Durham, converting his mission into one of peace, on the occasion of the coronation of Her Most Gracious Majesty Queen Victoria, caused the gaols of Canada, now crowded with political offenders, to be emptied—many being released on giving security for future good behavior. Mr. Hubert gave recognizances of \$10,000 that he would not "trouble the peace again for five years." More than thirty years have passed since the subject of this sketch gave these bonds, a new generation has arisen, Mr. Hubert has seen almost all his old companions pass away, but what he and the other "Fils de la Liberté" fought and bled for, this generation and their children have now obtained, viz., responsible government and the election of its members by the people themselves.

Very few have such an unblemished escutcheon and genealogical register as Mr. Hubert, and very few can tell, especially in a new country, of the position and occupation of his great-great-grandfather.





JOHN SLEEP HONEY,

JOINT PROTHONOTARY

Of the Superior Court for Lower Canada, District of Montreal, and Joint Clerk of the Circuit Court, of said District, was born in Callington (Borough) County of Cornwall, east, within three miles of the River Tamar on the borders of Devonshire, England. His father was a master-builder, and for many years was extensively engaged as such. He was a man distinguished for industrious habits, and high probity of character. At the age of thirteen Mr. John S. Honey entered the office of a distinguished Lawyer, in his native Borough, as clerk, and continued in this employment for four years. In the month of July, 1832, the family emigrated to Canada from Plymouth, fortunately arriving in Montreal in the month of September, just as the cholera, which had been so fatal that year, commenced to abate. Mr. John S. Honey was favored when leaving the office of his patron in Callington, and through the influence of the latter gentleman, with a kind letter of introduction from Sir William Pratts Call, Baronet, to Lord Aylmer, then Governor of Lower Canada. The family were promptly conveyed from Quebec to Montreal by the Steamer JOHN BULL, well remembered as the principal vessel of the kind in Canadian waters. In December following his arrival Mr. Honey had the good fortune to be engaged by the Joint Prothonotaries of the then Court of King's Bench, Messrs. Monk & Morrogh. He was first employed as *Enquête* Clerk, and at the end of the engagement, which lasted about a week, he became Clerk in the Inferior term of the Court of King's Bench, whence, after some two week's service, he was promoted to the permanent staff of the Court of King's Bench. In six months after his promotion he was articled for five years as a law student in the office of the Prothonotaries, who were both lawyers, and at the end of this term was duly admitted to the Bar, but as his services in the Department were considered valuable by the Prothonotaries, and his salary having been handsomely augmented, he declined to enter upon the practice of the profession. In the course of four years Mr. Honey's administrative capacity effected many important changes in the office, which continue in operation to the present period. The most valuable of these improvements was the introduction of the Court Book known as the *Repertoire*, in which he

embodied particulars of the cases which had been instituted from the year 1827. This laborious work was performed after office hours, and extended over a period of nearly twelve months. It was presented to the Prothonotaries on the 1st of January, 1837, and was so highly appreciated by the authorities of the Court, the Bar, and even the Mercantile community, that a handsome gift in money was handed by the Prothonotaries to Mr. Honey. In 1850 the fees of the Court in Lower Canada were ordered by law to be funded. About the same period took place, under another enactment, further decentralization of the administration of Justice, which, by establishing several Courts in new localities, so reduced the fees in all the old Districts that the Government was obliged to pay from the General Revenue a large amount annually to meet deficiencies.

In order to remedy this defect in the working of these several Courts, Mr. Honey submitted to the Government, in the year 1860, a re-adjustment of the Montreal Tariff of Fees, of the Superior Court, which was adopted in March, 1861, and extended uniformly, to all the Districts. As a result of this change, instead of a deficiency in the District of Montreal of \$5932, in the year 1857, there has been an annual surplus, the amount of the last year (1874) not being less than \$6825.

In the year 1862 Mr. Honey rendered important services to the legal profession by the Publication of Table of Fees and disbursements payable to Attorneys and Officers of the Courts in suits at law; also, Rules of Practice of the Court of Queen's Bench; and Tariffs of fees for Registrars, Advocates, and Officers of the Courts, including schedules of taxes upon Proceedings in Courts of Civil and Criminal Jurisdiction in Lower Canada.

In the year 1844 upon the death of Mr. Morrogh, Mr. Honey was appointed Deputy Prothonotary of the Superior and Circuit Courts, and so continued till the year 1865, when upon the demise of Mr. Monk he received the appointment of Joint Prothonotary with Messrs. Coffin & Papineau. In the following year Mr. Coffin died, and was succeeded by Mr. Hubert, the firm then becoming, as it still continues, Messrs. Hubert, Papineau & Honey.

WILLIAM HENDERSON.

Was born in Derannanning, county Fermanagh, Ireland, 1st June, 1810. He is of Scotch descent. He came to Quebec with his father, David Henderson, in June, 1820. Afterwards he was engaged in the firm of A. Jackson & Co., lumber merchants of that city. At the end of two years he entered into partnership with Messrs. Jackson and McAlpine. In 1828 he went into partnership with his father, when they commenced manufacturing lumber on the Ste. Anns, Batiscan and Champlain Rivers, 60 miles west of Quebec. At this time he also kept a general store at Ste. Geneviève de Batiscan, which he continued till 1840. He was at the same time, from 1830 to 1838, the Superintendent of Allan, Gilmour & Co.'s Wolfe-Cove and Shipping Department, Quebec. In 1842 he came to Montreal, and has been since in business. In connection with his lumber and timber trade he started steam saw and planing mills and a box factory on the Lachine Canal Bank. These large mills were all burned down in 1874, but in January, 1875, were rebuilt, and are now the finest and largest

saw and planing mills in the city, doing an immense amount of business during the year. In 1872 he also built steam saw mills in l'Assomption for the manufacture of sawn lumber, where he has many miles of well wooded limits extending on the different rivers round about the mills. Almost all the produce of these mills is for the English and American markets, although a quantity is sent to South America. He owns several boats for shipping his lumber and timber, all of which industries give employment to a large number of men.

Mr. Henderson was a member of the City Council from 1868 to 1871. He is a life member of the Protestant House of Industry and Refuge, and takes a most active part in the welfare and support of the Montreal General Hospital and other charitable Institutions.

He married, in 1835, a daughter of the late Captain Jamieson of the 4th Royal Battalion, and his sons are actively employed with him in his business.

ALEXANDER HENRY KOLLMYER.

Is the son of the late Henry Christian Kollmyer, and was born in Montreal May 18th, 1832. He was educated here, especially in the Royal Grammar School kept by the late Alexander Skakle, L.L.D. This was then the only institution in Montreal where a classical education could be obtained. He remained there till that gentleman died, when all the pupils were transferred to the High School which was then under the care of the Rev. Mr. Simpson. He remained there till 1848, when he became connected with the then well-known establishment of R. W. Rexford, chemist and druggist, where he remained for four years.

Desirous to prosecute medicine he became in 1851 a student of McGill, and was appointed House Apothecary to the Montreal General Hospital in 1855. In 1856 he obtained his degree of M.D. In 1868 he was appointed

Lecturer on Materia Medica in the Montreal College of Pharmacy. In 1869 he was appointed Lecturer on Botany in the same Institution, and in 1872-3 he alone gave, greatly to his credit, the whole of the three courses of six months lectures on Chemistry, Materia Medica and on Botany, and solely through his instrumentality is due the fact that by his keeping up these lectures the druggists of Montreal obtained their bill through Parliament in 1874, by which they are now enabled to educate and license their young men. In 1871 he was appointed Professor of Materia Medica and Therapeutics in the Medical Faculty of the University of Bishop's College, and during the same year an Honorary degree of M.A. was conferred on him by the same University at its Convocation in Lennoxville.





LOUIS AMABLE JETTE, M.P.

Is the son of Amable Jetté, formerly a merchant of L'Assomption in the Province of Quebec. His grandmother's name was Caroline Gauffreau, a granddaughter of a St. Dominique planter. He was born at L'Assomption on the 5th January, 1836. He was educated in the college there, an institution which has turned out many of our prominent men. On the 23rd April, 1852, he married Berthe, the daughter of the late Toussaint Laflamme, Esq., merchant of Montreal, and the sister of the well known and rising advocate, the member for Jacques Cartier County, T. A. R. Laflamme, Esq., Q.C. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1857. He is a corresponding member of the "*Société de Legislation comparée de Paris*," France. He is

also the treasurer of the Montreal Bar, also Editor of the *Revue Critique de Legislation et de Jurisprudence du Canada*, and a correspondent of the *Revue de droit International de Gand*, (Belgium). For a short period in 1862-3 he was the editor of *L'Ordre* newspaper. Latterly attending exclusively to the increasing duties of his profession, he was retained by the Seminary in the Guibord case. He was first returned to Parliament for Montreal East, his present seat, at the general election of 1872, when Sir George Cartier lost the election. He was re-elected by acclamation at the last general election. He is a member of the *Parti National*, and a supporter of the McKenzie Administration.

RICHARD ALBERT KENNEDY, M.D., C.M.

Was born in 1839 at Montreal. He is the son of the late William Kennedy, builder, formerly of Yorkshire, England. Educated in the High School he commenced the study of medicine in 1860, entering the University of McGill that same year. He completed the curriculum of studies, passing all the examinations and being a participant in the first prize given for the best examination in the primary branches in 1863. The following year, 1864, he received the double degree of M.D., C.M., from the University of McGill, and in May of the same year obtained the Licence of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, becoming a member of the same in 1874. Commenced practice in Montreal, but shortly after went to Dunham. After practicing for some time in Dunham he returned to Montreal, and recommenced professional practice in 1869. In 1871, he was elected one of the attending physicians to the Montreal Dispensary,

afterwards taking an active part in the management of that institution and becoming its secretary in 1875. He is a member of the Medico-Chirurgical Society of Montreal, and has read several papers at its meetings; also member of the Health Association, and author of a paper on the "Disposal of Sewerage."

In 1871, he joined with others in establishing a new medical school which was affiliated to the University of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, as the Medical Faculty of that Institution, receiving the same year from that University the ad eundem degree of M.D., C.M., and also the degree of A.M. During the four following sessions he has occupied the chair of Anatomy, but in April, 1875, having resigned that chair he was elected to the Professorship of Surgery, a position he is eminently fitted for as his long acquaintance with the chair of anatomy renders him proficient in that branch.

WILLIAM KENNEDY.

Was born in Montreal in 1822. Eldest son of the late Wm. Kennedy in his lifetime builder in Montreal, a native of Yorkshire, England, both parents being English. Mother, of the Powell family. On leaving school learned his business as a builder and also studied architectural designing. In 1842 entered into partnership with his father and carried on the business for several years until the retirement of the senior partner. Afterwards on his own account, and has continued the occupation to the present time, combining with it the professions of Architect, Valuator and Expert. During this time has supervised and assisted in the erection of many public and private buildings. In 1838 was a member of the 2nd Company of the Battalion of Volunteer Militia under Colonel Maitland, which served during the rebellion of that period, being stationed to guard the approaches of the city; afterwards served in the Light Infantry while under the command of Colonel Dyde.

In 1865 was member and Librarian of the Choral Musical Society which was organized under the direction of the late Mr. Maffre. The Society giving many concerts at which they rendered the compositions of the old masters. During the early struggles establishing the Mechanics Institute Mr. Kennedy became a Life Member and actively assisted in placing the Institution on a permanent basis, being a Member of the Finance and other Committees. The grant from Government not being sufficient to enable

the Directors to engage professional teachers Mr. Kennedy tendered his gratuitous services, and for several years successfully taught the classes in architectural drawing and designing. During the excitement of 1861 Volunteer corps were formed, and Mr. Kennedy actively assisted, being elected 1st Lieut. of the 2nd Montreal Engineers. In 1864 received a 1st Class certificate from the Military Board for proficiency in military duties, and was also gazetted Capt. of his Company. In 1869 was promoted to the rank of Major in the Active Militia of Canada. During the Fenian Raid of 1870 he was at Huntingdon and took part in the engagement at Trout River. In 1874 was elected one of the life Governors of the new Western Hospital. In March, 1872 was elected Councillor for the St. Lawrence ward and afterwards Alderman, actively attending to his duties during the term of three years when he received an influential requisition for renomination, but declined. While in the Council was member of the Market, Water and Health Committees and also the sub-Committee of the new City Hall. For 18 months was Chairman of the Health Committee and rendered essential service to the city by his activity in carrying out sanitary measures in the Mountain Park and civic Hospital which was visited daily. House scavenging was also carried out daily and regularly for the first time under his regime, and many useful sanitary laws were projected by him which have since been established by Parliament.





VERY REV. ARCHDEACON LEACH, LL.D., D.C.L.

The subject of this sketch is a native of Berwick-on-Tweed, where he received his early education, removing thence to complete it at Stirling before entering the University of Edinburgh, where after four years of honorable study he took his degree of Master of Arts. For the following four years he was a Divinity Student in the Theological department, and after passing the usual examinations, was ordained. Shortly after this he came to Canada and for some years was minister of St. Andrew's Church, Toronto, where also he was Chaplain to the 93rd Highland regiment while it was stationed there.

In 1843 he received orders from Bishop Mountain of Quebec, and was the same year appointed as Incumbent of St. George's Church, Montreal—the old church in St. Joseph street now made into a factory—and continued for the long period of twenty years to be a faithful and conscientious pastor, when he resigned the Incumbency.

By the late Bishop Fulford Dr. Leach was "collated and instituted to the dignity of Honorary Canon in the Cathedral Church of Montreal," and eleven years afterwards Bishop Fulford appointed him one of his domestic chaplains and Archdeacon of Christ Church Cathedral, Montreal.

For some years after his resignation he was in charge of Lachine Parish. Upon the recommendation of the late Dean Bethune and Bishop Mountain he was appointed as one of the Professors of McGill College as early as in the year 1846, an appointment which received the confirmation of the Imperial Government. He was promoted shortly afterwards to the office of Vice-Principal of that University and to that of Dean of the Faculty of Arts. He has been for years a Member of the Protestant Council of Public Instruction for Lower Canada, now the Province of Quebec. He is also Professor of English Literature, holding the Molson chair of the University. He is also Professor of Logic. The author cannot close this short sketch of the Ven. Archdeacon without inserting the dedication of his first edition to him, just ten years ago, of his "Harp of Canaan," where he says: "This work is dedicated as a small token of respect for high literary attainments and endeavors to elevate the standard of English Literature in Lower Canada." Long may Dr. Leach remain like Rev. Father Dowd as members of the Council of Public Instruction.

REV. ROBT. L. LUSHER,

An eminent Minister in the Wesleyan Denomination, was born in London in the year 1786, and at an early age was trained and educated for the Ministry. In 1817 he was appointed to take charge of the society in Montreal, and arrived here in December of that year. The Wesleyan chapel at that time was in St. Sulpice street, now occupied by the Fabrique, where he preached for 3 years. He returned to England in 1828 and nine years later he was re-appointed as Chief Pastor of the Wesleyan Body in Lower Canada, and arrived here in October, 1837. Shortly after his second arrival in this country his health gradually failed, and after a career of great usefulness, he died in July, 1848, in the 62nd year of his age and 33rd of his ministry. He was chiefly eminent for his learning, gentleness of disposition, and deep but unobtrusive piety. The science of astronomy was a favorite study of his, and his lectures on that subject shewed great research. As a preacher he was seldom equalled, if excelled, in his day, as

the following extract from the *Canadian Courant*, under date, 23rd January, 1819, will shew:

"We have sat under the preaching of the ablest divines, but we conceive the pulpit elocution of the Rev. Mr. Lusher in this or almost any other country stands unrivaled. Uniformly eloquent, his language is chaste, persuasive and classically correct, full of pathos and a laudable zeal. Although he preaches extemporaneously, the eye of criticism discovers nothing in his language redundant, nothing to retrench; and whilst it sweetly allures the understanding, is free from ostentation, bigotry and enthusiasm, remarkable in a preacher of that persuasion." It was not an uncommon occurrence that when it was known of his intention to preach in the country parts, he had to take his position at the church door, so that all might hear him both outside and in. Mr. Seymour, at present residing in Montreal, remembers this to have been the case.

N. LOVERIN, M.D.

He was born at Greenbush, Elizabethtown, 1829, and educated at Brockville Grammar School under the principalship of J. Windiat, Esq.

In the University of Toronto in 1852, he took the prize for anatomy and physiology.

He graduated in McGill College May, 1855, and married Miss C. Bronsdon of Montreal, the daughter of one of our most well known and oldest citizens of the present day.

He practiced for many years as a physician in Chicago, and was surgeon in the late American civil war in the army of McCellan, being present at the battles of Centerville, Antietam and South Mountain.

In the disastrous and terrible conflagration in Chicago in 1871 he was with thousands of others burned out. After the fire he was appointed 1st President of the Dominion Benevolent Association

of Chicago, which society was organized to aid the sufferers by that awful fire.

He is at present specially engaged in bringing before the Canadian Public the interesting, novel, and I might say wonderful, method of studying history invented by Count Zaba, a system which will eventually supersede all other systems of teaching history, and become the one and only method of imparting that interesting and useful branch of education to the rising generation of every civilized country.

He has recently invented a most ingenious school requisite, "The Historical Centograph and Statistical Register," which has already commanded the esteem of Rev. Abbé Verreau of Jacques Cartier Normal School and other well known Historians.

L. O. LORANGER, ESQ.

The subject of this sketch was born at Ste. Anne de Yamachiche on the 10th April, 1837. He commenced his studies in the College of Montreal and finished them in that of the Jesuits. After studying law for some years he was admitted advocate on the 3rd May, 1858. He entered into partnership with his two brothers, T. J. J. Loranger, Esq., now Judge of the Superior Court, Three Rivers district, and Joseph Loranger with whom he now practices. He was obliged to work hard and to display a great energy to keep and satisfy, after the advancement of his brother to the Bench, a very large

number of clients. He is considered as one of the best lawyers of the Bar of Montreal. Since 1866 he has been a member of the Council of the Bar, and was elected to represent the St. Louis Ward in 1861, and consequently Mr. Loranger is one of our oldest Aldermen. He is distinguished by a practical spirit, a sound judgment, an easy and agreeable speech, and an impressible but prudent disposition. He was President of the Committee of Arrangement of the great St. Jean Baptiste fête held 24th June, 1874.

EDMOND LAREAU.

Est né à St. Grégoire, Mont Johnson, dans le comté d'Iberville, le 12 Mars 1848; fit de bonnes études classiques au séminaire de Ste. Marie de Monnoir et fut admis à l'étude du droit le 16 Septembre 1867. Il étudia sa profession au bureau des Messieurs Doutre et fut reçu avocat le 27 Septembre 1870, après avoir été gradué Bachelier en lois de l'Université Victoria. En 1874 il fut reçu Bachelier en droit de l'Université McGill.

M. Lareau s'est beaucoup occupé de littérature, d'histoire et de journalisme. En 1870 il rédigea le *Pays*, et en 1872 il coopéra à la rédaction du *National*. Il a aussi publié des articles de mérite dans *l'Opinion Publique* sur les *Anciennes Archives Français*. En 1873 il publia, en collaboration avec M. Gonzalve Doutre,

avocat, le premier volume de *l'Histoire du Droit Canadien*, publication de 800 pages, grand 8vo. royal. Son *Histoire de la Littérature Canadienne*, 8vo. pp. 400, parut en 1874. C'est un compendium important où se trouve réuni les noms de tous ceux qui ont contribué au mouvement du progrès de la littérature nationale. Nous avons encore de lui le *Tableau des Délais fixes*, et autres écrits sur des questions de droit que l'auteur a publié dans les diverses Revues légales du pays.

Depuis quelques années M. Lareau a cessé d'écrire pour ce livrer exclusivement à l'exercice de la profession d'avocat. Il est membre de la Société de Législation de Paris et Lecteur à la Faculté de Droit de l'Université McGill.





JEAN LUKIN LEPROHON, M.A., M.D., C.M.,

Born at Chambly, April 7th, 1822, is the representative in Canada of the Leprohon family, whose ancestor Jean Philippe Leprohon came to Canada in 1758, Lieutenant in a French regiment, and settled in Montreal after the conquest of the country by Great Britain.

Edouard Martial, the father of Dr. Leprohon, served during the war of 1812, was present at the battle of Chateauguay, and was decorated later for services rendered in that action. His wife, Marie Louise Lukin, was of Swiss descent. Her grandfather came to Canada shortly after the conquest as Secretary to one of the early English Governors.

Dr. Leprohon went through a complete classical course in Nicolet College, of which establishment his uncle, the Rev. J. O. Leprohon, was Director for over a period of thirty years. On leaving Nicolet College Dr. Leprohon entered on the study of medicine under Dr. Holmes, following the lectures at McGill College, and graduating at that institution in May, 1843. He then visited Europe and remained abroad till the fall of 1845. On his return he commenced practicing his profession, and entered also on the publication of a French medical periodical: *La Lancette Canadienne*.

He also lectured several times on Hygiene, the Climate of Canada, &c., before L'Institut Canadien. In 1851 Dr. Leprohon was married to Miss R. E. Mullins, already known in literary circles through tales and serials contributed to the *Literary Garland* under the signature of R. E. M. In 1858 Dr. Leprohon represented the St. Antoine Ward in the City Council, receiving a vote of thanks from that body on his retirement from office.

Dr. L. has been attached to the Montreal Dispensary as consulting physician since 1864. In 1866 he was appointed with another medical gentleman to report on the sanitary state of Montreal, and a report was published by them embodying valuable suggestions concerning hygienic improvements in the city. In 1870 he received a call to the chair of Hygiene in the Medical Department of Bishop's College, which appointment he still fills. Dr. Leprohon holds the honorable post of vice-consul of Spain for Montreal since September, 1871. He was appointed Justice of the Peace in 1851; Surgeon in the 10th Battalion of Militia in July, 1855; and is one of the Founders of the Woman's Hospital of Montreal.

MRS. LEPROHON.

We feel much satisfaction in being enabled to give a notice of one of the few native born Canadian ladies who have devoted themselves to the advancement of our native literature.

Mrs. Leprohon, better known to the public by her maiden name of Miss R. E. Mullins, the accomplished and talented authoress, was born in Montreal, and received her education in that city.

At the early age of fourteen, she evinced a strong inclination for writing; and from that time became a steady contributor, both of prose and verse, to the celebrated *Literary Garland*, published by John Lovell, of Montreal. Under the initials of "R. E. M." she became speedily known; and her pieces were invariably admired and received the encomiums of all. Every one was surprised to see in one so young, talents of so high an order, capable of producing compositions of such grace and beauty. Among the many tales contributed by her to the *Garland*, none were so well received or so popular as "*Ida Beresford*," (since translated and published in French), "*Florence Fitz Hardinge*," and "*Eva Huntingdon*," tales of fiction and pathos of so high a character, that they may, without exaggeration, be ranked among those of the same class, by the best English or American

contributors to the periodical press. She afterwards became enrolled on the staff of some of the American journals and magazines.

In 1860, Mrs. Leprohon became connected with the *Family Herald* by the same publisher, and whilst engaged on that paper, wrote her celebrated tale of the "*Manor House of De Villerai*," wherein she made it her object to describe faithfully the manners and customs of the peasantry or *habitants*, as they are called, of Lower Canada. It was also written to illustrate that period of our history embracing the cession of Canada to England. In all that she purposed, the authoress was eminently successful, and so popular was this work, that it was translated into French, and published in book form. This work has, according to general opinion, been considered as the very best written on Canada, and adds another laurel to Mrs. Leprohon's well earned fame. In the same year she translated into English the words of the *cantata* of Mr. Sempe, written to commemorate the visit of the Prince of Wales, sung before His Royal Highness, whilst in Montreal, by the Oratorio Society of that city.

Mrs. Leprohon is also a very superior musical *artiste* and linguist, endowed with great general abilities and accomplishments.

HONORABLE MAURICE LAFRAMBOISE.

Son of the late Alexis Laframboise, Esq., of Montreal. Was born in Montreal, 18th August, 1821, and lived in this city up to October, 1846. Was married 18th February, 1846, to Mademoiselle Rosalie Dessaulles, co-seignioress of the Seigniorship of St. Hyacinthe. Lived in St. Hyacinthe from October, 1846, up to October, 1862, when he returned to Montreal, where he has been ever since. Was elected Member of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, in 1857, by the County of Bagot, which he has represented until the Confederation in 1867, when he was defeated by the great influence of the clergy against him. Was a Member of the Executive Council as Commissioner

of Public Works, from July, 1863, until March, 1864, when the whole Government resigned. Has been for many years Mayor of the City of St. Hyacinthe. Was elected in June, 1871, by the County of Shefford to represent this county in the Provincial Legislature of Quebec. Has always been a Liberal in politics.

Le National, of which the Honorable Mr. Laframboise is proprietor, and Mr. N. Aubin the editor in chief, was started on the 11th May, 1872. It issues two editions daily, and has an editorial staff of five. It numbers about 3000 papers a day, which will be doubled as is expected before long.





RODOLPHE LAFLAMME, M.P.

Toussaint Antoine Rodolphe Laflamme, Q.C., D.C.L., was born in Montreal in 1828. His father, a merchant in this city, was of a family that originally came from Normandy, and his mother, Marguerite Thibaudeau, was descended from one of the banished Acadian families, and an uncle of hers founded the town of Thibaudeauville in Louisiana, and became a member of the United States Congress. Young Laflamme having completed his studies at Montreal College, entered on the study of law in Mr. Drummond's office. In these days the democratic ideas which were agitating the world had penetrated even to the banks of the St. Lawrence, and in Montreal they found adherents in a band of young men of talent, among whom were Messrs. Papin, Laberge, Labreche-Viger, Eric Dorion, Wilfred Dorion, Gustave Papineau, son of the Hon. L. J. Papineau, Casimir Papineau, M. Lanctot, Joseph Doutre, Charles Daoust, &c., several of whom had already come prominently before the country in connection with the Institut Canadien and public meetings. To further their political aspirations, which were considerably in advance of their time, they founded the noted journal *L'Avenir*, which, during its existence, demonstrated the talent and fearlessness in handling political questions which our French-Canadian brethren are capable of when not overpowered by ecclesiastical influences. Occupying a foremost place in this phalanx of young politicians, who then formed the vanguard of the great Liberal party, stood Mr. Laflamme, who was elected President of the Institut Canadien in 1847, and was one of the chief editors of *L'Avenir*, and the writer of several of its most striking articles. Chimerical as many of the aspirations expressed in that paper are said to have been, it is claimed that most of the leading reforms advocated by it, such as the repeal of Seigniorial rights, decentralization of the

Judiciary and the Colonization project of 1848, have been taken up and carried by the Conservatives assisted in the latter item by the clergy. Nevertheless, these young Reformers were looked on with no friendly eye by the hierarchy and priesthood, who labored to prejudice the minds of the people against them.

Mr. Laflamme was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1849, and at first practised in partnership with the late Mr. Laberge. He is now head of the law firm of Laflamme, Huntington, Monk & Laflamme, Montreal. In a few years he acquired a splendid practice, bringing him from four to five thousand pounds per annum. He is said to be a born lawyer, thoroughly versed in all the details and all the departments of his profession. In some years he has had as many as four hundred cases in the Superior Court alone. He is frequently charged with very important cases before the Court of Appeals and the British Privy Council. Among other noted cases he acted as counsel from 1857 to 1858 for the Seigneurs who claimed their indemnity in virtue of the Seigniorial act, having opposed to him Mr. Doutre, counsel for the Censitaires and a foeman worthy of his steel, the contest in this case being afterwards prolonged in the press. Mr. Laflamme was created a Queen's Counsel in 1863, and in 1865 acted along with Messrs. Abbott and Kerr for the defence in the trial of the St. Albans Raiders. He is Professor of the law of Real Estate in McGill College, from which he received the degree of B.C.L. in 1856, and that of D.C.L. in 1873. Although unceasingly zealous in the service of the Liberal party by tongue and pen, he did not seek parliamentary honors till the general elections of 1872, when he was elected representative in the House of Commons for Jacques Cartier County, being re-elected by acclamation for the same constituency at the last general election.

CHARLES ANDRE LEBLANC,

SHERIFF OF MONTREAL.

The portrait opposite is that of Mr. Charles André Leblanc, present Sheriff for the District of Montreal. He was born in Montreal on the 18th August 1816. Besides the office of Sheriff, he has held many positions of high honour during a long and eventful life. We will merely mention the principal. In June, 1867, he was appointed a Queen's Counsel, and in November, 1872, was elevated to the post he now holds. For twelve years he was a member of the Council of the Bar, which in 1863 elected him as its Batonnier. Sheriff Leblanc is, on behalf of the Government, Director of the Northern Colonization Railway, and also President of the Reformatory Institution, to which, in conjunction with his late friend Mr. Olivier Berthelet, he has given a great deal of his time. He also was for two years the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, and he now belongs to the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, of which he is an active member.

If we turn to his early days we find that he was educated at the Montreal College in College street, the only educational institution at that time and which was under the direction of the Sulpicians, the Directors during his time being successfully R. R. Messrs. Quibillier and Bayle. On leaving College he studied law for five years under Pierre Moreau, Q.C., who took him as a partner when he was called to the Bar in 1838. The late Francis Cassidy, Esq., Q.C., who studied law in the firm

of Moreau & Leblanc, became the latter's partner and remained so for 25 years. In 1837, as a *Fils de la Liberté*, he became implicated and was incarcerated during five months in the Montreal gaol,—that gaol, which as the Sheriff he now has entire jurisdiction over. Of his comrades at College we mention the names of Sir Geo. E. Cartier, Judges Berthelot, Beaudry, Mgr. Bacon, Bishop of Portland, Messrs. Rouer Roy, de Boucherville, and many other Canadian celebrities. He has been the Grand Marshal of the St. Jean Baptiste Society for the long period of 18 years. He was also the Attorney of the Jacques Cartier Bank from its commencement until his elevation to the office of Sheriff. He is also one of the Directors of the London and Lancashire Life Insurance Company, and a churchwarden of the Parish Church of Notre Dame, and it is a remarkable fact, showing the high estimation in which Mr. Leblanc is held by the gentlemen of the Seminary, that he is the first advocate that ever held the appointment.

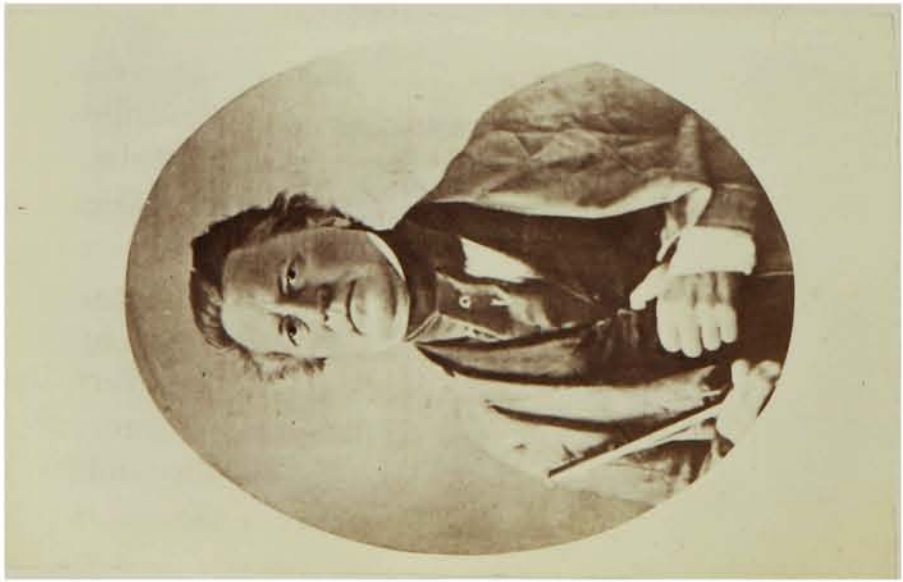
We have much pleasure in thus imperfectly sketching the life of Sheriff Leblanc, and can testify that in all our dealings officially as Chaplain to the gaol, and in the organization, &c., of the Central Female Prison, he has ever acted as a perfect gentleman. Urbane and affable in his manners, anxious always to assist and help on, every good work, we earnestly hope that he may be long spared to fill his responsible position and be an ornament to his native city.

THE COURT HOUSE.

The Court House was built in 1800, under a Provincial Statute, by which the sum of £5000 was appropriated for its erection. The ground upon which it stands was formerly the property of the Jesuits. It contains the Court Hall, Court of Quarter Sessions, Prothonotary's Office, Offices of Clerk of the Crown, Judges Chambers, Grand Jury Room, Petty Jury Room, the Magistrates' Room, Law Library and Advocates' Library, and Superior and Circuit Court Rooms, &c.

The Deputy of our worthy Sheriff is Mr. Myrin Holly Sanborn, who was appointed in 1855, by the late Sheriff Boston, and has worthily filled his office now for twenty years. He is a Notary by profession, having been admitted A.D. 1850. The present Court House, large though it is, is now insufficient for the immense amount of business which is brought to it, hence important changes are contemplated in its interior arrangements.





HON. CHARLES JOSEPH LABERGE.

Mr. Laberge was born in Montreal the 20th October, 1827. He entered the College of St. Hyacinthe in 1838, and all his collegiate course was but an uninterrupted career of brilliant successes. Whilst at school the Hon. Louis Joseph Papineau was forced to say to him, "Frankly, sir, I have never heard any one speak as well as you. If I have had the reputation of an orator you have the talent, and I predict that you will be a great orator." Leaving school in 1845, Mr. Laberge studied law under Mr. R. A. R. Hubert, and was admitted to the bar in 1848. He was elected to Parliament in 1854, by the County of Iberville, and soon placed himself in the first rank as a Parliamentary orator. In 1858 he was appointed Solicitor-General in the Brown-Dorion Cabinet. In September, 1863, Mr. Laberge was appointed assistant Judge for the district of Sorel, in place of Judge Bruneau. He fulfilled the duties of his office for about a year, and never did a Judge give more complete satisfaction, whether to the lawyers or to their clients. On the 23rd November, 1859, Mr. Laberge married Mdlle. Helena Olive Turgeon,

daughter of the Hon. J. O. Turgeon, member of the Legislative Council. Twice elected Mayor of St. Jean, he refused re-election a third time. He established the Volunteer Company of St. Jean, and the *Franco-Canadien* of the same place, which was conducted by him and by his successor, Mr. Marchand, with as much wisdom as talent. The life of Mr. Laberge was but a continuous sacrifice for his country. Disinterested, devoid of personal ambition and political trickery, he never thought of himself, and all his public acts were only inspired by patriotism. He was a model politician, and was a living testimonial to the fact that a man could be a true Liberal and at the same time a sincere Catholic. We would recommend his public and private virtues as an example to all public men. At the time of his death he was the editor-in-chief of "*Le National*"—a man of probity—inflexible principles and brilliant qualities—one of the finest intellects that Canada has ever produced.

He died the 3rd August, 1874, in the 47th year of his age.

HON. JOSEPH OVIDE TURGEON.

The subject of this sketch was born about the end of the last century at Terrebonne, a county which has produced some well known Canadians—and which lies on the banks of the beautiful Lake of the Two Mountains.

He was the son of M. Joseph Turgeon, Notary, and Dame Marguerite Lepaillan, who were married on the 20th October, 1793.

He married, June 1828, Delle. Helena Olive Turgeon, his cousin, who survived him till the 1st April 1863.

The family of M. Turgeon is well known, seven are still living, viz. Corrine, wife of Dr. G.S. Leclère; H. R. Turgeon, merchant, who married Delle. Clara Chevalier; Dr. Ls. G. Turgeon, who married Delle. E. Mussen; Helena, widow of the late Hon. C. J. Laberge;—Rachel, who has entered as a nun of the Sacred Order of "Sacré-Cœur de Jesus."—Joseph Ovide Turgeon, named after his

father, an advocate of the well known legal firm in Montreal of DeBellefeuille & Turgeon, who married Delle. Julie Berthelot, daughter of the Hon. Judge Berthelot, and Oscar Turgeon. The Honorable Mr. Turgeon died on the 9th November 1856. He was a Legislative Counsellor for many years, having been appointed by the Crown, sitting as the representative for Terrebonne. He was educated at Montreal College, where he was distinguished for his assiduity and perseverance; and went at an early age to the States, where he travelled especially in the south, for a considerable period. Returning to Terrebonne he settled down as a country gentleman, and was chosen by the Crown as a fit representative for the county in the Legislative Halls of the Nation. He was a man greatly esteemed by the people. Quiet and gentlemanly, he secured their respect, and died honored by the citizens of Terrebonne and surrounding counties.

JOSEPH AUGUSTIN LABADIE, N.P.

M. Labadie est né à Montréal le 5 Juin 1805, de Joseph Labadie, et Marie Françoise Désautels. A l'âge de sept ans il entra au collège de Montréal sous le Révérend Messire Roque, directeur.

Il y resta deux ans, ensuite passa cinq ans au collège de St. Thomas à Verchères, sous la direction de M. Louis Généreux Labadie, son oncle, instituteur, et du Révérend Messire Thomas Kimber, prêtre et curé de Verchères. En 1819, alors âgé de quatorze ans, il revint à Montréal. Ses parents désirant le placer dans le commerce, l'engagèrent en qualité de commis chez M. Austin Cuvillier, marchand encanteur. Il resta commis deux mois; n'ayant aucune disposition au commerce il en fit part à ses parents, leur témoignant que son seul désir était d'étudier la profession de Notaire. Ses parents le voyant si bien pénétré de sa décision à étudier la profession de Notaire, ils obtinrent sa place comme clerc chez Maître Jean Marie Cadieux, notaire très distingué et possédant une nombreuse clientèle. Il entra au bureau de M. Cadieux où il fit sa cléricature et n'avait que dix-neuf ans lorsqu'il termina sa cléricature.

Son application, assiduité et succès durant sa cléricature lui ayant acquis l'estime et confiance de son patron. M. Cadieux lui proposa de le garder jusqu'à sa majorité en lui donnant la surveillance et conduite de son bureau. Il accepta l'offre de son patron et il le servit avec la plus grande intégrité jusqu'à 23 Juin 1826, date de son admission à la pratique de la profession de notaire.

Il subit un brillant examen qui lui mérita le plus grand éloge de la part des Honorables Juges et des Examineurs alors présents.

Il prêta serment à Québec le 3 Juillet 1826.

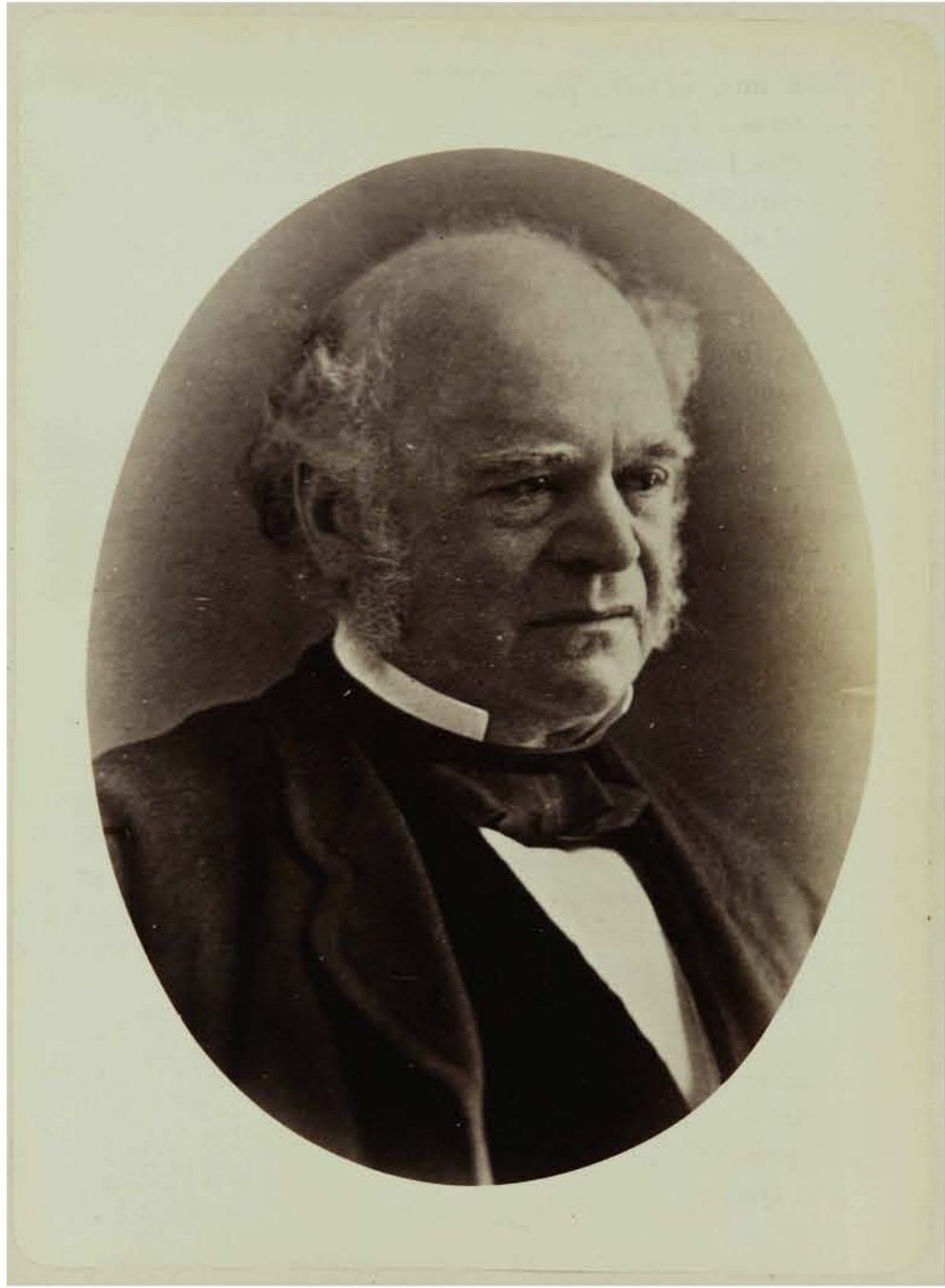
Il passa au commencement de sa pratique une année à Laprairie en société avec feu Maître Pierre Lanctôt, Notaire, mais à l'instance d'un grand nombre de personnes qui l'avaient bien connu chez son patron il revint à Montréal en 1827. Il y établit son bureau dans une petite maison qui était située près de l'endroit où se trouve actuellement la Banque du Peuple, et il y resta une année après quoi il vint s'établir à l'endroit même où se trouve sa propriété actuelle située au coin des rues St. Jacques et St. Lambert.

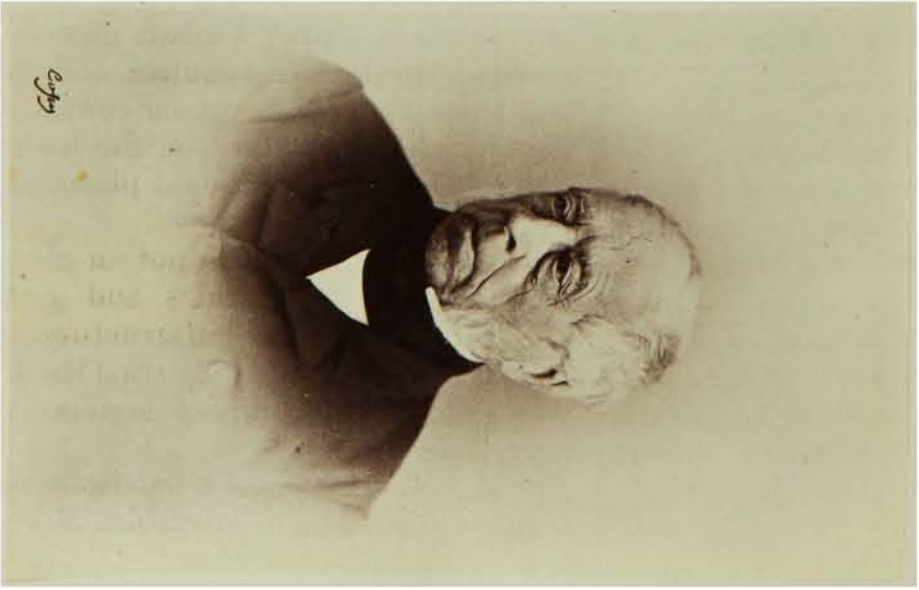
Il est le doyen des Notaires de la cité de Montréal. Il a été Président dans l'ancienne Chambre des Notaires de Montréal et a été aussi membre de la première Chambre Provinciale des Notaires.

En politique il a toujours appartenu au parti Libéral. En 1838 il fut un des prisonniers politiques. Il fut arrêté en Novembre 1838, en même temps que l'Honorable Sir L. H. Lafontaine, l'Honorable D. B. Viger et un grand nombre d'autres citoyens. Il fut détenu trente-cinq jours.

La candidature lui fut offerte plusieurs fois pour représenter le comté de Montréal au Parlement. Tous étant unanimes à l'élire, mais il refusa toujours. Outre sa charge de Notaire il remplit celles de magistrat et commissaire, et a ainsi rempli celle de Lieutenant Colonel dans la milice.

Toute son application a été et est encore celle de sa profession, aussi ses talents, assiduité, ponctualité et intégrité lui ont mérité la confiance du public et lui ont acquis une belle et respectable clientèle qui continue encore à le favoriser ainsi que J. E. O. Labadie son fils, et J. A. O. Labadie et A. Labadie ses deux petits fils Notaires pratiquants ensemble à Montréal.





HON. JAMES LESLIE,

Was the son of Capt. James Leslie, 15th Regt. of Foot, who was Assistant Quarter-Master General to the army of Gen. Wolfe at the capture of Quebec, and was descended from the second son of the first Earl of Rothes, by a daughter of John Stuart of Inchbreck in the Mearns, who was lineally and legitimately descended from Walter Stuart of Morphy in the Mearns, whose grandfather, Murdock, Duke of Albany, was grandson of Robert the Second by Elizabeth Mure of Rowallan. He was born at Kair, Kincardine, 4 Sept., 1786. Educated at the Grammar School, Aberdeen, and afterwards at Marishal College and University of Aberdeen. Married 1815, Julia, daughter of the late Patrick Langan, Esq., *Seigneur* of Bourchemin and De Ramsay, formerly an officer in the British army. Was for many years an extensive merchant in Montreal. Served as an officer in the

Montreal Volunteers during the war with the U.S. in 1812; and held a commission in the Militia from 1811 until 1862, when he retired, retaining the rank of Lieut.-Col. He was a mem. of Executive Council, Canada, and President of that body from March to Sept., 1848; and Provincial Secretary and Registrar from the latter date to Oct., 1851. He sat as member for East Ward of Montreal in Lower Canada Assembly from general election in 1824, until the Union between Upper and Lower Canada in 1841. Represented Verchères in Canadian Assembly, from 1841 to March, 1848, when he was summoned to the Legislative Council, where he continued to sit until the Union of 1867. Called to the Senate by Royal Proclamation, to represent Alma; he continued to do so till his death which occurred 6th Dec., 1873, in his 88th year.

CHIEF-JUSTICE SIR L. H. LAFONTAINE, BART.

Of the history of this celebrated man, we cannot say a great deal, as the space at our command is very meagre. He is the descendant of Antoine Menard Lafontaine, Esquire, who was a member of the Parliament of Lower Canada, from 1796 to 1804. Sir Louis Hypolite was born at Boucherville, Canada East, in October, 1807; he is the third son of A. M. Lafontaine, (son of the former) and of Marie J. Fontaine Bienvenu, his wife.

For the sketch of his career, we are indebted to the clever writer of the "*Washington Sketches*," written at the time that the Chief-Justice was at the zenith of his political life:—

"For many years M. Lafontaine applied himself to the bar with great diligence and success. He accumulated a handsome fortune and made an advantageous match. It was not until he thought himself "rich enough" that he gave much attention to politics.

"At first he was follower, then a rival, of Papineau. The latter was with the *parti prêtre*, the former led that of *La jeune France*, and the priests shook their heads at his orthodoxy; in fact, spoke of him as little better than an infidel. But "circumstances alter cases." Both fled, in 1837, from warrants for high treason. M. Lafontaine reached England, where, not feeling himself safe, by the assistance of Mr. Edward Ellice, who had the greatest single property in Canada, he escaped across the channel to France.

"More fortunate than M. Papineau, he was very soon enabled to return, there in reality being no evidence against him.

"In 1843, M. Lafontaine, who, after the death of Lord Sydenham, had worked himself into place as the head of the French party, quarrelled with Lord Metcalfe, in whom he met a man resolute as

himself. The issue was taken on a general election. The Tory party was then in the ascendancy in Upper Canada, and, united with the Moderates, out of forty-two representatives, returned all but nine, and of these three doubtful. M. Lafontaine brought up his wing of the brigade gallantly; but it was of no use; the centre and the other wing were routed. He was doomed for three years to the 'cold shade of opposition,' in which he showed great constancy and industry.

"In March, 1848, the Tory party fell. Their opponents in Upper Canada gained twenty seats, saved all the French counties, and gained Montreal and three English or mixed counties, giving them a majority of two-thirds of the house. M. Lafontaine then resumed his old place, and became the virtual premier.

"M. Lafontaine was not an eloquent speaker, his utterance being thick and guttural, and his English, though good in structure, bad in pronunciation. In fact he rarely tried the latter. But he was a close and compact logician, and never lost his temper.

"M. Lafontaine had a handsome countenance, of a style which much resembles that of Napoleon, and a magnificent forehead."

Sir Louis remained in office until October, 1851, when the Hincks-Taché Administration was formed. On the 13th August, 1853, he was elevated to the chief-justiceship of the Court of Queen's Bench of Lower Canada, and on the 28th August, 1854, was created, for his eminent services, a baronet of the United Kingdom.

Sir Louis has married twice, but had no issue; first in 1831, to Adele, only daughter of A. Berthelot, Esquire, advocate, and secondly in 1860, to a widow lady of Montreal. He died a few years ago.

HON. THOMAS D'ARCY MCGEE.

This eminent Canadian statesman, poet and orator, was born at Carlingford, County Louth, Ireland, on the 13th of April, 1825. His father, Mr. James McGee, was an officer in the Coast Guard Service, and his mother, Dorcas Catherine Morgan, was the accomplished daughter of a Dublin bookseller, who had been imprisoned and financially ruined by his participation in the conspiracy of 1798, as a United Irishman. Of this union, Thomas D'Arcy McGee was the fifth child and second son. Born and nurtured amid the grand and lovely scenery of the Rosstreoor coast, his early childhood flitted by in a region of wild, romantic beauty, which impressed itself for ever on his heart and mind, and tended not a little, as we may well suppose, to foster, if not create, that poetic fancy which made the charm of his life, and infused itself into all he wrote and all he said. Like most eminent men he owed much of his genius to a highly intellectual and gifted mother. He was eight years old when the family removed to Wexford, in which ancient and historic city the years of his youth and early manhood passed. Soon after their arrival in Wexford, the McGee family sustained a heavy loss in the death of the excellent and admirable wife and mother, which left a deep and lasting wound in the heart of her favorite son, Thomas, who, to the last day of his life, fondly cherished her memory.

Mr. McGee's youth was spent in the ardent pursuit of knowledge, history and poetry being his favorite studies, and in these he became, so to say, a master. Eloquence was a special gift bestowed upon him from his earliest years. He was little more than seventeen, when, after paying a visit to his aunt in Providence, R. I., he arrived in Boston, just when the "Repeal movement" was at its height amongst the Irish population of that city. It was the 4th of July, and Thomas D'Arcy McGee, boy though he was, addressed the people that day, and his precocious eloquence surprised and delighted the multitudes who heard him. He was soon after offered, and accepted, a position on the staff of the *Boston Pilot*, and two years later became editor of that journal. He very soon made such a reputation for himself as a journalist that his fame crossed the ocean, and he was invited by the proprietor of the *Dublin Freeman's Journal*, then, as now, one of the leading Irish papers, to become its editor. This offer, which he at once accepted, he justly considered a signal triumph. So at twenty years of age, our poet-journalist took his place in the front rank of the Irish press. His connection with the *Freeman's Journal*, however, was not of long duration, and we next find him, with his friend Charles Gavin Duffy, and two other talented young Irishmen, editing the newly started *Dublin Nation*, which soon became a power in the country, and the mouth piece of the national party

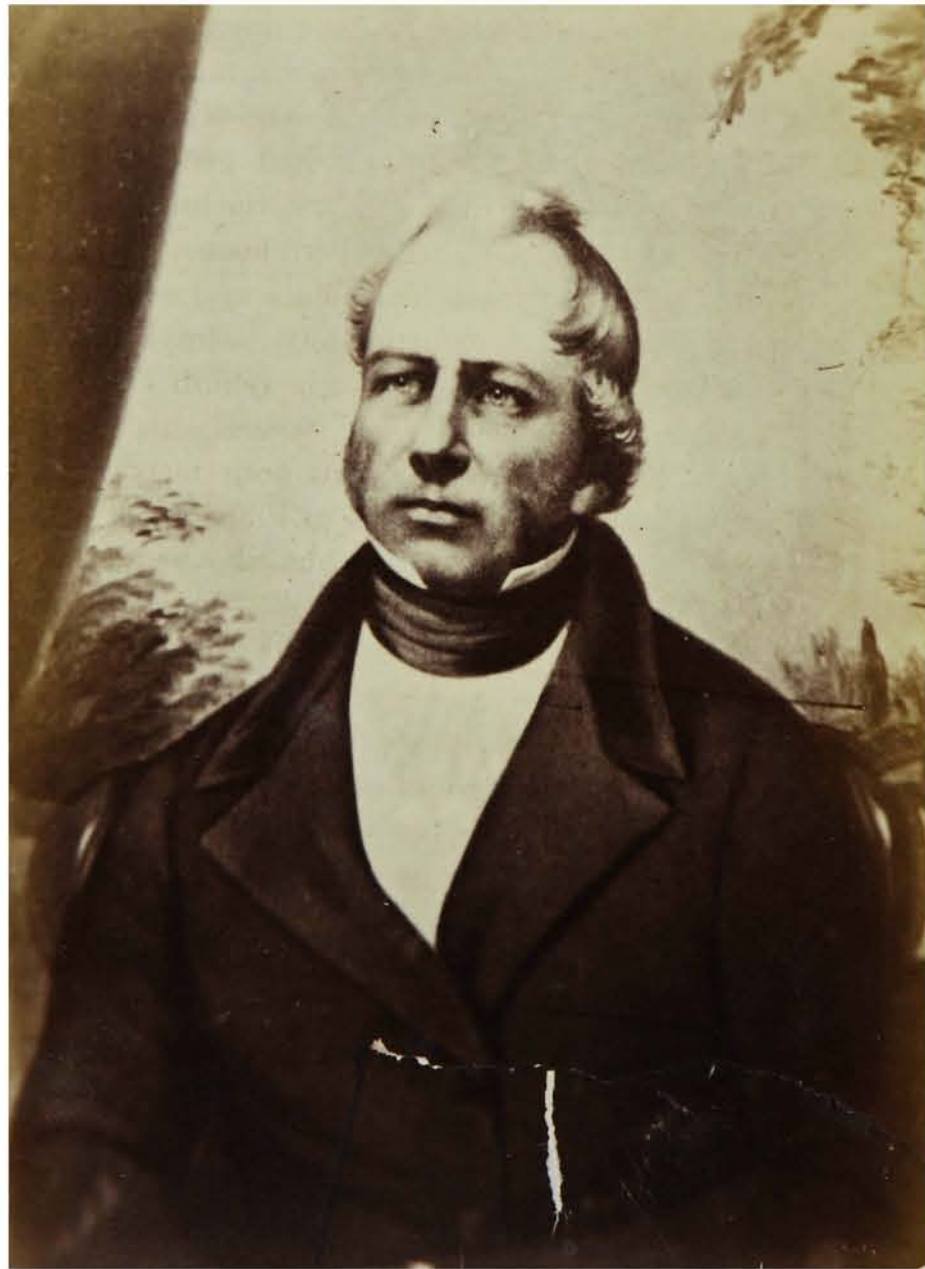
afterwards known as the young Irelanders. It was owing to his connection with this brilliant and powerful organ, and his real or supposed participation in the abortive rebellion of 1848, that Mr. McGee became obnoxious to the British Government, and was forced to flee to America, in that memorable year, leaving his young wife to follow him when once he had prepared a home for her.

He started, in 1848, or the year following, the *New York Nation*, which paper, from various untoward circumstances did not succeed, and Mr. McGee, being induced to remove to Boston, commenced, in that city, the publication of the *American Celt* which he subsequently removed to New York and for some years published it there with marked success.

It was during the publication of the *Celt* in Boston, that the maturing mind of its editor began gradually to recognise the senseless folly of the revolutionary doctrines to the dissemination and support of which he had hitherto bent all the energies of his powerful mind. The cant of faction, the fiery denunciations which, after all, amounted to nothing, and had only the effect of unsettling men's minds and leading many to ruin and destruction, giving rise to a general spirit of insubordination, he began to see in their true colors. It then became his aim to elevate the Irish people, not by impracticable schemes of rebellion, but by teaching them to make the best of their actual condition, to cultivate among them the arts of peace, and raise themselves by steady industry and increasing enlightenment to the level of more prosperous nations. Though as fondly as ever devoted to the land of his birth, he became more conservative in his views, and that because he had made a deeper and more study of the eternal principles which lie at the foundation of all human affairs, and of the relation between the governing and the governed. This change, this new direction given to his thoughts was sincerely owing to the further development of Mr. McGee's own reasoning powers and the salutary influence of wise and learned Christian friends. Yet it was unfortunately misrepresented, and excited much and bitter hostility among that revolutionary party of which he had so long been a brilliant and able supporter.

During the years that Mr. McGee was editing the *American Celt* in Boston and New York, and, subsequently, the *Buffalo Sentinel* in that border city, he delivered, in nearly all the principal towns and cities of the United States and the British Provinces, a prodigious number of lectures on all manner of subjects calculated to improve and elevate the people. He also organised, and took a leading part in the convention of one hundred delegates who met in Buffalo for the special purpose of promoting and increasing Irish emigration





HON. JOSEPH MASSON.

The subject of this sketch was born in St. Eustache, 1791. His father was a farmer of that place. After receiving his education there and remaining for a short time in St. Eustache, Mr. Masson came to Montreal and in 1814 entered into partnership with W. & H. Robertson, of Glasgow, Scotland, under the title of Robertson, Masson & Co., in Montreal, and W. & H. Robertson in Glasgow.

This partnership continued till 1820, and on the death of Mr. W. Robertson, Mr. Masson entered into partnership with F. A. Larocque and Struther Strang. They opened a new house in Quebec under the name of Masson, Larocque, Strang & Co., which continued till 1832 when the two latter gentlemen retired from the firm, when it was continued by H. Robertson, the Honorable Joseph Masson, John Strang and Charles Langevin. This firm continued to 1846 when the firm in Montreal was styled Joseph Masson, Sons & Co., in Quebec, Masson, Langevin & Co., in Glasgow, Masson, Sons & Co., which continued till the death of the founder of the firm, Hon. Joseph Masson in 1847. After his death Wilfred A. R. Masson formed a partnership with J. B. Bruyère and Henry Hannay which firm still exists in the name of Thibaudeau, Généreux & Co.

The Hon Mr. Masson married, April, 1818, Dame

M. G. Sophie Raymond, daughter of the late J. B. Raymond of Laprairie, who is still living at Terrebonne, and who will be ever remembered by her munificent and generous gift to the education of the County, in the building and endowing of Masson College, Terrebonne, one of the finest educational establishments in Lower Canada, but which was unfortunately destroyed by fire not long ago, but is again to be rebuilt.

He left several sons and daughters, Mary and Sophie are both married and reside with their husbands in France, Wilfred, who succeeded in the business, but who died in London, England, and is buried there,—the Hon. Edward Masson, late member of the Legislative Council for Milles Isles County before Confederation, a county which no more exists, being now absorbed in the neighboring counties, and John, Henry and Louis.

His vast estates are managed by the executors under the able superintendence of Mr. Moncel and the name of "Succession Masson," in St. James street, Montreal, is familiar to all.

The Hon. gentleman died on the 15th of May 1847, and was buried in the beautiful Church of Terrebonne, the Seigniorship of which name he had purchased 31st December, 1842.

to the Western States and Canada. A short time after this, Mr. McGee was invited by a number of influential Irish citizens of Montreal to make his home in that city, holding out to him the promise of a brilliant success, which promise the future more than justified. Soon after his arrival in Montreal, he commenced the publication of the *New Era*, which journal, owing to his as yet imperfect knowledge of Canadian affairs, was not a success, and was discontinued when Mr. McGee was elected by the Irish citizens of Montreal as one of the three members for that city. Such entire satisfaction did his conduct in the House of Assembly give to his friends and constituents that a number of gentlemen subscribed a considerable sum of money and purchased a handsome residence in Montmorency Terrace, Ste. Catherine St., which they presented, furnished, to Mr. McGee as a home-stead for his family. Of the parliamentary career of Mr. McGee in Canada, space will not permit us to speak at length. Suffice it to say that it was successful beyond all anticipation, and won for him a lasting and honorable place amongst the statesmen of the country. His rare and captivating eloquence, his consummate tact, his profound ability, made him, after a little time, the most brilliant, as well as the most popular member of the Legislature, triumphing even over political hostility, and making friends of religious and political opponents. To his expansive mind and soaring genius was mainly due the Union of the Provinces as the New Dominion of Canada. During the government of Lord Monck, Mr. McGee was appointed President of the Executive Council, and acted, moreover, for a short time, as Provincial Secretary *pro tem*. It was during the time of his holding this double office that he wrote the concluding portion of his popular History of Ireland, confessedly one of the best and most readable histories of that country that has yet appeared.

The other books written by Mr. McGee at various periods of his life were "the Gallery of Irish Writers of the Seventeenth Century," "McMurroch," "O'Connell and his Friends," and "Irish Settlers in America." His "Canadian Ballads," were embodied in the general collection of his poems published in New York since his lamented death.

Mr. McGee had been three times returned for Montreal West, twice by acclamation; and was again elected by the same constituency as a member of the House of Commons of the Dominion, in the first session of which, as in the former House of Assembly, he won golden opinions from all, and had apparently a long and useful career before him, when, on leaving the Parliament Buildings, in Ottawa, on the morning of April 7th, 1869, he was followed by an assassin who had been lying in wait for him, and shot dead, at the door of his lodgings. Sad and pitiable close for such a life. It is not for us to say who were the instigators of so foul a crime, but a man named Whelan was arrested, tried for the murder in Ottawa, and paid with his worthless life the atrocious crime of which he was convicted, a crime which robbed the Dominion of its foremost statesman, and the Irish race of one of its most gifted sons. The whole country was horrified by the news of Mr. McGee's most cruel death, and the public manifestations of sorrow were great and also universal. A public and most magnificent funeral was given to her murdered representative by the city of Montreal. All classes of the citizens vied with each other in shewing their respect and admiration for the eminent man who, coming amongst them as a stranger only a few years before, had in that comparatively short time, gained the hearts of the people and entitled himself to the nation's gratitude. The name of Thomas D'Arcy McGee will go down to posterity as one of the men of whom the Dominion of Canada has reason to be proud.

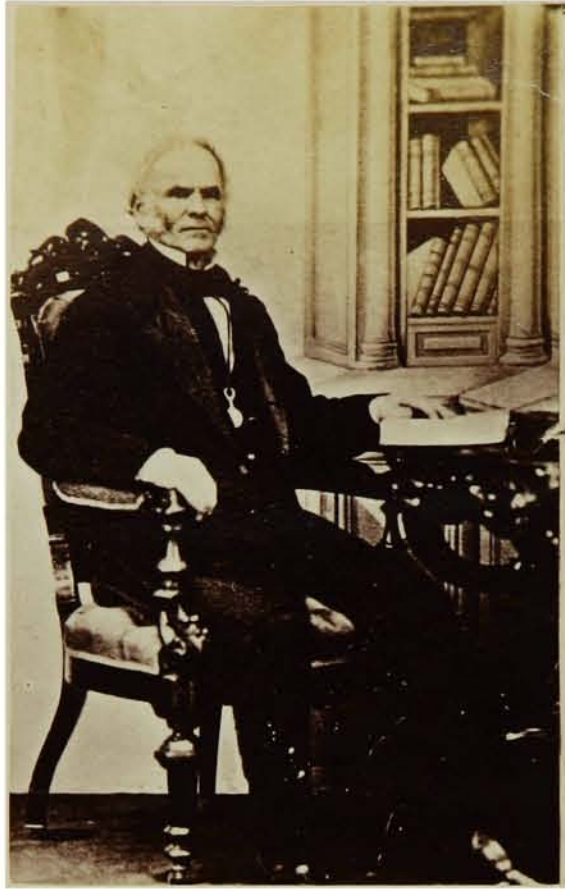
JOSEPH ALFRED MOUSSEAU, Q.C.

The subject of this sketch was born at Berthier, July, 1838. He was the son of Louis Mousseau. His mother's name was Sophie Duteau de Grandpré. His grandfather was Louis Mousseau, who sat in the Quebec Assembly as one of its members for several years. Mr. Mousseau was educated at the Berthier Academy. He married Marie Louise Herselle, the eldest daughter of Leopold Desrosiers, Esq., notary, of Berthier, his mother being of the well known Bondy family. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada in 1860 and early showed great aptitude in his profession, which resulted in his being made Q.C. in 1873, a Queen's Counsellor, though still a young man. He is one of the partners of one of the most extensive legal firms in Canada, viz:—Mousseau, Chapleau and Champagne. Mr. Mous-

seau is well known as a political writer and for the periodical press. He was one of the founders of the *La Colonizateur* newspaper in 1862, of the "*L'Opinion Publique*" in 1870. He is the author of a pamphlet in defence of Confederation against the attacks of the opposition 1869, which was highly thought of when it appeared. He also wrote a brochure "*Cardinal & Duquet, victimes de 1837-38*" He was first returned to Parliament for his present seat, Bagot County, at the last general election.

Mr. Mousseau is a Conservative in politics and his wish and vote will always be "to have British North America erected into a grand empire under the auspices and with the Institutions of the Mother country." Every lover of the Dominion of Canada will endorse these sentiments of Mr. Mousseau.





J. B. MEILLEUR, M.D., L.L.D.

Jean Baptiste Meilleur is indeed one of the literati of Canada, and a gentleman of many attainments, to whose efforts we owe much of the present admirable system of education in this province. He was born at St. Laurent, in the Island of Montreal in 1796, he was educated in the College of Montreal, was admitted to medicine in 1825 and returned to Parliament in 1834. He was the first Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada.

At the request of Lord Durham, with the assistance of the Abbé Duchaine, he conducted a polemical contest on the subject of electricity, and was engaged giving lectures on the foundation of the society of natural history, when he was appointed superintendent of public instruction by Sir Charles Bagot, with the promise of that governor

that the situation should not be made a political one. He made two trips round Lower Canada, to obtain information as to its extension, but failed. During the fifteen years and upwards that he occupied this elevated station, he contributed from the funds of the department to the foundation of forty-five superior educational establishments. Some years since he vacated that situation for the postmastership of Montreal, an office from which he retired some time ago.

Dr. Meilleur is a member of several learned American and Canadian Institutions. He resides now in Quebec.*

* His principal works are "A Treatise on the French," 1823; "New English Grammar," 1854, and "Traité sur l'art expistolaire," 1853.

ROBERT MILLER.

Was born in the City of Cork, Ireland, March, 1819. He is the youngest son of the late Adam Miller and Theodora Lovell. The family emigrated to Canada in the year 1820 when the subject of this sketch was still an infant. The family settled in St. Johns, Province of Quebec, where his father occupied the position of teacher of the Government School until the time of his death, which took place in the year 1826. He removed to Montreal in the year 1833, and after serving an apprenticeship with the late Ariel Bowman and the late Campbell Bryson, booksellers, St. Francois Xavier street, commenced business on his own account in 1841. He subsequently formed a partnership with his brother Adam, and the business was for years carried on under the firm of R. & A. Miller in St. Francois Xavier Street, Montreal, and King Street, Toronto. Having obtained permission from the Commissioners of National Education in Ireland, they republished the Irish National series of School Books which were authorized by the Upper Canada School Commissioners, and were for a number of years

the series in general use throughout Canada. On a dissolution of the partnership in 1863, A. Miller who had charge of the house in Toronto, remained there, assuming the business on his own account, and R. Miller retained the business of the Montreal house. About six years ago he removed to those extensive premises, now occupied by him, 397 Notre Dame street, where he is still carrying on an extensive business in all kinds of plain and fancy stationery, school books, paper hangings, bookbinding and blankbook manufacturing. He is agent for Messrs. Wylie & Lochhead, paper hanging manufacturers of Glasgow, Scotland, and President and Managing Director of the Danville School Slate Company. For some years Mr. Miller took an active part in the Young Men's Christian Association of this city, and was one of its Vice-Presidents. He has also been a member of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society since its formation, and was in 1871 and 1872 its President, and for a great many years has been an active member of the Methodist Church.

ALEXANDER McAULEY MURPHY.

The subject of this short sketch was born in Carrickfergus, Ireland, on the 26th May, 1791; consequently, Mr. Murphy is just 84 years of age, and rarely do we see an old gentleman in the possession of all his faculties to such a degree as he has. Two years before he came to Canada, in 1817, he married Jane Allen, who shared all the trials of a new country with her husband, and was spared to him until a few years ago, when she died in a good ripe old age. He arrived in Canada in 1819, and has been for the long period of 55, years a citizen of Montreal. Coming from the great linen districts of Ireland, Mr. Murphy's store was always a great rendezvous for all kinds of Irish linen, &c. He commenced business in 1819, the year of his arrival, in Notre Dame Street, and retired in 1860. The busi-

ness was carried on in the same store where Mr. Murphy had been so long and well known by his two sons, Alexander—now of Cheapside—and John, under the title of Murphy Brothers. After some years they dissolved, and have now both extensive establishments near the spot where for over 50 years their father carried on his business.

Of his daughters, one married George Childs, Merchant, Montreal, and who is now a City Alderman. Another married Dr. Bowlby of Berlin, Ontario, another one married H. F. J. Jackson, of Berlin, and the fourth lives with her father. Long past the age generally allotted to man, old Mr. Murphy yet does all his own banking, &c., and is a fine example of a well-spent life, both morally and physically.

PETER MUNRO, M.D., AND THE MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Peter Munro, son of Dr. Henry Munro, of Montreal, and grandson of the Honorable John Munroe, U. E. Loyalist, of the ancient house of Fowlis, County of Rosshire, Scotland, was born at Montreal, 14th September, 1811. He studied under the celebrated Doctor Robert Nelson, was licensed 23rd April, 1834, and appointed physician to the Hotel Dieu Hospital, 7th September, 1838. He was one of the founders of the School of Medicine and Surgery, now called the University of Victoria, also of the Montreal Dispensary, with the following medical confreres, viz., Drs. Arnoldi, Badgeley Sutherland, and Horace Nelson.

Doctor Munro survives them all, and is

now Professor of Surgery, since 1843, in Victoria Medical School, and also of Clinical Surgery at the Hotel Dieu Hospital. He is also President of the School of Medicine in connection with the University of Victoria.

His father, Dr. Henry Munro, of Montreal, was licensed 17th April, 1795, and served the North-West Co., and the Hotel Dieu for several years. Dr. Selby preceded him in the Hotel Dieu, and Drs. Beaubien and Nelson succeeded Dr. Munro in 1829. His brother professors have photographed the Medical School and placed it here instead of the old Doctor's photo.

JOHN WILLIAM MOUNT, M.D., C.M.,

Was born in Mascouche, (St. Henry), County of L'Assomption, the 4th of August, 1829. His father was of English nationality, his mother French Canadian. He is grandson of the late Philip Mount, Esq., M.D., Staff Surgeon in the English Army.

He studied seven years in the Ste. Thérèse de Blainville and L'Assomption Colleges, and graduated in the Montreal School of Medicine and McGill College, and took his degree in the last Institution in May, 1851.

He began practice in his native place the same year, and was married in Kingston, the 9th February, 1854, to Miss Mary Jane Farrell, only sister

of the late Right Rev. J. Farrell, 1st R.C. Bishop of Hamilton, Ont. He went to Acton Vale, P. Q., in the fall of 1860, during the copper mine fever, where he acquired a great deal of experience, principally in Surgery, as physician to the Copper Mine Companies.

He came to Montreal in the spring, 1869, where he acquired in a very short time an extensive practice.

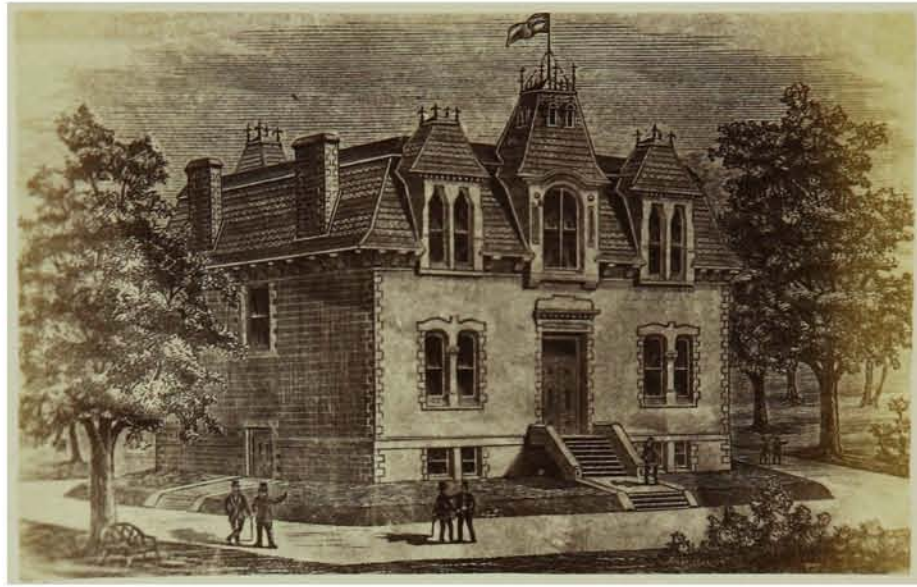
He is now Attending Physician to the Convent of the Holy Names of Jesus and Mary, Hochelaga, and to the Monastery St. Joseph, of the Good Shepherd, Fullum street.

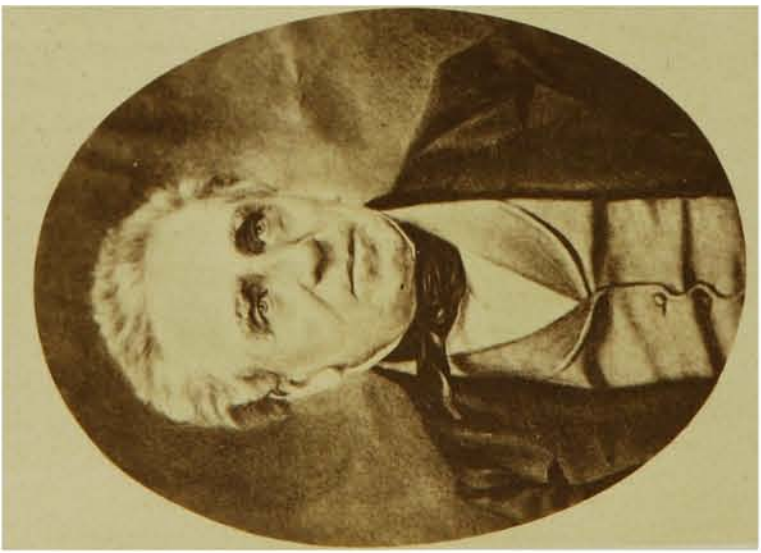
CHARLES NICHOLS, L.R.C.P.

His father was a teacher of celebrity in the County of Suffolk, England. The groundwork of Mr. Nichols' education was given by his father; and at a very early age he was placed under the care of a clergyman to prosecute his classical and mathematical studies. His father's sudden death caused his removal from school, and at the early age of fifteen he commenced his educational career, holding the classical and mercantile chairs in Bury, St. Edmunds, Stanton, St. John, Cavendish Grammar School, in his native County. He then filled high positions in the large private schools in the vicinity of London, viz., Barnes, Willesden, and Kensington. The head classical assistant mastership in the Royal Reading Grammar School falling vacant, he became an applicant and after a severe examination, was successful in obtaining the appointment, which he held for five and a-half years. It was during his residence in this famous school that he became connected with the College of Preceptors, and whose Licentiate's Diploma he obtained in 1852. After his departure from Reading, he was called to manage the

Diocesan Commercial School, at Dunmow, during the illness of the Principal, who, dying, the committee being so satisfied with him, offered him the Head Mastership, which he accepted and held for two and a-half years. After raising the school to a high standing in education, and filling the school house with boarders, he resigned his position to the great regret of all, passing on to a mastership in the Thorp Arch College, Yorkshire, where he stayed but a short time. The Board of management of the Commercial Travellers' Schools elected him as their Head Master, &c., which he held for some years, carrying on successfully its arduous duties.

In 1856, he left his native country for Montreal, and opened an Academy. After some years, as the population, &c., moved westward, he also removed to McGill College Avenue for a short time; in the meantime constructing a building, both for a dwelling-house and school, in Victoria Street, where he has one of the best Academies in Montreal. Mr. Nichols is one of the most successful teachers in the city.





HON. WILLIAM MORRIS.

Was born at Paisley, on the 31st October, 1786. On arriving at Montreal, Mr. Morris' father determined to remain in the city. He then engaged in shipping. Mr. Morris was occupied in the quiet pursuit of his calling when a ship owned by him, richly laden, was lost in the Straits of Belle Isle. The consequence was that he was ruined and left Montreal to settle on a farm near Brockville. In 1809 he died. The Hon. William Morris eleven years afterwards and Mr. Alexander Morris, voluntarily paid all the debts of their father, and received from the creditors as a mark of regard two handsome pieces of plate.

In 1812, when war with the United States was declared, Mr. Morris left his business to serve his country. Having received his commission of Ensign from General Brock, he joined the militia flank companies. In October he volunteered with a British force under Lieut. Col. Lethbridge in the attack on Ogdensburg. After the close of the war, 1816, he proceeded with the military settlers to the lands allotted to them, near the Rideau, and began business in Perth.

About 1820, he was elected to the Provincial Parliament. Not long after he initiated the discussion of that great Clergy Reserve question, which, for good or evil, is inseparably associated with his name. In the year 1820, he moved and carried an address to the King, asserting the claim of the Church

of Scotland to a share of the Clergy Reserves.

In 1835 he was elected for the 6th time for Lanark. In 1836, he was called to the Leg. Council.

In 1837 there was a gathering in Cobourg of members of the Scotch Church from all parts of Canada. The object was to take counsel, to address the Throne, and, claim with their fellow-subjects of English origin a fair share of the lands set apart for the maintenance of a Protestant clergy. Mr. Morris and Dr. Mathieson, of Montreal, were appointed to be the bearer of petitions to the Queen and Parliament, setting forth the grievances of the Scottish race in Canada. Mr. Morris' conduct was so satisfactory, that his countrymen presented him with a handsome piece of plate.

In 1837-8 he exerted great influence in organizing the militia of his county. In 1841 he was appointed Warden of the District of Johnstown.

At the union of the Provinces, he was called to the Leg. Council of Canada; Sept., 1844, he was invited to accept the office of Receiver-General, and a seat in the Ex. Council. This office he continued to fill till May, 1847, when he succeeded to the Presidency, which he held until the resignation of the Government in March, 1848. From Oct., 1844, to June, 1846, he was also a member of the Board of Works. He died on the 29th June, 1858, in the 72nd year of his age.

HON. ALEXANDER MORRIS.

Is the eldest son of the late Hon. Wm. Morris, born at Perth, Ont., on the 17th March, 1827. Educated in McGill, and Glasgow, Scotland. Called to the Bar in 1851 for both the Canadas. In 1861 he was returned for South Lanark. In 1867 again returned by acclamation, and in Nov., 1869, accepted office as Minister of Inland Revenue. Mr. Morris was a most active member in the House. For several years he occupied the position of Chairman of the Private Bills Committee. To him is due the introduction into Parliament of a most humane and Christian bill, "The abolition of Public Executions." One of the great aims of Mr. Morris' political career was the confederation of all the British Provinces into one grand Dominion. In 1858 he delivered a lecture in the Mercantile Library, Montreal, called "Nova Britannia;" there he advocated his favorite theory. Next year he published another lecture on the Hudson Bay, etc., in which similar views are expressed. His crowning laurels were the gaining of the 2nd prize of the Paris Exhibition Committee in 1855, a well written and digested work on Canada. During the political excitement of 1864, Mr. Morris played a most important part, and through him alone was brought about the peaceful negotiation of Sir John A. McDonald with Hon. George Brown, which

resulted in the Confederation of the Provinces.

With an untarnished reputation, receiving an unsullied name from his father, and keeping it spotless in both private and public life, Mr. Morris might well be chosen to fill the high and responsible situation he now holds. Taking office as Governor of Manitoba at a time when affairs were in a very troubled and chaotic state, Mr. Morris at once set himself to the task of bringing order out of confusion, and welding together the different conflicting elements. By his conciliatory and statesmanlike bearing, he at once became extremely popular with all classes, and has continued to remain so.

In successfully making two treaties with the Indians and Métis, and settling their claims, he displayed qualities of the highest kind, dealing with the claimants with wonderful fact, patience and skill. Without doubt through these treaties the country has been saved from bloodshed and the expenditure of a vast amount of money.

Long may he rule the destinies of Manitoba.

His younger brother, Mr. John L. Morris, is a well known advocate of Montreal, having been admitted to practice in 1859, and held ever since important positions, both in the bar and the Scottish Church.

WOLFRED NELSON, M.D.

This well-known gentleman was born in Montreal on the 10th July, 1792. His father was Mr. William Nelson, son of a victualling officer in the royal navy, as the commissariat of that department was then termed. His mother was a daughter of Mr. G. Dies, of Hudson River, State of New York. Being an enthusiastic loyalist, he lost all he possessed, and took refuge in Canada, where, he terminated a long and respected life.

At the early age of less than fourteen years, Wolfred Nelson was apprenticed to Dr. Carter, of the army medical staff, at Sorel, December, 1805. There being few medical men in Canada at that period, he was soon forced into practice, and had the drudgery of a small military hospital confided to him. In January, 1811, he was duly licensed, and established himself at St. Denis, on the Richelieu river, and soon enjoyed a flourishing practice.

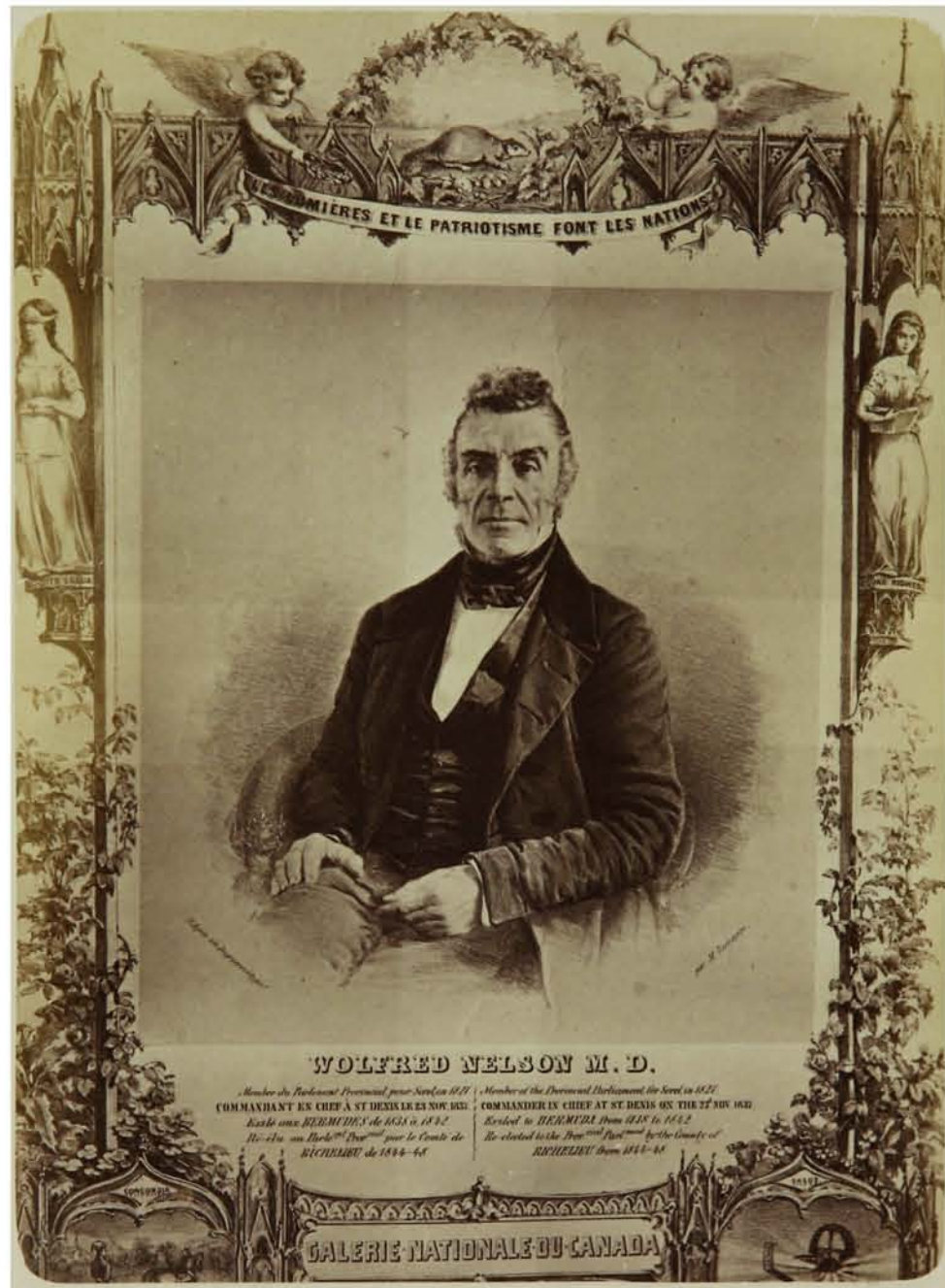
When war was declared in 1812, he volunteered his services, requesting at the same time to be the right hand man of his regiment of militia; he was, however, forced to take the surgeoncy, as medical men were "few and far between."

In 1827 he was solicited to contest the representation of the "Royal Borough of William Henry," against Mr. James Stuart, the attorney-general; and although great influence was used against him, he was elected by a majority of two, after seven days of the hardest election contest ever experienced in Canada. The attorney-general, instituted actions of so harassing a nature, that the House of Assembly was petitioned; this resulted in Mr. Stuart's suspension from office. But he assumed such a fierce and determined attitude towards the then governor, Lord Aylmer, that it led to his being deprived of his high office.

The part that the Doctor took in the troubles of '37 are sufficiently well known not to be here reproduced, suffice it to say that two thousand dollars had been offered for his arrest. He was conveyed to Montreal, and confined for seven months in the gaol. At the end of that time, having previously received his sentence, which was banishment for life, he was, with other persons connected with the rebellion, taken to Quebec, and placed on board one of Her Majesty's vessels, in order to be taken to the West Indies. When in the West Indies, the exiles received the proceedings which had taken place in the House of Lords declaring their transportation illegal; they were allowed to depart, and reached the United States, 1st November, 1838. In the United States the Dr. remained until August, 1842, when he returned to his native city, with a wife and large family, to begin the world anew, having lost all his fine property by fire. He had deeply atoned for the past; and, by his services in preserving human life during the time when fever and

cholera were raging, and when grim death was stalking and carrying off numberless victims, he endeared himself to a great many, and became entitled to the grateful remembrance of the people of the country. In 1845, Doctor Nelson was triumphantly elected for the county of Richelieu, in opposition to the great Hon. D. B. Viger. He represented that county for two parliaments, and was a member of the House when the celebrated Rebellion Losses Bill was discussed and passed. When the hard names of traitor and rebel were hurled against him, the old man rose in his place, and in a determined manner, claimed to be heard: "Those who call me and my friends rebels," said he, "I tell them they *lie* in their throats; and here and everywhere else, I hold myself responsible for the assertion. But, Mr. Speaker, if to love my country quite as much as myself, if to be ardently attached to the British crown and our glorious sovereign is to be guilty of high-treason, then I am a rebel indeed. But I tell those gentlemen to their teeth, that it is they, and such as they, who cause revolutions, who pull down thrones, trample crowns into the dust and annihilate dynasties. It is their vile acts that madden people, and drive them to desperation. As for my own great losses, wantonly inflicted as they were, I cheerfully make no claim for them; but I call on you to pay those whose property you destroyed in my hands; and I am happy, for I feel that with the protection of an Almighty Providence, I may yet honorably, by my own exertions, acquit my dues, advanced as I am in years. But there are hundreds of others with less encouraging prospects before them, whose only crime was, reposing confidence in the man they loved and trusted; pay these unhappy men, I ask no more."

Doctor Nelson refused re-election, and devoted himself with his wonted energy to his profession, in the line of which the inspection of prisons clearly ran. He was made inspector of prisons in 1851, and so continued until December, 1859, when he was appointed chairman of the board of prison inspectors for the two provinces. He was also a justice of the peace and commissioner for the trial of small causes—offices which he threw up in 1837. He was repeatedly elected vice-president and president of the Medical Board and College of Surgeons. He was appointed chairman of a board of commissioners during the prevalence of the emigrant fever in 1847, on which occasion he rendered great service in preventing the spreading of that dreadful disease; as also chairman of the board of health during the time that the cholera raged in the country. He was also twice elected mayor of the City of Montreal. His reports on prisons, &c., are well written and contain much valuable information.



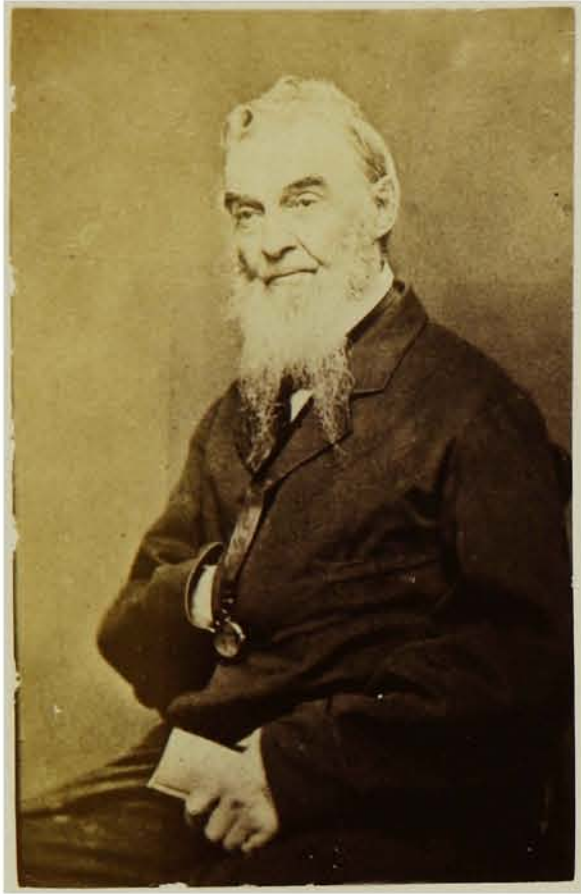
LES BRAS ARMES ET LE PATRIOTISME FONT LES NATIONS



WOLFRED NELSON M. D.

Member of the Provincial Parliament from Nov. 1857 | *Member of the Dominion Parliament from Nov. 1857*
COMMANDANT EN CHEF À ST DENIS LE 23 NOV 1857 | **COMMANDER IN CHIEF AT ST DENIS ON THE 23 NOV 1857**
Représentant de BERTHELLE de 1853 à 1857 | *Représentant de BERTHELLE from 1853 to 1857*
Il a été élu député pour le Comté de RICHMOND de 1854-55 | *He was elected Member of Parliament for the County of RICHMOND from 1854-55*

GALERIE NATIONALE DU CANADA



ROBERT NELSON, M.D.,

Was born January, 1794, and at an early age was apprenticed to the late celebrated Doctor Arnoldi, of Montreal. While yet in his youth he was appointed surgeon to a regiment called the "Indian Warriors," and served during the war of 1812. He was one of the most distinguished and celebrated doctors of the day. It is told that on one occasion an influential patient of his who had a ball lodged in his thigh for a considerable time, and which Dr. Nelson was unable to extract, went to England to consult some of the medical celebrities there. These, on ascertaining who had attended him in Canada, said, "if Dr. Nelson is unable to do anything for you, we are perfectly sure we can do nothing." The gentleman returned and died without the ball having been extracted. Having been prominently mixed up with the politics of the day, after a warm contest, the Doctor was elected in 1827, conjointly with M. Papineau, to represent the City of Montreal in Parliament. He soon,

however, withdrew from that position to devote his time solely to his profession, which he loved beyond all other things. He did not take an active part in 1837; but he was arrested and cast into prison. After a time he was admitted to bail.

In 1838, the most eventful period of his career, he played a conspicuous part in the affairs of the country. Being induced by a number of dissatisfied persons of Canada, as well as some "sympathizers" from the States, to take up arms against his country, he entered madly as chief into the chimerical scheme of invading Canada, which proved abortive to those engaged in it. His property was sold at a great sacrifice. He himself, a fugitive from justice, went to California, where he amassed a considerable fortune. He died at his country seat on Staten Island, N. Y., in March, 1873, aged 84, leaving a large fortune to his son and successor, Dr. Eugene Nelson, of New York.

HORACE NELSON, M.D.

Eldest son of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson. A graduate of the University of New York and McGill College. He was about to proceed to Europe, in 1837, to complete his medical studies, when the rebellion of that period prevented his doing so, when he went to New York and became an office student of the late celebrated Dr. Valentine Mott. He was admitted to practice in 1843, and resided in Plattsburgh, New York, for a number of years, returning to Montreal in May, 1858, where he practiced with his father and brother. He died in December, 1863. At various

times he held the following appointments: Professor of Theory and Practice of Medicine and Pathology, in the Medical Department of the University of Vermont; Fellow of the Pathological Society, Lecturer on Anatomy and Physiology in the School of Medicine and Surgery and in Descriptive and Surgical Anatomy, in the St. Lawrence School of Medicine, Montreal, and was Editor of *Nelson's American Lancet*, an ably conducted journal on Medical science. Surgery was a branch of his profession to which he was devotedly attached, and in which he had great success.

ALFRED NELSON, M.D.

Was a Licentate of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada, and was admitted to practice in 1849. He was the second son of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, and was for many years

Staff Surgeon of Volunteers. He succeeded his father and brother in their practice, and died on the 6th of February, 1872.

WOLFRED NELSON, M.D.

Eldest son of the late Dr. Horace Nelson. A graduate of the Medical Faculties of Bishop's College, Montreal, and of McGill. Was admitted to practice and licensed by the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Lower Canada in May, 1872. After a visit to the London Hospital, he returned to Montreal, where he has since practiced very

successfully, and is a young surgeon of much promise.

On the staff of the Medical Faculty of Bishop's College, he holds the appointment of Assistant Demonstrator of Anatomy, and Curator of the Museum.

HON. GEDEON OUIMET, Q.C.

The subject of this sketch was born at Ste. Rose, on the 3rd June, 1823. His father was Mr. Jean Ouimet, of that place. He was educated at the College of St. Hyacinthe, and also at that of Montreal. After a thorough course of training and study of Law he was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada, in August, 1844, consequently the Hon. gentleman is one of the oldest practitioners in the District of Montreal, only nine names now bearing prior commission to his. He is now the only practising Attorney on the list of the Montreal Bar who was admitted in 1844.

He practiced for some years at Vaudreuil, and was the Mayor of that village. He sat for Beauharnois in the Canadian Assembly from the year 1858 until the general elections of 1861, when he was defeated. In the year 1867 (July) he was appointed a member of the Executive Council, and held the high position of Attorney-General from that date till 27th February, 1873, when the Chauveau Ministry having resigned, the onerous, res-

ponsible and important duty devolved on him of forming a new Ministry and Administration, in which he took the positions of Provincial Secretary and Registrar, also that of Minister of Public Instruction. He was returned for his present seat by acclamation at the general elections of 1867, and re-elected at the last general elections for the same constituency. He was the President of the "*St. Jean Baptiste Société*" in 1870 and again in 1871, also at one time the President of the *Institut Canadien Francais*, and has been the Batonier of the Bar of the Province of Quebec. The Hon. gentleman is the author of the Municipal Code of the Province, and also of the Law on District Magistrates. He has carried whilst in Parliament important amendments on the qualification of Jurors in criminal cases, and in the Code of Civil Procedure. The Ministry of which the Hon. gentleman was Premier went out of office last year, and was succeeded by the De Boucherville Cabinet. Mr. Ouimet has always been a Conservative.





JOSEPH ALDERIC OUIMET, L.L.B. & M.P.

The family of this gentleman is one of the oldest and best known in the District of Montreal. He is the son of Michel Ouimet, J.P., and was born at Ste. Rose, on the 20th May, 1848. He was educated at the Seminary of St. Thérèse de Blainville, where he distinguished himself by the assiduity and success which he showed in his studies. It is rather remarkable, and speaks well both for college and graduate, that as one of the oldest French Canadian families of Montreal he graduated in 1869 as L.L.B. at Victoria College, Cobourg, Ontario, a college in connection with the Wesleyan Methodists. He was called to the Bar of Lower Canada or Province of Quebec in 1870. The extensive law firm of which he is the head is well and favorably known in Montreal. He is a member of the Board of Roman Catholic School Commissioners in Montreal. He was first returned to Parliament for his present seat on the resignation of the sitting member in

the month of November, 1873, and had the honor of being re-elected by acclamation at the general election. He may be considered a Liberal Conservative, being first returned as an independent supporter of the Sir John A. McDonald Government. He is in favor of "British Connection" and the carrying out of the scheme of confederation in its entirety. He is an active supporter of the protective tariff and the speedy construction of the Pacific Railway, by which the internal parts of the great tracts of land of the Dominion may be brought in connection with the seaboard. He is also favorable as a patriotic man to the further development of the internal resources of Canada and the improvements of her rivers, railways, and canals. We have pleasure in inserting this short sketch of Mr. Ouimet's career as an incentive to other young men to persevere and strike out an honored position for themselves in this new but rapidly growing country.

JOSEPH ALPHONSE OUIMET.

Born at St. Eustache, county of Two Mountains, 17th November, 1845. His father was Louis Ouimet of the same place.

He received his education in the College of St. Mary's, Jesuits, and in the Montreal College.

Pursued his legal studies, 1st, with R. and G. Laflamme; 2nd, with D. Girouard, and 3rd, with Sénécal & Ryan. Admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada in March, 1868.

Since then has been in partnership with the member for Laval Federal Government, the firm being well known under the name of Ouimet & Ouimet. Before Mr. Ouimet's entrance, the firm

was known by the name of Belanger, Desnoyers & Ouimet. The first named having been appointed Judge of the Superior Court for the District of Beauharnois and Mr. Desnoyers having retired, the firm became what it is now styled.

Mr. Ouimet has entirely devoted himself to the duties of his profession, and has neither interfered with politics, or city management, hence the position he has already attained.

Mr. Ouimet married in 1868 Miss E. Poirier, daughter of the late V. Poirier, merchant of this city.

JOSEPH PAPINEAU AND THE HON. L. J. PAPINEAU.

The subject of this sketch may well be called "The O'Connell of Lower Canada." His political career, generally, was contemporaneous with the greatest Irish liberators. He played perhaps the most important part in the history of Lower Canada, during his long career. Thus nearly 60 years ago he held a high and important position, and as Speaker could with the oratory of his tongue sway the House before him. No man of any nationality was as eloquent as he—his genius and oratory were unsurpassed, and the name of Louis Joseph Papineau will ever remain in Canadian Parliamentary History as the "Demosthenes of Canada."

Mr. Papineau was born in Montreal, 7th October, 1786. His father, the well known Notary of his day and a very distinguished man, whose portrait is side by side with that of his remarkable son and grandson, on the opposite page, was called Joseph Papineau. Joseph Papineau was one of the principal promoters of the Constitution of 1791, and was elected to the first Parliament that Canada enjoyed after the Military and Arbitrary Governments that followed the Conquest, and remained with Bedard the leader for many years in the Legislative Assembly of Quebec, wherein he displayed much tact and ability, great eloquence, and more than any thing else, an unfaltering attachment to the Crown, as well as to the liberties of Parliament and of the country. He retired from the Leadership of the Liberal Party in Parliament when his illustrious son replaced him there. In the summer of 1838, they met for the last time at Saratoga, to bid each other a final adieu. The son starting for France, the father returning heart broken to their native land, where he died July 8th, 1841, aged 90.

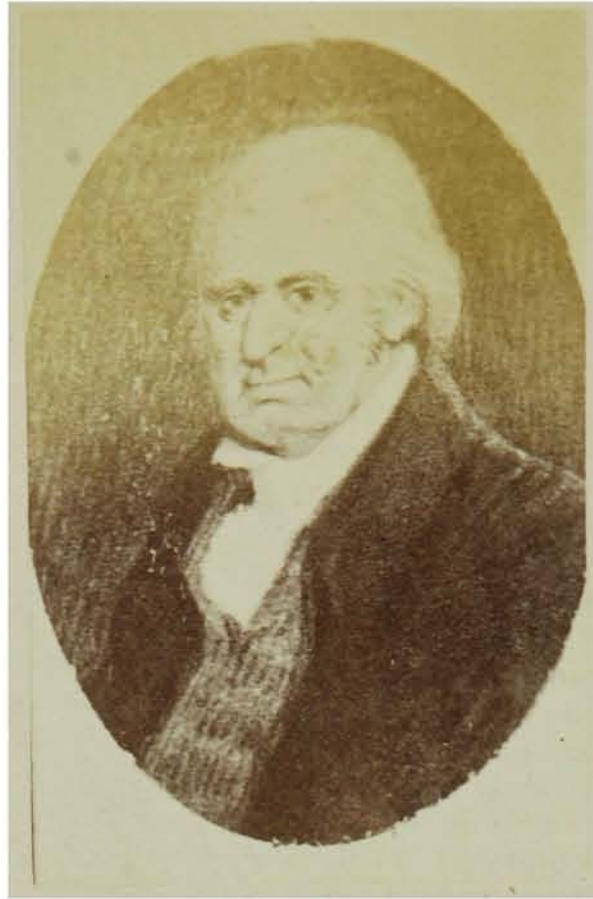
The Hon. Mr. Papineau was educated chiefly at the Seminary of Quebec, and having studied the course of Law prescribed was admitted to the Bar of Lower Canada, in 1811. So brilliant were his prospects and his talents even before this that in 1809, and when still a student, he was elected to the Assembly for the County of Kent, now Chambly, and in 1815 the high honor was given him of being appointed Speaker. This office Mr. Papineau held with only two years' intermission during his mission to England as delegate of the Assembly in 1822-23—for the long period of 20 years, or until the year 1837, the year of the unfortunate troubles, when he threw himself heartily into what he considered the right and lawful course of action to gain that which the present generation enjoys, through his and his confrères endeavors then, Responsible Government and all the liberties of the British Constitution which had so long been denied in practice. In 1820, when Lord

Dalhousie became Governor, he appointed Mr. Papineau to a seat in the Executive Council, but this post was soon declined by him, when he found it a vain honor without the influence this Council should have had on the determinations of the Governor. In 1822, the Union of Upper and Lower Canada having been upon the *tapis*, and the subject being distasteful to many, Messrs. Papineau and John Neilson went to England, and were successful in getting the Union postponed for the next two years. In 1827 unfortunate difficulties arose between the Governor and Mr. Papineau, and to such a height did they reach that the former refused to acknowledge Mr. Papineau as Speaker though duly elected to that high office by a large majority of the Assembly. The Assembly triumphed, and Lord Dalhousie had to resign his office as Governor, after having in a pet dissolved the Assembly. He was succeeded by Sir James Kempt, who, after the next elections, duly accepted Mr. Papineau as the Speaker again appointed, and giving him perhaps one of the greatest triumphs ever achieved by any person in the political arena of any country. Political troubles grew worse as years rolled on, and in 1836 they culminated in the events of that and the next two years, which for the time threw Canada into a state of turmoil and anxiety, now happily all passed away, leaving only the fruits so bravely and indomitably sought for, constitutional government and unbiased representation.

The so-called leaders of the disturbances having had rewards of apprehension placed on their heads, Mr. Papineau as one fled to the United States, where he resided from 1837 to 1839. He then removed to Paris, France, where he lived till 1847, when the issue of the amnesty proclamation enabled him to return to his native land. His aged father had passed away when his son was in exile in 1840, and many of the old familiar faces had, too, gone, to that "country from whose bourne, no traveller returns."

But Mr. Papineau, ever energetic and possessed of an indomitable courage, again entered Parliament, and was continued there until 1854. At this period, however, for various reasons he retired into private life, and for the next seventeen years enjoyed the calm of a green and sturdy old age, the love of books and horticulture, and the personal esteem of those who best knew his character. His death took place on Saturday, the 23rd September, 1871, at his residence at Monte-Bello, and at the patriarchal age of 85.

His son, Louis Joseph Amédée Papineau, Esq., is the present Joint-Prothonotary of Montreal, and a man highly respected for his sterling qualities, partaking much of the disposition and energy of his father, and the urbanity of his aged grandfather.





A. P. Agnew

SIMEON PAGNUELO.

Was born on the 5th January, 1840, in Laprairie. His father was from Seville, Spain, having come to this country in 1812 with the DeMeuron regiment. His mother was of French Acadian descent. He graduated at the St. Sulpician Montreal College, in 1858. After a complete course of studies he entered at once the law office of Messrs. R. & G. Laflamme; and was admitted to the Bar on the 7th October, 1861. After four years practice in Napierville, he returned to Montreal, where he has since practised law, first in partnership with S. B. Nagle, then with Edmund Barnard: he now practices alone. He has been on the law board of examiners for several years.

Being retained as counsel by the R. C. Bishop of Montreal, in the different contestations which arose in the civil and ecclesiastical courts regarding the division of the City and suburbs of Montreal into different parishes, he was induced to make special study of the civil *status* of the Roman Catholic church in Canada. He published in 1872 a book entitled: "*Etudes historiques et légales sur la Liberté Religieuse en Canada.*" The first part of this book contains a digest on the change in the civil *status* of the R. C. Church in Canada, arising out of the conquest of the country from the French by the English, and from the capitulation and treaty of cession; it includes also a complete review of the English international law, and of the imperial and provincial statutes, as well as a history of all the facts bearing on the relations between the state and the Church of England, the dissenters, the Jews, and the R. C. Church in Canada.

His conclusions are in favor of the complete liberty of all Christian denominations, and of their equality before the law, as a fundamental basis of the constitution of the country; the second part of the book is devoted entirely to the question of the power of the bishop to divide a Catholic religious parish, for religious purposes only, independently of the government. Although the Catholic community in the Province of Quebec was then greatly excited and divided on this question, it may be said that not a single voice was raised in its midst against the tone or the conclusions of this book; all the bishops of the Province sent letters to the author, some of which were most eulogistic: even His Holiness the Pope honored the author with a special autograph *Brief* complimenting him on his learning and the soundness of his doctrine.

The subject of this sketch was also connected with the press, especially the *Nouveau Monde*, to which he was for a time legal correspondent and reporter.

He also organized the first Lower Canadian Agricultural Insurance Co., which obtained its charter from the Quebec Parliament in 1872, under the name of "The Cultivators' Fire Insurance Co. of the Province of Quebec," which amalgamated at once with the "Isolated Risk Insurance Co. of Canada" (head office Toronto) of which he remained and still is secretary and manager for the Province of Quebec.

He married in 1863, Miss Azilda Gauthier, daughter of the late Arthur Gauthier, Esq., notary, of Montreal.

HON. JOHN PANGMAN.

The Seigniorship of Lachenaie was granted by "La compagnie de la Nouvelle France," to "Pierre le Gardeur, Ecuyer, Sieur de Repentigny, in the city of Paris, France, on the sixteenth of April, 1647. Pierre le Gardeur, Sieur de Repentigny, knight of the Royal and Military Order of St. Louis, and grandson of the first Pierre Le Gardeur, to whom the Seigniorship was granted, having inherited the Seigniorship, and desiring to return to France, sold it in the year 1764 to Dame Marie Magdelaine Chaussé Gros de Léry, wife and procuratrix of Louis Le Gardeur, Chevalier de Repentigny the brother of the vendor. Dame Marie Magdelaine Chaussé Gros de Léry wishing to leave Canada, sold the Seigniorship to Lieut. Colonel Gabriel Christie, Deputy Quarter Master General of his Majesty's troops in America, and Captain in the 48th Regiment, on the 8th of April, 1766. Major General Gabriel Christie sold the Seigniorship on the 2nd of February, 1785, to Jacob Jordan, Esq., Seignior of Terrebonne and other places. Jacob Jordan sold the Seigniorship of Lachenaie on the 3rd November, 1794, to Peter Pangman, Esquire. Peter Pangman, died on the 28th of August 1819 leaving the estate, managed by his son-in-law, George Henry Monk, Esquire, who was married to his daughter, Jane Pangman. George Henry Monk was appointed curator of the Estate until the coming of age of John Pangman on the 13th of November, 1829. The Hon. John Pangman

was born 13th November, 1808. He was the son of Peter Pangman, Esquire, a member of the old Nor' West Company, and of Dame Grace Mactier, his wife, who were married in Montreal 28th March, 1796, and settled at Grace Hall, Mascouche. He first married, June, 1835, Miss Marie Henriette Lacroix, the daughter of the Honorable Janvier Domptail Lacroix. He was a Justice of the Peace for the County, and also Lieut. Col. of the Sedentary Militia. He was also appointed to the Legislative Council by the Crown in 1838 for Lower Canada. He always took an active part in English Church matters. The Church in Mascouche was almost indebted to him for its existence. Mr. Pangman for years contributed the greater part of the clergyman's salary. He had three sons and two daughters by this marriage, viz., Jane Elmiere Pangman, married 7th July, 1870, to the Hon. Louis Napoléon Casault, of Quebec, one of the Justices of Her Majesty's Superior Court; John Henry Pangman, born 8th August, 1845, and married 19th September, 1867, Miss Bertha E. Buchanan; Marie Louise Pangman; John Pangman, born 7th September, 1847, Charles Edward Pangman, born 15th, November, 1849. On the 3rd September, 1857, he married Miss Georgiana Robertson, daughter of the late Dr. Robertson of Montreal, by whom he has one son. He died 5th January, 1867, his second wife surviving him.





JEAN BAPTISTE HOMIER.

Was born at Montreal in the year 1805. By assiduity and strict attention to business he amassed a large fortune. He sat for the long period of fifteen years as a member of the City Council, representing St. Louis Ward. He married, in 1825 Delle Lareau, and had three children, two of them daugh-

ters, one of whom was married to the late M. Joseph Papin, and after his death a second time married to the well known and esteemed Councillor and Alderman F. David Esq., M.P.P. and the other to A. A. Archambault Esq., Advocate, of l'Assomption.

JOSEPH PAPIN.

Après un brillant cours d'études au collège de l'Assomption, il venait à Montréal étudier le droit sous M. Ferréol Pelletier, et ne tardait pas à fixer l'attention publique sur lui. Il y avait alors à Montréal deux écoles où la jeunesse instruite faisait la lutte par la plume et la parole, et répandait son influence sur la société canadienne ; c'était *l'Avenir* et l'Institut-Canadien. Papin devenait bientôt l'un des chefs dans ces deux écoles, il écrivait dans l'une et parlait dans l'autre avec succès, et se distinguait, comme je l'ai déjà dit, dans les luttes électorales par son courage et son patriotisme. Il était l'un des soldats les plus brillants de la milice politique qui combattait sous Lafontaine. Mais bientôt des murmures éclatèrent dans le camp libéral, on trouvait que Lafontaine n'allait pas assez vite ; et Papineau venait de reparaître sur la scène politique avec des idées et un langage capables de séduire cette jeunesse bouillante. C'était d'ailleurs une époque d'effervescence démocratique ; le souffle qui agitait les trônes en Europe était arrivé jusqu'à nos rivages. La lutte constitutionnelle ne suffisait plus à ces esprits ardents, il fallait des réformes plus radicales, des mesures plus énergiques. *L'Avenir* avait commencé à se faire l'écho de ces nouvelles aspirations, de ces idées vagues de liberté qui flottaient dans l'air. Le *Pays* parut pour donner un corps plus solide à ces idées, une direction plus sage et plus pratique à ce mouvement. Papin fut l'un des apôtres les plus ardents de cette révolution dans notre monde politique et social ; il en fut peut-être l'âme, le porte-drapeau. Les succès du parti libéral furent rapides. Deux ans après la fondation du *Pays*, en 1854, il emportait d'assaut une quinzaine de comtés. Papin avait été élu à l'Assomption contre M. Siméon Morin, cette étoile brillante qui ne parut un instant à notre horizon politique que pour faire regretter son éclipse. Quelque temps avant les élections, le parti libéral s'était réuni pour

se nommer un chef. Plusieurs voulaient élire Papin, mais l'Hon. A. A. Dorion réunit la majorité des suffrages. C'est le lieu de dire que Papin était fait pour le commandement, il en avait l'instinct et le caractère ; tôt ou tard il serait parvenu au premier poste. A un parti composé d'éléments si divers et dont les idées étaient plus ou moins antipathiques à la population, il fallait, peut-être, un chef comme Papin, un homme de son prestige et de son énergie, en supposant qu'il n'eût pas commis la faute de froisser le sentiment catholique. Les nouveaux élus étaient pour la plupart des jeunes gens de talent, habiles dans l'art d'écrire et de parler. Jamais la Chambre d'Assemblée du Bas Canada ne fut plus brillante, plus animée, jamais on y parla un plus beau langage. Mais leur succès réveillèrent les craintes et les alarmes que les imprudences, les exagérations de *l'Avenir* avaient déjà jetées dans l'esprit du clergé et de la population, et que leurs adversaires surent exploiter. Ils montrèrent plus de franchise que d'habileté, plus de talent que de tactique. Ils eurent le tort de ne pas comprendre leur temps, de méconnaître la force des traditions religieuses du Bas-Canada. Ce fut un malheur pour eux et pour le pays. Papin, le plus hardi de tous, ne craignit pas de donner, sur la question des écoles mixtes, un vote réproché par la conscience de tous les catholiques de ce pays. Il n'en fallait pas plus pour tuer un homme et même un parti. Papin, défait aux élections de 1857, se remit à la pratique de sa profession et devint bientôt avocat de la Corporation position lucrative et honorable, qui devait lui permettre de rétablir l'ordre dans ses affaires, et de reparaître bientôt sur la scène politique. L'âge, l'étude et la réflexion en eussent fait l'un des premiers hommes d'Etats et l'orateur le plus populaire du Bas Canada. C'était ce que disait, le 26 février 1862 une foule nombreuse réunie autour de sa tombe dans le cimetière du village de L'Assomption.

FREDERICK WALTER LONG PENTON.

The subject of this sketch was born in Calais, France, 1826. His father was Henry Penton of Pentonville, London, England, and his mother, a daughter of Mr. Cordier de la Housie.

The family left England after their return from France and came to Canada in the summer of 1832 to Sorel. Mr. Penton was educated in the Island of Jersey (one of the Channel Islands) and on his arrival in this country commenced farming.

In 1862 he came to Montreal and was appointed superintendent of the City Passenger Railway which post he resigned in 1865 upon his appointment as chief of the Police force of the City, on the resignation of last chief Wm. Lamothe, which situation he has held ever since.

The remarks relative to the Force are taken from "Hochelega Depicta" A.D., 1838.

THE POLICE FORCE.

"This force was organized in consequence of an ordinance issued during the administration of the Earl of Durham, on the 28th June, 1838. It consists of 102 privates, four mounted patrols, six serjeants, and six corporals, under the command of four officers, viz., Capt. Alexander Comeau and Lieut. Worth, for division A., and Capt. William Brown and Lieut. William Suter, for division B. The superintendent is Mr. P. Leclère. The day duty commences at 7 A. M. and ends at 6 P. M. Each man is on duty every three hours in winter, and six hours in summer. Night duty commences at 6 P. M., and ends at 6 A. M. The time of relief in winter is governed by the weather, at the discretion of the officer on duty: in summer, every four hours duty relieves. The expense is borne by the Civil Home Government, and amounts to at least six thousand pounds

per annum. A book of admirable Regulations has been published for the guidance of the police, and all its operations are scrupulously conducted in accordance with them.

The jurisdiction of the police extends throughout the city, suburbs, harbour, and island of Montreal, together with the parishes of Laprairie de la Magdelaine, Longueuil, Boucherville, Varennes, Repentigny, Lachenaie, St. Vincent de Paul, St. Martin, and Isle Perrot."

This is a very different arrangement from that of the present day 1875. The four mounted patrols would be most beneficial now especially in the outskirts of Montreal—the efficient present chief does all that lies in his power with the small force at his command, but it is utterly impossible to cover such an extent as the city now does.

PIERRE ETIENNE PICAULT, M.D.

Was born at Courtenay, Department of the Loiret (France), 12th April, 1809, from a distinguished family of Physicians, being the fifth physician from father to son. His father, Chevalier de la Légion d'honneur, received one silver medal in 1808 from the Emperor Napoleon the 1st., and another in 1818 from Louis the 18th, King of France, for his zeal and success in the propagation of the Vaccine.

He took his degree as doctor in medicine in 1831. Married the same year Mademoiselle Julienne Boutillet, and arrived in Montreal in 1833. Foreign Diplomas not being admitted in Canada at that time he was employed as Professor of French literature

by the most important schools of the day, and counts among his old scholars, judges, members of Parliament, some of our wealthy merchants and a number of the principal ladies of Montreal.

In 1838, the law having been altered, he took his licence to practice medicine, and soon opened a pharmacy which to this day, has ranked amongst the best.

Called to succeed T. Doucet, Esq., he was appointed by the French government in 1868 agent consulaire of France and promoted to the grade of vice-consul in 1869, an office which he resigned a few weeks ago.





WILLIAM PARKYN.

The subject of this sketch was born at St. Austell, Cornwall, England, in the year 1807. His father was also William Parkyn, of the same place. In 1818 he came to Halifax, Nova Scotia, where he remained for six years and afterwards came to Montreal in 1824. Montreal then was rather different from what it is now. In 1825 he went into business, and after four years he commenced running the steamboat "Cornwall" from Lachine to Carillon, quite a different affair from the present splendid steamers now on the Ottawa route—afterwards he was the on "St. Lawrence" "John Molson" "Canada" and "John Bull."

In 1838 he commenced with Mr. Molson in the St. Mary's Foundry, now the Montreal Rubber Works, till 1845, in which year he took the establishment on his own account and continued it to 1849. The next year we find him running the "St. Lawrence," between Montreal and Quebec. In the year following he fitted up the steamer "Jenny Lind" which also plied between Montreal and Quebec. In 1853 he bought all the water power of the Canal from the Government which is situated

at Cote St. Paul; selling part, he built on the remainder several factories which were rented out as shovel, axe, and others factories; after this he devoted himself to flour milling, chiefly in the Avon Mills, which were burnt down.

He built the only steamboats of iron ever made in Montreal, viz. The Prince Albert, Fire Fly, Richelieu, and the Iron Duke; also the Emerald and Oregon, which last two are now running on the Upper Ottawa.

Mr. Parkyn married in 1843, Miss Margaret Holmes, who died in 1847, and he married again in 1849 Miss Catherine Annie Henwood. His only living son, Mr. James Parkyn, is now the owner of the Mount Royal Mills, and his only daughter is married to the Rev. A. N. Jackson, Congregational minister, Toronto. Although nearly 70 years of age Mr. Parkyn is still hale and hearty, and what redounds to his praise has never yet in all his life either known the taste of spirituous liquors or smoked a pipe or cigar. Few living man can say the same; and few have a more happy recollection of a well spent life.

L'HONORABLE LOUIS RENAUD.

Était né près de Montréal, le 18 Février, 1818.

Dès l'âge le plus tendre, il fut obligé, grâce à la maladie de son père, de pourvoir dans une large mesure aux besoins de la famille. Malgré les désavantages de ces débuts dans la vie, il sut bientôt par un travail intelligent, vaincre les rigueurs de la fortune. Il était âgé de vingt ans à peine lorsque des économies assez considérables lui permirent de se lancer dans le commerce des produits ou il devait plus tard obtenir de si grands succès.

A l'âge de trente ans il était déjà possesseur d'une fortune considérable. Il avait alors pour associé son frère Jean Baptiste Renaud, Ecr., aujourd'hui l'un des plus notables négociants de la cité de Québec.

Leur maison qui avait une succursale à Québec et des agences dans la plupart des grandes villes Anglaises et Américaines était la plus populaire et la mieux connue de tout le Canada. La libéralité avec laquelle il aidait de ses large ressources tous les marchands des compagnes Canadiennes et les avances qu'il leur faisait en marchandises et en argent attirèrent chez lui presque tous les marchands du Bas-Canada, dont un grand nombre devinrent ses agents pour l'achat des céréales dans toutes les parties du pays; de cette manière il monopolisa en quelque sorte le commerce de grains dans le Bas-Canada. C'était sa maison qui souvent établissait les prix du marché et faisait la hausse et la baisse.

Il fut un des premiers qui pratiqua sur une vaste échelle l'exportation des produits Canadiens à l'étranger. Son immense commerce contribua largement à faire acquérir aux produits les hauts prix qui pendant plus de quinze ans enrichirent les campagnes Canadiennes.

Vers 1856 il entreprit de concert avec l'Honorable John Young des opérations commerciales d'une excessive hardiesse. Ils firent une exportation considérable en Angleterre et en France des produits de l'Ouest. Ses transactions à Chicago, Milwaukee et de même qu'à New York, Portland, Londres et Liverpool rivalisèrent pendant quelques temps importance avec celles des plus puissantes maisons Anglaises et Américaines. Il y eut des années où le chiffre de ses transactions tant au Canada qu'à l'étranger s'éleva à 24 millions de piastres.

Il était à la veille de se retirer des affaires avec une des plus larges fortunes qui se fussent alors réalisées en Canada lorsque quelques transactions malheureuses accomplies aux Etats Unis par l'un de ses agents, ébranla son crédit et le força pour faire face aux exigences de son commerce de vendre à une perte

énorme, dans un temps de baisse, des montants considérables de produits et plusieurs millions de valeurs Américaines qui avaient en ce moment atteint leur plus grande dépréciation. Il put néanmoins faire honneur à ses affaires et rencontrer jusqu'au dernier sou toutes les obligations avec intérêts.

Ces pertes successives qui dépassèrent en 4 ans la somme de un million de piastres furent suivies d'une terrible maladie dont M. Renaud ne s'est jamais relevé. Malgré ses revers de fortune il a pu conserver pour lui et sa famille une modeste aisance.

En 1856 il fut élu conseiller Législatif pour la division Salaberry avec une majorité de 1200 sur son compétiteur Joseph Doutre, avocat. A l'automne de 1864 il fut réélu par acclamation pour la même division. En 1867 il fut appelé au Sénat par proclamation Royale. La maladie, surtout l'affaiblissement de sa vue l'induisirent à résigner son siège en 1873.

Bien que son enfance fut privée de toute instruction, il réussit, grâce à une intelligence supérieure à une énergie indomptable, à une très forte constitution et à un travail presque surhumain à acquérir des connaissances et une expérience qui le rendirent bientôt maître en matière de commerce. Il a eu peu d'égaux et il n'a peut-être pas eu de supérieur pour la justesse, du coup d'œil, la promptitude de la conception et la rectitude de son jugement.

Il a été pendant toute sa carrière l'ami le plus dévoué de Sir G. E. Cartier, dont il a, en maintes circonstances secourir puissamment l'action et consolidé l'influence dans la Province de Québec. Malgré son peu de culture littéraire, son expérience, ses conseils, sa fermeté et son énergie ont souvent exercé une influence décisive sur la politique de son temps. Rarement une décision importante était prise sans qu'au préalable M. Renaud eût été consulté, et plus d'une fois son esprit pratique et son jugement supérieur l'emportèrent dans les délibérations.

De sa première femme feu Dame Marie Aiméo Pigeon il a eu onze enfants dont huit encore vivants. Son unique fille a épousé l'Honorable F. X. A. Trudel qui lui a succédé au Sénat. L'un de ses fils, M. Napoléon Renaud, ancien zouave pontifical, conduit aujourd'hui avec succès son ancienne maison de commerce.

L'Honorable Louis Renaud a épousé en 2nd mariage Dame Hélène Chicou Duvert, veuve de feu M. Drolet, négociant.

Il demeure actuellement à Ste. Martine, district de Beauharnois, où il est propriétaire de vastes fermes et de moulins considérables.





MICHAEL PATRICK RYAN.

The subject of this sketch was born at Palis in the county of Tipperary, one of the finest and most delightful counties of the many such in Ireland, on the 29th September, 1825. He is the third son of William and Mary Ryan. He received his education there and at an early date came to Montreal and commenced business. He married in 1850, Margaret, eldest daughter of the late Patrick Brennan, Esq., of this city. He is one of the most extensive merchants in Montreal in his own line, which is that of produce. He has been most active in the welfare and prosperity of his adopted city, being a vice-president of the Artisans' Mutual Building Society, a director of the Metropolitan Bank, of which the well-known Honorable Henry Starnes is the Manager. He is also a director of the Northern Colonization Railway, and of the Confederation

Life Association. He is also a Justice of the Peace for the District and City of Montreal. Whilst he was a member of the Corn Exchange Association he had the high honor of three times being elected to serve as the president. He was also a Harbour Commissioner from August 1873, to August, 1874. When the late lamented Honorable T. D. McGee was basely assassinated at Ottawa his constituency became vacant and Mr. Ryan succeeded him in the representation of Montreal west in the Commons of Canada, having been returned for that seat by acclamation, April 1868. He was again returned at the general election of 1872 and re-elected at those of 1873, but was defeated by Bernard Devlin in 1874, and has retired for the present from politics, devoting all his time to the extensive duties of his large business.

JEAN BAPTISTE ROLLAND,

Né à Verchères en 1815 de Pierre Rolland et d'Euphrasie Donais.

Vint à Montréal en 1832, et entra comme apprenti imprimeur à l'Imprimerie de la Minerve chez M. Ludger Duvernay. En 1836 il entra à l'imprimerie du *Morning Courier* et laissa cet établissement en 1842 pour prendre une imprimerie à son compte en société avec un de ses confrères d'apprentissage, M. John Thompson, avec lequel il exploita l'imprimerie et la reliure avec les restes d'un vieil établissement qu'ils achetèrent pour trois cents piastres, moitié comptant, moitié à crédit. Il travailla ainsi l'espace de trois ans avec son associé sous les nom et raison de Rolland et Thompson. Après la dissolution de société, Mr. Rolland se voua plus exclusivement au commerce de la Librairie.

On comprendra facilement combien il lui fallut de labeurs, d'énergie et de prévoyance pour fonder un établissement aussi considérable que l'est aujourd'hui celui de la Maison J. B. Rolland & Fils, n'ayant d'autres ressources que son activité et le jugement qui le distingue comme bon appréciateur en toutes choses. C'est cette spécialité si précieuse au négociant qui lui a fait saisir les occasions de faire de bonnes affaires et qui lui a fait éviter d'en faire jamais de mauvaises.

M. Rolland s'est particulièrement livré dans les commencements à la publication de livres d'école. Plus tard lorsque ses ressources lui permirent d'éditer des ouvrages littéraires, il donna tout l'encouragement possible aux lettres Canadiennes, et malgré que dans bien des cas il n'ait pu réaliser la mise de ses fonds, il n'en a pas moins continué à publier toutes les œuvres de nos écrivains qui lui paraissaient devoir contribuer à la gloire de notre littérature nationale, et c'est à son esprit d'entreprise et d'initiative que les œuvres de nos écrivains se trouvent maintenant en vente chez les Libraires en Europe.

Il n'est pas inutile de constater ici qu'il a grandement contribué au développement des connaissances

utiles dans ce pays par l'importation d'innombrables livres de saine littérature Française, de sciences, &c.

Tout en suivant ses affaires avec une grande assiduité, il a pu travailler à la chose publique comme citoyen avec un dévouement et un rare désintéressement, se multipliant pour servir les intérêts des sociétés de bienfaisance, de philanthropie, des arts et métiers &c. &c. Il a occupé des charges honorifiques dans la plupart de ces institutions, a été fait capitaine de milice et appartient à la commission de la paix. Son dévouement aux intérêts de ses compatriotes ne s'est jamais ralenti. Il représenta le Quartier Est au conseil de la cité de Montréal comme Echevin durant neuf ans et ce n'est qu'au mois de Mars dernier qu'il a renoncé à cette charge, vu ses occupations trop nombreuses.

Depuis plusieurs années Mr. Rolland s'est plus particulièrement occupé de constructions, laissant à ses fils associés, MM. J. D. et S. J. B. Rolland le soin de la maison commerciale.

M. Rolland s'est fait constructeur de maisons comme il s'était fait marchand. C'est qu'il est de ces hommes qui apprennent dans un jour ce que la généralité n'apprend qu'à force de longue pratique. On voit de ses constructions sur les rues St. Vincent, St. Denis, Berri, St. Dominique, Ontario, les six villas à Hochelaga, et cette belle rangée de dix-huit maisons, rue Moreau, qu'il a bâtie l'été dernier. Actuellement M. Rolland est à jeter les fondations de vingt maisons de première classe sur le haut de la rue St. Denis, qui devront être toutes terminées pour le premier Avril prochain. Ainsi on voit ce que peut faire pour son pays un homme qui s'est fait lui-même.

En politique, M. Rolland a toujours appartenu du parti conservateur sans jamais transiger avec ses convictions, mais aussi sans jamais mettre l'esprit de parti dans ses relations d'affaires privées ou dans l'exécution de ses devoirs aux diverses charges publiques qu'il a eu à remplir.

J. P. ROTTOT, M.D.

Was born on the 3rd of July, 1820. Studied at the Montreal College and passed with éclât. He was commissioned captain of Militia of the 10th Battalion, 9th July, 1847, and admitted to the practice of medicine on the 16th November of the same year. He was elected one of the Councillors of the Corporation of Montreal in 1856. He is attending physician to the Hotel-Dieu Hospital, and Professor of Medical Jurisprudence in the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal ever since 1860.

He is a member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of the Province of Quebec, and a member of the Board of Governors of that College. He was the Editor in chief of *L'Union Médicale*, during the years 1872-1873, and is President of the St. James Building Society of Montreal. His son having passed with credit the various classes of the Jesuits College, is now in Paris, completing his studies preparatory to entering the Priesthood of that order.

EDMUND ROBILLARD, M.D.

Was born 30th October, 1825. His father was Joseph Robillard, and, his mother Rose Aussem, both belonging to ancient families of Montreal. His father was one of the oldest Officers of the Montreal Corporation.

After his classical education he began his medical studies at Montreal with Dr. Wolfred Nelson, in October, 1842 and continued them till 1846, during which time he also attended the course of the Canadian Medical School, of which he was appointed, yet a student, Demonstrator of Anatomy.

Admitted to practise 16th November, 1846, and appointed one of the Medical attendants in the Quarantine of Grosse Isle in the summer, 1847, during the ship fever. He also became a member of the Medical College of Physicians and Surgeons of Canada. In the fall of 1847, he left for New York, where he continued his surgical studies under the celebrated Dr. Robert Nelson, one of the greatest surgeons of his time. In 1848 Dr. Robillard was appointed Surgeon of the N.Y. & Erie R.R. while in construction. Subsequently he went to Paris to attend the courses of the different Medical Faculties during the years 1849-1850, after which he returned to resume his duties on the N.Y. & Erie R.R. as Surgeon.

On his way back on board the Packet *Waterloo* Dr. Robillard as Surgeon of the ship established so strict a sanitary cordon that though the cholera was at the time raging in Liverpool not one of the passengers was sick during the passage. Dr. Robillard

received a complimentary address from the passengers on the arrival of the ship at New York. He was forced to leave the United States in about two years or so in consequence of sickness which was contracted during his surgical operations in the West, and then returned to Canada. He was appointed in 1854 one of the Surgeons of the G. T. R. R. Contractors during the construction of the Victoria Bridge, for the space of eight years, in the course of which time he had opportunities to perform many of the most remarkable operations of surgery very honorably mentioned in the work of Mr. Hodges on the Victoria Bridge. His post being at Pointe Claire, the people of the locality elected him first the Mayor and afterwards he was the Warden of the County of Jacques Cartier.

In the fall of 1854 he married Miss Adeline Loranger, sister of the Judge, Priest and Lawyers of the same name. In 1859 he was elected by the members of the College of Surgeons and Doctors of Canada one of the Governors and Examiners.

From 1868 to 1874 he was the Registrar of the College. Dr. Robillard has a Diploma of the Medical College of Philadelphia. He is also a member of the Canadian Medical Association of the Dominion since 1868, and its treasurer since 1870. In 1873 the Bishop's College of Lennoxville conferred upon him the honorary title of *Ad Eundem*, being a spontaneous confirmation of his Diploma. He is at the head of a good practice in Montreal.





J. A. F. A. ROY.

Né 7 Janvier, 1821, à Montréal. Il termina son cours d'étude complet au collège de Montréal sous Messire Baile, Supérieur en 1838. Il étudia le droit sous feu M. O'Sullivan, Ecr., Solliciteur général ; ce dernier ayant été fait Juge en chef vers 1838, introduisit M. Roy comme étudiant à feu Andrew Stuart, Ecr., remplaçant Mr. O'Sullivan comme Sol-Général. A la mort de M. Stuart M. Roy continua ses études légales sous feu Henry Stuart, Ecr., C. R., et compléta son tems d'étude dix-huit mois avant sa majorité. Il était

reçu avocat en Janvier, 1842. Choisi comme avocat de la cité conjointement avec son ancien patron Henry Stuart en Avril, 1862, l'un des hommes les plus instruits et les plus honorables du Barreau. En Février, 1864, nommé conseil de la Reine. En Décembre, 1874, Marguillier de la Paroisse de Notre Dame. Il épousa le 22 Janvier, 1857, Delle Corinne Herminie Beaudry, fille ainée de l'Honorable J. L. Beaudry, membre du conseil Législatif.

EUCLIDE ROY.

Avocat, gradué de l'Université de droit de Paris, France, membre correspondant de la commission légale pour l'Italie, siégeant à Milan, représentant du ministre de la Justice de la Puissance dans certaines causes du Revenu. Né à Montréal, fils de Joseph Roy, et de Dame Emelie Luciniain, alias Lusignan admis au barreau en 1845, ayant passé 18 mois à Paris et obtenu du ministre de l'Instruction Publique l'autorisation de prendre ses inscriptions et de concourir pour un brevet de capacité, M. Roy subit avec beaucoup de succès l'épreuve des examens, et obtint, en 1852 le brevet de capacité, distinction obtenue par peu d'hommes de Loi d'Amérique et que nul autre Canadien n'avait obtenue avant lui. En 1862, sollicité se à porter candidat pour représenter le comté de Montcalm, M. Roy fit la lutte contre M. Joseph Dufresne qui l'emporta par l'intervention d'influences indues et par une corruption qui ne fut guère, dépassée même dans ces temps malheureux où des parvenus enrichis achetaient souvent plusieurs comtés à la fois et semaient à pleines mains la démoralisation parmi le peuple. Doué d'un caractère énergique, d'un

grand courage soutenu par une force physique peu commune, M. Roy fut toujours à la tête des organisations auxquelles la population Canadienne Française comme le parti libéral, devait souvent recourir pour sauvegarder leurs droits. Plus d'une fois il paya de sa personne et contribua à ranimer le courage et le zèle de la jeunesse qui avait à combattre soit avec les armes, soit avec la parole, soit avec la plume. L'un des fondateurs et Collaborateur du journal *Le Pays* pendant plusieurs années, il conserve toujours des relations avec la presse libérale. Elu Président de l'Institut Canadien de Montréal en 1858 il fut réélu pour le second semestre. C'est sous sa présidence que fut inauguré le monument des victimes de 1837 & 1838. Dès 1850 il refusait des places lucratives que lui offrait M. Lafontaine, alors chef du Gouvernement. M. Roy suivait ainsi les traditions laissées par son père et par d'autres membres de sa famille qui refusèrent toujours d'aliéner leur indépendance en acceptant des salaires publics. M. Roy épousa le 3 Juin 1875, Dlle Zoë Aubin, fille de N. Aubin, écrivain, Rédacteur du *National*, et homme de lettres.

JOSEPH ROY.

M. Roy venait de Mascouche, où il était né en Octobre, 1771. Son père était un cultivateur de l'endroit. Vers 1790 il allait à Montréal, se mettre en apprentissage chez un vieux français, M. Pasteur, qui passait pour le meilleur sculpteur de son temps.

Ce jeune homme s'appelait Joseph Roy.

Il n'eût rien de plus pressé, en arrivant à Montréal, que d'aller à une école du soir. Il apprit si bien, qu'il avait une bonne éducation commerciale, lorsqu'il ouvrit un atelier à son compte, quelques années après. Vers l'année mil huit cent trois, il ouvrit un magasin sur la rue St. Paul, entre la place Jacques Cartier, et marché Bonsecours. Comme les autres marchands de l'époque, M. Roy vendait un peu de tout dans son magasin, et il vendit bien, car il devint en peu de temps l'un des gros marchands de Montréal. Il finit par adopter presque complètement le commerce des ornements d'église et se fit une clientèle considérable. Dès mil huit cent quatorze les patriotes le choisissaient comme candidat pour Montréal contre le célèbre James Stuart, alors solliciteur-général. Il fallait du courage pour lutter contre le gouvernement et contre un homme comme M. Stuart. C'était sous le règne de la terreur ; le Gouverneur Craig venait de dissoudre la Chambre, pour la deuxième fois dans

l'espace de six mois, et avait jeté dans les prisons quelques-uns des hommes qui se faisaient le plus remarquables par leur opposition à son administration. Toutes les influences furent mises en jeu, tous les moyens employés pour faire réussir le candidat du gouvernement. M. Roy, cependant, avait eu la majorité pendant toute l'élection qui dura près de trois semaines ; les Canadiens ne se laissant ni séduire par l'argent, ni effrayer par les bâtons, avaient noblement fait leur devoir ; plus d'une fois ils avaient repoussé à coups de poing et à coups de pied des gens armés de pierres et de bâtons. Mais, la veille du dernier jour, un M. Fortier vendit assez de lots de terre pour qualifier deux à trois cents électeurs qui, le lendemain allèrent voter pour M. Stuart et lui donnèrent la majorité. Depuis mil huit cent neuf jusqu'en mil huit cent trente quatre, M. Roy continua de travailler au triomphe de la cause nationale. Dans toutes les élections et les assemblées politiques on le voit paraître, toujours prêt à seconder de sa bourse, de sa parole et de son influence ceux qui dans la Chambre ou les journaux luttèrent contre l'injustice et la tyrannie. C'est chez lui que les amis de la cause populaire se réunissaient pour se réjouir ou s'attrister suivant que les nouvelles étaient bonnes ou mauvaises.

C'est là aussi que les chefs eux-mêmes allaient retremper leur courage et leur force au milieu d'amis sincères de noble cœur. Ce fut d'abord M. Joseph Papineau, père, l'homme le plus populaire de nos époques, dont un fils illustre n'a pu faire oublier les talents et le patriotisme. Plus tard, ce fut Papineau fils, *l'orateur*, Morin, Viger, Lafontaine, etc., etc. Non seulement ils trouvaient chez M. Roy l'hospitalité la plus cordiale, mais encore des conseils qu'ils estimaient fort, car ils savaient que leur ami avait autant de jugement que de patriotisme. En plus d'une occasion il donna des preuves remarquables d'énergie, de courage et de désintéressement. Lorsqu'on apprit, en 1813, que les Américains n'étaient plus qu'à quelques lieues de Montréal, une grande panique s'empara de notre bonne ville. Le commandant de la place, M. Fortier, ayant fait mander M. Roy, l'un de ses officiers de milice, il lui dit que tous les hommes du service actif partant pour le combat, il avait jeté les yeux sur lui pour aviser aux moyens de garder la ville. Acceptez-vous cette charge ? lui demanda M. Fortier. Non, répondit M. Roy, il y aura toujours assez d'invalides pour défendre la ville, j'aime mieux marcher en avant. J'aurais dû m'y attendre, dit le colonel. Eh bien ! M. Roy, je vous fais capitaine, en avant ! Il se rendit à Lachine, où ayant appris la nouvelle de la victoire de Chateauguay, il revint à Montréal. Le 21 Mai, mil huit cent trente-deux, trois Canadiens avaient été tués par les troupes ; la population Canadienne, irritée, exigeait l'arrestation des officiers qui avaient commandé à la troupe de tirer. Mais, au milieu de l'excitation produite par cet acte barbare, on ne trouvait personne pour signer le mandat d'arrestation. M. Roy, qui était magistrat, bravant les menaces et la vengeance des militaires et des bureaucrates, fit arrêter le col. McIntosh et le capitaine Temple. Cet acte de courage mécontenta le gouvernement qui lui ôta sa commission de magistrat. Aux élections générales de 1834, le peuple décidé à emporter l'élection de Montréal, présenta M. Papineau dans le quartier Ouest, et M. Roy dans le quartier Est. L'élection dura trois semaines, et les candidats du peuple furent élus en dépit de la violence et de l'émeute.

M. Roy assista aux sessions orageuses qui précédèrent l'insurrection et vota avec le parti Canadien. Mais il fut l'un des plus sincères parmi ceux qui voulaient que la lutte ne cessât jamais d'être constitutionnelle. Il désapprouvait l'exaltation dangereuse des hommes qui conseillaient au peuple de recourir aux armes. M. Roy avait acquis l'art de la parole comme beaucoup d'autres choses, par l'exercice habituel de son intelligence et de sa volonté. Un extérieur imposant, une voix pénétrante et un accent convaincu donnaient à sa parole une grande influence. Il était un de ces hommes remarquables chez qui l'esprit d'observation, le jugement et les aptitudes naturelles les plus heureuses viennent à bout de suppléer aux avantages que donne beaucoup d'instruction. M. Roy, plus heureux que la plupart de ses amis, échappa à la prison en mil huit cent trente-sept. Il fut question de l'arrêter, mais on croit que l'estime et l'influence dont il jouissait parmi les marchands Anglais le sauvèrent. Tous ceux qui ont connu M. Roy, parlent de lui avec les plus grands éloges ; ils n'ont qu'une voix pour dire que c'était un homme

d'un grand jugement, d'un esprit droit et d'un cœur large, où tous les nobles sentiments avaient leur place. Il a passé sa vie à faire du bien à sa famille, à ses compatriotes, remplissant fidèlement tous ses devoirs envers Dieu, la religion et la société. C'était l'homme des bons conseils, on lui en demandait de tous côtés. Presque tous les membres de sa famille, ses frères surtout du second mariage de son père, lui devaient leur éducation et leur établissement. Parmi ceux-ci, il faut mentionner spécialement M. François Roy qui fut l'un des avocats les plus respectables et les plus remarquables de son temps, le patron et l'ami du regretté juge-en-chef Lafontaine, le protecteur de plusieurs de nos principaux citoyens. Il fut membre de la Corporation pendant longtemps, et aurait pu être maire, s'il l'eût voulu. Nommé marguillier, à l'époque des difficultés malheureuses entre le Séminaire et Monseigneur Lartigue dont il était l'un des défenseurs les plus puissants, il eut à soutenir une lutte formidable contre des amis et des citoyens influents. Il y eut de 1820 à 1840 deux hommes qu'on voyait constamment à la tête de toutes ces bonnes œuvres, de toutes les entreprises utiles à la société : c'était MM. Roy, et Fabre. J'ai dit que pendant longtemps la maison M. Roy avait été la maison de tout le monde, je dois ajouter que plus tard M. Fabre lui disputa cette nombreuse clientèle d'hommes politiques, de journalistes et de citoyens distingués. On pourrait dire d'eux qu'ils ne se faisaient rien dans l'État ou dans l'Eglise sans qu'ils en fussent. C'est à eux que s'adressaient tous ceux qui avaient besoin d'argent ou de protection qui avaient quelque chose à fonder ou à soutenir, un couvent, un collège, une maison de charité, etc., etc. Après 1840, les amis se séparèrent ; le drapeau sous lequel les Canadiens avaient marché, unis, jusqu'alors, se divisa en deux, en trois même, et chacun crut avoir le bon morceau. Les uns suivirent Lafontaine, les autres Papineau. A la tête de ces derniers, on remarqua encore MM. Roy et Fabre qui continuèrent de travailler et de se dévouer pour leur parti. Ils restèrent jusqu'à la fin deux des amis les plus sincères, des partisans les plus utiles de M. Papineau et furent deux des principaux propriétaires et fondateurs du *Pays*. Le 13 juillet, 1856, la mort enlevait M. Roy à l'affection de sa famille et de ses compatriotes. Il la vit venir avec calme et sang-froid et mourut en paix Dieu comme avec les hommes. Les éloges les plus honorables ne manquèrent pas à sa mémoire. La religion et la patrie se plurent à le reconnaître pour un de leurs enfants les plus chers, la première, par la bouche de Monseigneur Bourget, évêque de Montréal, l'autre, par la voix de l'hon. Ls. Joseph Papineau. Le vieux *patriote* terminait la lettre de condoléances qu'il adressait à la famille éplorée de son ami par ces paroles : "Celui que nous avons perdu ne nous a laissé que de nobles exemples à imiter et pas un acte ni un mot qui demandent à être excusés." Il est rare qu'on puisse dire cela d'un homme, et, cependant, si l'on en croit tous ceux qui ont connu M. Roy, cet éloge était mérité. M. Roy avait épousé une demoiselle Lusignan, dont la famille, d'origine Italienne, était alliée à la noble maison des Rouer de Villeray, de France. Il a laissé trois enfants : Demoiselle Alphonsine Roy, veuve de M. Norbert Dumas, qui fut conseil de la Reine commissaire de la Cour Seigneuriale, et MM. Rouer et Euclide Roy.

ECOLE DE REFORME A MONTREAL.

Having received the following description of the Reformatory Prison too late for insertion in its proper place, viz., at the biographical sketch of the late O. Berthelet, it is inserted here. In the next edition it will be put in its proper place.

Cette école est dirigée par les Frères de la Charité. La congrégation de ces Frères a commencé en Belgique, et a été fondée par le Très-Révérend Monsieur Pierre Triest Chanoine le 26 Novembre 1809.

Le but de cette congrégation est d'entretenir et de servir les vieillards, les malades et les aliénés, d'élever et d'instruire les enfants de toute condition, mais principalement les pauvres et les orphelins, les sourds-muets et les aveugles,—enfin, d'exercer toute espèce d'œuvre de charité.

Cette congrégation possède de grands établissements en Belgique principalement pour les aliénés.

Les Frères de la Charité sont arrivés à Montréal le 22 Février 1865, à la demande et par les moyens de Monsieur Antoine Olivier Berthelet, Commandeur de l'Ordre de Pie IX ; ils étaient au nombre de quatre, Frère Eusèbe, Frère Sébastien, Frère Edmond et Frère Lin.

Ils ont pris possession de l'Asile Saint Antoine, rue Labelle, le 1er Mars 1865, où ils trouvèrent 7 vieillards et 4 jeunes gens. Ayant changé de Directeurs cinq fois en 6 ans de temps, l'asile qui avait été si bien soutenu par charité publique, avait tellement perdu la confiance qu'au jour de leur entrée les Frères étaient obligés de prendre à même leur trousseau pour ensevelir un des vieillards, vu qu'il n'y avait pas ce qu'il fallait, dans la maison, au dire de M. Clément, directeur de l'asile. Ensevelir un mort, voilà la première œuvre de charité des Frères à Montréal !

Le grand et unique bienfaiteur, Monsieur A. O. Berthelet, prévoyait déjà que l'asile destiné pour son œuvre serait avant longtemps bien trop petit ; il acheta une autre maison avec un grand jardin, sur la rue Dorchester. Les Frères y entrèrent le 10 Mai 1865. L'année suivante leur bienfaiteur commençait

à bâtir un établissement digne de lui, sur la rue Mignonne. C'est dans cette établissement que l'Ecole de Réforme se trouve aujourd'hui. Les bâtisses réunies, ont une longueur d'environ sept cents pieds, la grande bâtisse en pierre a 275 pieds de long sur 50, et porte, 5 étages, le terrain de l'école est grand de 14 arpents. Monsieur le chevalier C. S. Cherrier a bien voulu agrandir le jardin par une lisière de 100 pieds de large sur 1000 pieds de long. Les Frères sont entrés dans cet établissement le 19 Février 1868, jour à jamais mémorable pour le départ pour Rome, du premier détachement des Zouaves.

Les Frères sont au nombre de cinquante, sept Belges et 43 Canadiens, etc. Ils ont déjà un très bel établissement à Boston, et c'est de la Congrégation de Montréal que sont partis les sujets pour cette nouvelle mission. Plusieurs autres missions en sont encore à attendre, mais le nombre des Frères ne suffit pas pour toutes les demandes.

Une Congrégation auxiliaire est établie dans la maison du noviciat à Montréal depuis le 19 Mars dernier, qui viendra en aide, pour étendre le but de la communauté, c'est-à-dire pour adoucir le sort des plus malheureux de la société.

La Divine Providence pour son œuvre était assistée d'un bienfaiteur sans pareil ; il ne sera jamais connu dans ce monde, tout ce que Monsieur Berthelet a fait pour cette Congrégation. Il a employé pour l'établissement de cette mission au de là de cent soixante mille dollars.

Les dessins de Dieu sont impénétrables ! La Congrégation était restée pendant huit ans dans un état voisin de langueur, et justement 3 mois avant l'ouverture de l'Ecole de Réforme, c'est-à-dire au moment où son horizon grandissait notablement, Dieu appelait à lui son fidèle serviteur. Il est à espérer que s'il n'a pas eu cette consolation en ce monde c'était afin que sa récompense en fut plus belle dans un monde meilleur.

HON. H. W. RYLAND.

Was born in Northampton, England, in the year 1770. He entered the Public service at the early age of twenty-one as Assistant Paymaster-General in charge of General Burgoyne and Lord Cornwallis's armies in the first American War, in which he took part and rendered important services. He accompanied his friend Sir Guy Carleton (Lord Dorchester), Commander-in-Chief, to England.

In 1793 when Lord Dorchester was appointed to the Government of British North America, Mr. Ryland was induced by the then Prime Minister, under promises which never were fulfilled, to surrender a high and lucrative office to accompany him to Canada as Civil Secretary, a post for which he was eminently fitted, and it may truly be said that during the time Lord Dorchester governed Canada, and for twenty years after, Mr. Ryland ruled its destinies, which fact is too well known to be contradicted.

On Lord Dorchester's return home Mr. Ryland continued to hold the same office under his immediate successor and several succeeding Governors. So highly recommended and so efficient was he in his appointment that every measure of public importance was in the first instance submitted to him. He took part in every thing that appertained to the Government and the country, and was appointed a Legislative Councillor and often in his seat in that Body although holding a Government appointment. He unhesitatingly denounced any measure introduced by the Government which he considered in any way likely injuriously to affect the public interest.

In the year 1809 he was appointed by the Government to proceed to England on a public mission, the ostensible object of which was to endeavor to get the Imperial Government to amend or suspend the Constitution to render the Government independent of the people by appropriating towards it all the Revenues accruing from the estates of the St. Sulpicians at Montreal, and to assume the patronage exercised by the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec to the cures or Church livings in his diocese. By his indefatigable energy Mr. Ryland got the objects of his mission taken into consideration and but for the intervention of the Lord Chancellor Eldon he would assuredly have succeeded in two of them. As it was the whole affair held through, and he returned to

Canada where he was well received, for no one could ascribe to him the failure of the Government scheme. He clearly showed how eminently fitted he was for the post of a diplomatist. The correspondence which on this occasion passed between him and the public functionaries forms a pleasing and interesting portion of the sixth volume of Christie's History of Canada. Had Mr. Ryland been in a different sphere where his talents and attainments would have been more properly appreciated and directed there is no saying to how high a position he might not have reached.

The darling object of his heart was doubtless to anglicize the French Canadian people, who would not be anglicized on any terms, and this gave rise for a time to a bitter feeling on the part of those who were opposed to him, which extended to a certain extent to the Government of which Mr. Ryland was considered "the fountain head."

On Sir George Prevost's accession to the Government, Mr. Ryland gave up his post of Civil Secretary and retained only that of Clerk of the Executive Council, also an important appointment, which he held until his decease on the 20th July, 1838, at the age of 78. Mr. Ryland was a man of great literary attainments and great ability. In politics he was a conservative and in private life no man was ever more beloved, so in public life, no man was more respected by all classes of Society.

His son G. H. Ryland is the Registrar for Montreal. As a boy he was intended for the Navy, but entered the Civil service in 1817 as Secretary to the Commission for the management of the Jesuits' Estates. In 1821 he was appointed Assistant Clerk of the Council of Lower Canada and succeeded his father as Her Majesty's Clerk of the Council, which office he afterwards on public grounds consented to surrender, receiving under guaranty the Registrarship of Quebec, from which he was transferred to Montreal. He married in 1833, Mary Pitt, youngest daughter of Lt.-Col. Raiph Gore and niece of Admiral Sir John Gore. His second son Warwick Hastings Ryland was born in September, 1835 and educated as a Civil in the High Schools of Quebec and Montreal. He is Deputy Registrar of Montreal, a gentleman of acknowledged official ability, highly educated and one of the first mathematicians in Canada. He is unmarried.





HARRISON STEPHENS.

Perhaps no man in Montreal deserves to be called a self-made man more than the subject of this sketch. He was born in Jamaica, in the State of Vermont, in the year 1801. The Vermonters have always been renowned for energy and perseverance; hence Mr. Stephens when he arrived in Montreal in the year 1828 determined to show his energy and pluck. Though a poor man, by indomitable industry and perseverance he made his mark commercially in the city. He established the old and well-known house of Stephens & Kellogg, and was also the senior partner in the extensive establish-

ment of Stephens, Young & Co. He retired, having made a large fortune, from the firm in 1845, and has spent the rest of his life since, enjoying the laurels of his well earned patrimony. He was one of the Directors of the Bank of Montreal for several years. His sons enjoy a large share of public respect, one being an alderman of Montreal, another once a consellor of the city, but now an extensive insurance agent, whilst a third has given his attention to farming. The princely residence of Mr Stephens, situated in Dorchester street, next to St. James Club, is perhaps one of the finest in the city.

GEORGE W. STEPHENS.

Son of Harrison Stephens, Esq., was born in Montreal and educated in the High school. He graduated in McGill College and took the degree of B. C. L. He was engaged for nine years in commercial pursuits, hence his value in the council of Montreal connected with his legal acumen. He was admitted to practice law in November 1863, and elected to the City Council in 1868. Alderman Stephens was the promoter of the following by-laws,—Prohibiting the keeping of pigs in the city,—Planting trees,—sale of coal to prevent fraud,—sale of wood to prevent fraud,—by-law concerning nuisances, drains &c.,—Scavengers, and the New Carters' Tariff. He also conducted the Drill Shed and Road Committee Investigations, and has generally kept up a surveillance over speculators in the City Council. His efforts have resulted in turning public attention to the importance of improving the standard of public representatives. And

so uncomfortable has he made it for speculative aldermen, that they have for the most part now left the council. The municipal legislature is improved in its morale, and this partly due to his seven years strenuous labors.

Mr. Stephens gained much distinction at the Bar in conducting the great case of Connolly vs. Woolrych to a successful issue. This was a cause *celebre*, and will ever be a leading case on the law of marriage as applied to Indian marriages and those by cohabitation.

Whilst at the Bar he was associated with J. A. Perkins, the firm being Perkins & Stephens, and their practice was very extensive and successful. He has never been absent from a Council meeting for 7 years when he was actually present in Montreal; and I might add has always been on the side of economy, and good and honest government.

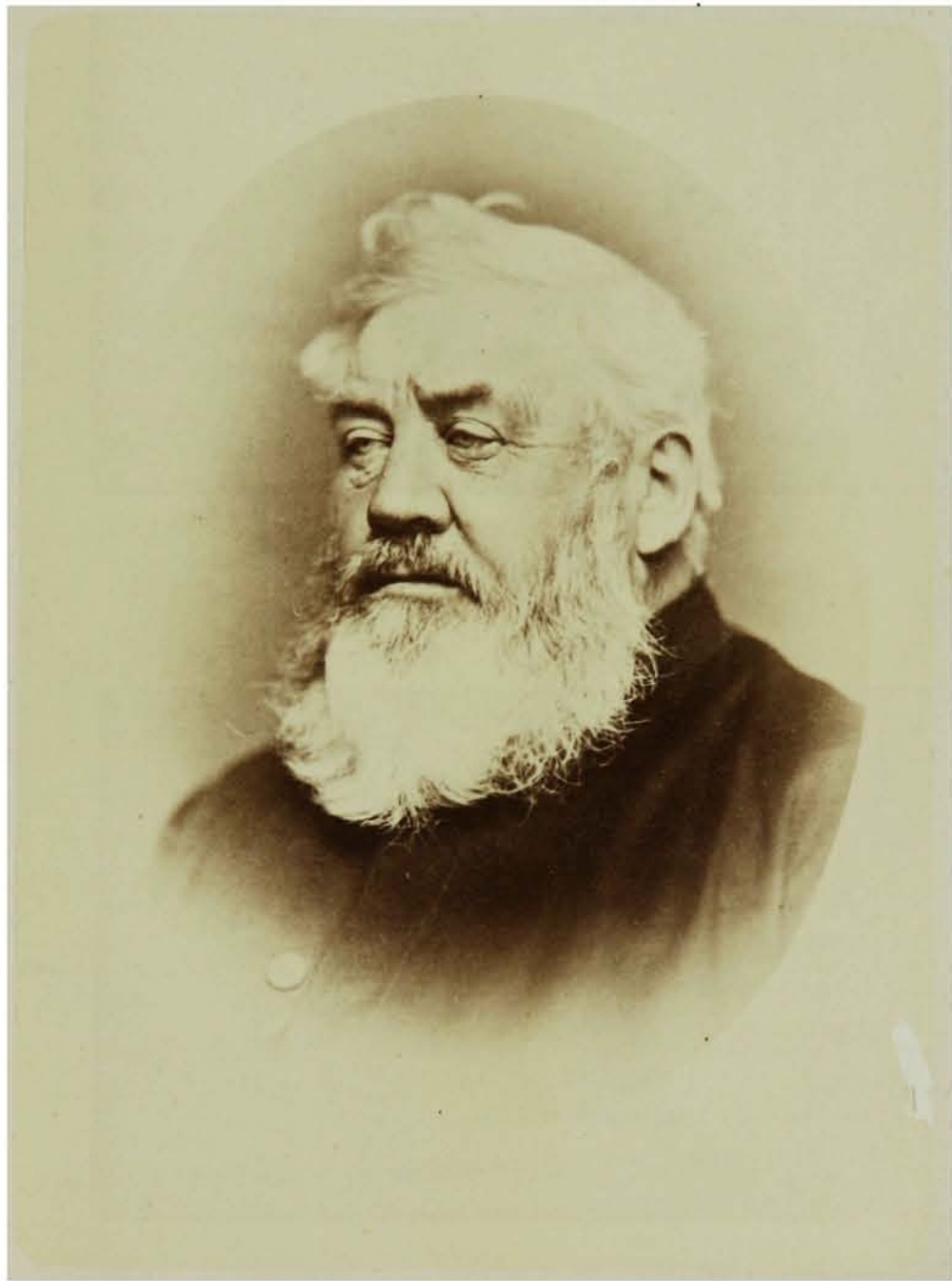
REV GEORGE SLACK, M. A.

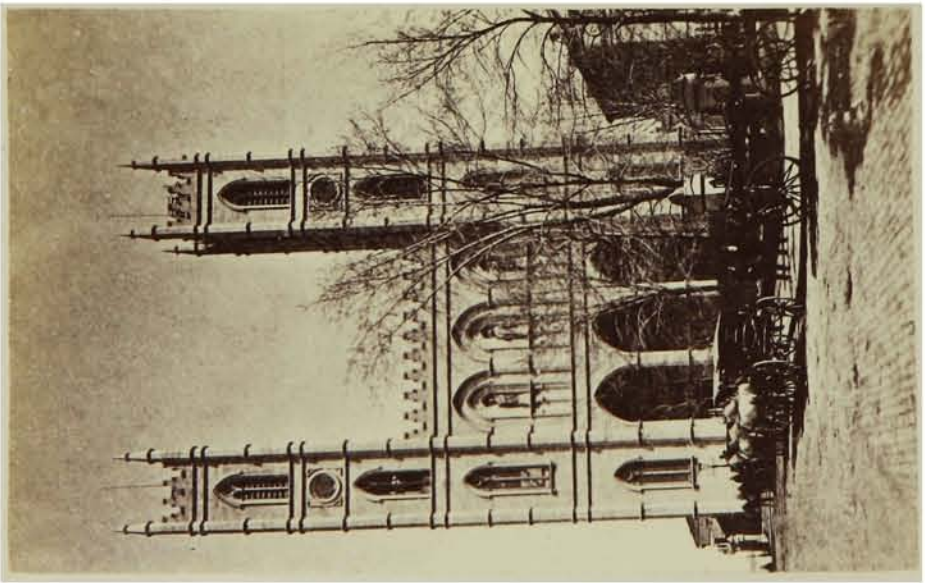
The subject of this sketch was born in London, England, 4th Dec., 1810.—He was educated for nearly five years by the vicar of Heathfield whence he removed to the school of the celebrated Dr. Valpy. From this school he entered the Royal Navy in the Man of War the "Hussa" carrying the Admiral's flag, Sir Charles Ogle, in which he sailed for three years when he returned to England. Being paid off he immediately joined the "Raleigh" and visited all the remarkable places in the Mediterranean. From this ship he joined the service of Her Majesty Donna Maria II, and was appointed to the ship of war of the same name, in which he saw much service both in the Azores, and Portugal. After this he returned to England and was again induced to enter the Service of the Young Queen of Spain, joining the Isabella Schooner at Woolwich as 1st Lieutenant. After about a year's service he again returned to England, and shortly after made his last essay in foreign service by piloting the city of Edinburgh Steamer into Ferrol. Once more in his native country he remained there a year and then sailed for Canada in the spring of 1836. Arriving in Montreal he purchased a farm of 200 acres in the Township of Eaton, Eastern Townships, but returning to England in 1837, he married Miss Emma Colston and again arrived in Canada in 1839.

He was ordained by the Bishop of Quebec in May 1842 and lost his wife by sudden death the same year. He removed to Milton in 1844 and continued there 10 years. He married a second time Miss Isabella Ann Johnson. Removed from Milton to Bedford in 1864 he ministered there until the time he met with the railway accident which ultimately caused his death May 2nd, 1873. On his way from

Lennoxville, where he had been attending a meeting of trustees, the carriage in which he was seated rolled over and over down a steep embankment. He was picked up and brought to his son's, Dr. Slack's house in Montreal. Two ribs were broken, his back and sides fearfully bruised and his nervous system so shaken that for some days it was doubtful if he would recover. His health was so undermined that he felt very reluctantly compelled to resign his position as Incumbent of Bedford. He resided with Dr. Slack until his death. He attended the Synod in June 1874, which seemed to fatigue him very much. A few days after he left early in the morning for Lennoxville to attend the convocation of the College, but was taken so ill on the way that he returned on the next train. (June 24th) He had a severe attack of erysipelas of the head from the effects of which he died on Saturday morning, July 4th, the effects of the shock of the railway accident preventing his recovery. He was for many years chairman of the Protestant Board of School Examiners for the District of Bedford and was appointed Rural Dean of Bedford by the late Bishop of Montreal, (Anglican.) His son George was born in 1847. He was educated at Lennoxville, is a B. A. of McGill University, studied medicine there and then at Charing Cross Hospital, London. In 1871 he obtained by Competitive examination the post of House Surgeon of that Hospital and held it for one year when he returned to Canada and commenced practice in Montreal.

He is also a member of the Royal College of Surgeons, England, and attending physician to the Montreal Dispensary.





PARISH CHURCH OF MONTREAL.

The first ecclesiastics who came to Canada were four Recollets, brought to Quebec by Champlain, in 1615. They were, the Superior of the Mission, and the Fathers Joseph le Caron, Jean D'Olbeau, and Pacifique Duplessis. Three others, Jesuits, were sent out in 1625, by Henry D. Levis, Duke of Ventadour, and three more were added in the following year. In 1636 there were fifteen Jesuit Missionaries in Canada. Those who settled in Quebec, assisted by the Queen of France, the Duchess of Aiguillon, and other benevolent individuals, formed several establishments in that city and the neighbouring country, for religious instruction, the relief of the miserable, especially the sick, and the tuition of the young.

Montreal which was founded in the year 1642, soon became the scene of similar operations. The chapel, which was a slight and hasty structure of wood, was by degrees improved and enlarged as the wants of the population required, and was at length succeeded by a more substantial erection of stone in 1672. This stood in what is now called the French Square, or *Place d'Armes*, and occupied the middle of Notre Dame Street, standing quite across, so as to divide it into two nearly equal parts, and requiring travellers to pass half round the church to proceed from one part to the other. As the inhabitants increased in number, the church even in its enlarged state, became too small, and the church of Bonsecours was erected for their accommodation. The city continuing to prosper, especially after the Colony became British, further accommodation was needed; and in the year 1824, the present magnificent church was commenced. On the third of September the corner-stone was laid; and it was so far completed as to admit of being opened for public worship on the fifteenth of July, 1829; when high mass was performed by the Bishop of Telmesse, and an oration delivered by the Rev. Mr. Quibler. The greater part of the Canadian Roman Catholic Clergy were present, and the solemnity was attended by Sir James Kempt, Administrator, the Staff, Corporation, and other public bodies, and upwards of eight thousand persons.

The edifice is a chaste specimen of the perpendicular style of Gothic architecture in the middle ages. The length of the church, from east to west, is 264 feet 6 inches, and its breadth from north to south, 144 feet 6 inches. The height of the flank is 61 feet from the flagging of the terrace to the eaves. There are six towers, so arranged that each flank presents three, and the east and west ends two each. Those on the principal or west front are to be 220 feet high. The space between the front towers is 73 feet, by 120 in height, crowned with an embattled parapet. The

flanks and east towers are each 115 feet in height. There are five public and three private entrances to the first floor, and four to the galleries, so that an audience of ten thousand persons, the number for which it is seated, may assemble and disperse in a few minutes, without disagreeable pressure. The tower contains the largest bell in America, and weighs 29,400 lbs.

The eastern window at the high altar is 54 feet in height, and 32 in breadth. It is separated by shafts into five compartments, and sub-divided by mullions into 36 divisions. The windows in the flanks consist of one range, and those in the front are finished in the same style as the eastern window. The portal is formed by an arcade, consisting of three arches, each 19 feet by 48 in height. From this arcade are the entrances to the church; and over it is placed another of the same form in relief, which connects the towers and piers. Between these are trefoil canopy-headed niches, intended for marble statues. It was a part of the original design to have a promenade between the towers 76 feet by 20, elevated 120 feet above the surface of the *Place d'Armes*, from which the spectator would have a delightful and extensive view of the River St. Lawrence and the surrounding country. The front towers are intended to contain clocks and bells, and to form observatories accessible by safe and easy flights of steps.

The floor, from the front entrance to the chancel, is a gently inclined plane of three feet in the whole length. There are seven spacious aisles in the same direction, and two crossing them at right angles, one of which leads to the flank doors. The pews are raised six inches above the aisles. There are seven chapels, so placed that all are seen from the front entrance. The high altar is nearly at the extremity of the nave: it is elevated in the chancel 2 feet 6 inches above the floor of the church, and is encompassed on three sides by semi-circular seats for the clergy, &c. The front of the chancel is open, and is approached by an easy flight of five steps, in the form of a double semi-reverse. The eastern window, high altar, and choir, are seen from the front door to great advantage, with a perspective view of the side windows, altars, galleries, and the groined ceiling, 80 feet in height. The vaults of the ceiling and galleries are supported in part by a double range of grouped columns, 3 feet 4 inches in diameter: from these spring the groins of the ceiling. The pillars are of wood, and painted in imitation of clouded Italian or American marble. The hue accords with the ceiling; but the effect, though time may improve it, is too glaring, and is evidently inferior to that which stone pillars would have produced. The facings of the gallery trusses, and the greatest portion of the carpenter's work,

are painted in imitation of the oak finishings in the Gothic Cathedrals of Europe. The gallery screens are in moveable pannels, and painted a crimson colour: the railing, in front of them, imitates iron, and produces an agreeable effect.

There are recesses in the piers, between the windows on the first floor, intended for family monuments, and in the recesses of the windows are placed the confessional screens. Suitable arrangements are made in the interior for all the monuments and paintings that may be wanted; and at the sides of the high altar are places assigned for twelve large historical paintings, which will

occupy an admirable light from their position. The organ is placed in the upper gallery over the front entrance; the floor in this part is elastic, and the organ projects six feet beyond the line of galleries. The choir screen is finished in recessed seats for the clergy. The pulpit and canopy are attached to one of the pillars: the access to it is from the first gallery. It resembles in form that in the Gothic Cathedral at Strasburg, in Germany. The high altar resembles in part that of St. Peter's at Rome. The Eastern window was intended to be filled with stained glass.

HON. HENRY STARNES.

Is the son of a U. E. loyalist and of Scotch descent. At the close of the American Revolution Mr. Starnes' father settled in Canada, where he married a French Canadian lady. The Hon. gentleman was born at Kingston, Ontario, and educated at the Montreal College. He early began business and was for some years a member of the extensive firm of Leslie, Starnes & Co., merchants, Montreal. Strict in his business habits and commercial transactions he acquired the confidence of his fellow citizens who elected him as Mayor of the city in 1856-57 and again in 1866-67. He is Lieut.-Col. of the Montreal Centre Reserve Militia, President of the Montreal and St. Jerome Railway, and of the Prince Edward County Railway,—also President of the Metropolitan Bank, Vice-president of the *St. Jean Baptiste Société* and of the

Warehousing Co., and also a Director of the Richelieu Steamboat Co., and the Canadian Engine and Machinery Co. He was one of the Directors of *La Banque du Peuple*, a Warder of the Trinity House, vice-president of the Board of Trade, and for many years the energetic manager of the Ontario Bank of Montreal. He sat for Chateauguay County in the Canadian Assembly from the general elections in 1851 to those in 1863 when he retired. He declined a seat in the Quebec Cabinet in 1867, and the same year was appointed to the Legislative Council. He again, 1874, refused a seat in the Quebec Cabinet. Mr. Starnes' name is one of the most familiar in Montreal. His two eldest daughters are both married to officers in the 60th Rifles, British Army. The honorable gentleman has always been and is a consistent Conservative.

GEO. B. SHAW, M.D. C.M.

Was born in Manchester, England, and was the 4th son of the late John Shaw, Esq., of the Oaks, Bowden, Cheshire. He is brother to John B. Shaw, Esq., Barrister, Middle Temple, London, and to W. H. Shaw, Esq., Solicitor to the Great Eastern Railway of England. In his younger days he spent twelve years in the gold mines of Australia, where his thorough knowledge of chemistry was of much benefit to him. After a year or two in

Canada he was appointed Professor of Chemistry in Bishop's College, Lennoxville, having been lecturer in that Institution in 1873. He was also elected lecturer on Chemistry to the College of Pharmacy, both of which positions he still retains. He was surgeon on the S. S. Medway during the last voyage in 1873 before she was lost. He is also an M. A. of Lennoxville, and a L.C.P.S.L.C





HON. ANSELME F. X. TRUDEL.

Is the son of F. X. Trudel of St. Prospere, District of Three Rivers. He is the grandson of Olivier Trudel, Esq. of Ste. Genevieve de Batiscan who represented Champlain County in the Legislative Assembly of Lower Canada for a long period. Mr. Trudel was born at St. Anne de la Parade on the 29th April, 1838. He was educated at Nicolet College where he distinguished himself by assiduity in his studies. In April 1864 he married Marie Zoé Aimée, daughter of the Hon. Louis Renaud. He was called to the Bar of the Province in 1861. For a short time in 1860 he edited the well known paper *La Minerve*. He has been during several years President of the *Cercle Litteraire* and also of *L'Union Catholique*. In 1869 his services as advocate were secured conjointly with those of the late Mr. Cassidy and L. A. Jette, M.P. for Montreal east, by the Fabrique of Notre Dame de Montreal for the famous cause "Guibord."

The opinions which he sustained in his speech, touching the freedom of the R. C. Church's complete independence and its civil rights, and the thesis which he developed then on the question of "La propriété ecclesiastique," gave vent to considerable discussion in the press and were the subject of flattering appreciations from many publicists and canonists in France, Belgium and Spain. They determined at first in Canada a certain excitation, and induced the Trustees (marguilliers) of Notre Dame to decline to employ him (Mr. Trudel) any more in the case, and even a vote of blame was passed condemning his opinions

and is still in the registers of "la Fabrique." This censure caused Mr. Trudel to submit his arguments to the judgment of the Holy See. His contested opinions were approved of, not only by the most eminent canonists of Rome, namely, P. Perone, Drs. De Angelis and Sanguinetti, but the whole pleading was the subject of their praises. He is one of the authors of the *Programme Catholique* (1871) and has written considerably in the various journals and periodicals of the day. From 1867 to 1872 he has sustained in the press many polemics on the question of the Rights of the Roman Church and of its relations with the civil power. The most important of his works has been published in part in the *Revue Canadienne* from 1870-1871 under the title of "Quelques considerations sur les rapports de l'Eglise de l'Etat."

He thought it his duty to discontinue publication on account of the irritation that those religious polemics had created among the Roman Catholics of the Province of Quebec.

Since the general elections of 1871 he has sat for Champlain in the Quebec Assembly. He was called to the high position of senator of Canada on the 31st October, 1873. He was one of the promoters and organizers of the Canadian Papal Zouaves. Some of his writings have been published in the *Echo du Cabinet de Lecture*, in 1861, 1862 and 1863, under the heads of: "Destinies of the Canadian People," "Temperance," "Fredrick Osanam and his works."

LOUIS OLIVIER TAILLON.

Was born at Terrebonne, 16th September, 1840. The College of Terrebonne built by Mr. Masson offered him a chance of completing his studies, which he successfully did in connection with the Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Dr. Desjardins, and his brother A. Desjardins, Esq., M.P. for Hochelaga County who were students at the same time. His brother the rev. L. M. Taillon, curé of Ste. Monique and rev. F. H. Leclerc, who was one of the Directors of the College were there at the same period. When he had completed his studies he entered as an ecclesiastic and was professor in the College for six years, but not wishing to proceed any further in theology, he quitted Masson College and studied law. In the office where he studied no less than twelve young men were at the same time employed. Mr. Taillon passed successively into the offices of Messrs. Fabre, Lesage &

Jetté,—and Mr. Laflamme, and then to that of Mr. Girouard. After his admission to the Bar in November, 1865, he entered the office of the latter named gentlemen, but very soon left it to enter into partnership with Alderman Rivard, where he remained till May, 1872, when he formed a partnership with the Hon. F. X. Trudel. He has given all his time to his profession and has thus made a good position. In 1874 he was solicited to stand for Montreal East in the Federal Parliament in opposition to Mr. Jetté. He refused but this year, Mr. David, having decided not to present himself for the Local House, Mr. Taillon has been requested to stand as a candidate for that constituency. Mr. Taillon was a member of the Committee which organized the grande fête of "St. Jean Baptiste," in 1874, and as one of the Commissioners of that day he greatly contributed to its success.

E. H. TRUDEL, M.D.

Was born at St. Geneviève de Batiscan on the 26th March, 1821. He is the youngest son of the late Olivier Trudel of the same place and Marguerite Toutant de Beauregard of Champlain. His father was the first member elected for the County of Champlain. He represented this county since its establishment until 1837.

His son, Dr. Trudel, passed with éclat all the courses of study in the College of Nicolet. During his term at this college he had as associates in the classes such men as Mgr. Lafêche, the Grand Vicar of the Oblats, His Excellency Governor Caron, Judge Loranger, Honorable A. A. Dorion, Chief Justice, Ed. Carter, Q.C., Honorable M. Fournier, L'Abbé Provencher, and many others who are distinguished in the annals of Canadian History and Literature.

He studied medicine at the University of McGill College where he graduated in 1844. He is professor of Chemistry in the School of Medicine

since 1848. In 1850 he was appointed to the Chair of Midwifery and the Diseases of Women and Children. He is also the physician to "La Maternité, Ste. Pélagie," since its foundation. He is one of the physicians to almost all the important institutions in Montreal, and has one of the largest practices in the city.

He has been named to several honorable positions, as President and Vice-President of the School of Medicine and Surgery of Montreal, the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, also President of the Medical Society of the Dominion.

Although so engrossed in his own profession, the doctor still gives a certain portion of his time daily to financial business. He is a Director of the Banque Ville Marie, and also of the Credit Foncier.

He lost his son, one of the most promising young men in Montreal, not long ago, whose short sketch is given as written by one who knew him well.

MAIRE THOMAS EUGENE TRUDEL.

Naquit à Montréal en Avril 1852. Il était fils aîné de Dr. E. H. Trudel dont nous avons appris à apprécier les talents ainsi que les vertus, et de Dame Marie Anne Françoise Aurélie Boutillier, fille unique de feu le Dr. Th. Boutillier de St. Hyacinthe, Grâce à l'enseignement d'une mère vertueuse, Eugène reçut dès ses premiers ans les principes moraux et religieux indispensables à tout homme de bien, et qui devaient en faire plus tard un citoyen capable de remplir ses devoirs d'une manière honorable. Avec un caractère ferme et décidé, une volonté qui ne reculait devant aucun obstacle, Eugène possédait un cœur d'or. Il aimait tendrement ses frères et sœurs, et sa charité était à toute épreuve. Au collège on le voyait toujours où l'appelait son réglemeut. De gai, d'enjoué qu'il était pendant la récréation, il devenait sérieux et réfléchi à l'étude. En classe, c'était un des plus ardents travailleurs.

Après avoir reçu son éducation primaire chez les F.F. de la doctrine chrétienne, il fut placé par son père au Collège des R.R. P.P. Jésuites à Montréal. Son travail et ses talents lui valurent les premières places de sa classe. Rendu en rhétorique et craignant, entouré de sa famille et de ses nombreux amis, d'être exposé à se négliger dans ses devoirs d'écolier, il obtint d'aller terminer son cours au Séminaire de Nicolet. Peut-être, aussi, voulait-il par là suivre de plus près les traces de son père qui avait fait un brillant cours d'études dans ce même Séminaire.

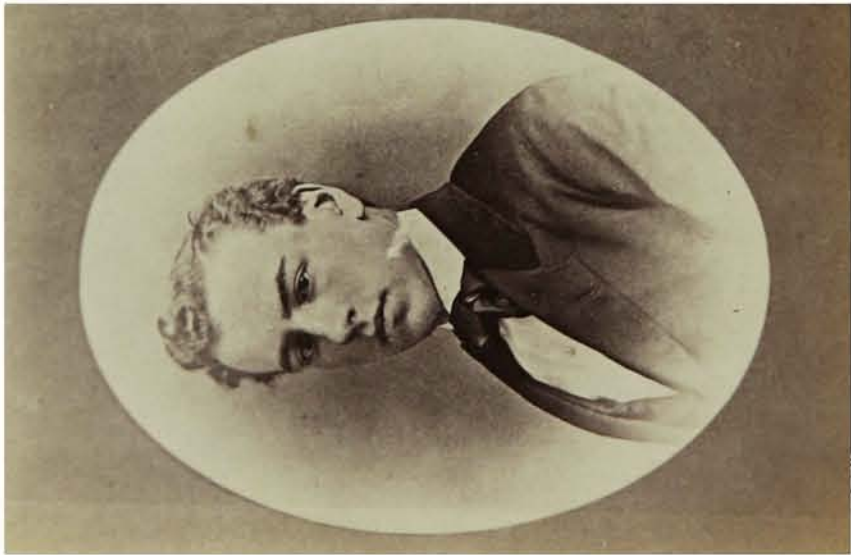
Mais sa santé débile l'obligea, après quelques mois, de revenir dans sa famille et de continuer ses études chez les R.R. P.P. Jésuites.

Enfin vint l'heure où il fallut se décider à choisir un état de vie. Ne voulant pas complir sur ses propres forces, il remit tout entre les mains de la Providence. Après avoir consulté des hommes d'expérience et de savoir, il se décida à embrasser la profession de son père. L'Etude de la médecine est bien fatigante. Le médecin ne peut arriver aux succès qu'après des études longues, ardues et souvent bien pénibles. La santé du jeune Trudel déjà affaiblie par ses études classiques ne dut pas se fortifier durant son cours d'études médicales.

A l'Ecole de Médecine comme partout ailleurs, il sut se faire aimer de ses confrères; là aussi ses talents brillèrent. Dans les rares instants de loisir que lui donnait la vie d'étudiant au médecin, il aimait à se livrer à la littérature. Nous avons eu le plaisir d'admirer plusieurs de ses écrits.

Après avoir fini sa cléricature, il se présenta pour être admis à l'étude de la médecine. Il passa ses examens devant les professeurs de la faculté de médecine de l'Université Victoria, avec un brillant succès.

Il arrivait à peine d'un voyage en Europe entrepris pour rétablir sa santé et continuer ses études médicales, lorsque la mort toujours impitoyable vint le moissonner à l'âge de 22 ans.





WILLIAM WORKMAN.

Perhaps no man deserves a public place in our biographical sketches better than Wm. Workman. He has been one of our most prominent citizens for the long period of above 45 years and was selected as the only Canadian in all the Dominion the representative man in a beautiful Vol. of Universal Biography, published in New York, containing sketches of "Prominent Persons of the 19th century."

Mr. Workman was born near Belfast, north of Ireland and came to Canada about the year 1829, previously having spent three years of service with the Royal Engineers on the Irish Survey. He was a young promising man when he made his debut in Montreal as assistant editor of the *Courant*. His elder brother Dr. B. Workman now of Toronto, was associated with him. Abandoning journalism, he entered into the large establishment of Frothingham & Co., where he soon commanded so much confidence and esteem that shortly after his entrance he was admitted partner and the name of the firm was then changed to what it is still styled to this day, "Frothingham & Workman." This firm has always been the largest establishment in the hardware business in Canada and its name is "familiar as household words," throughout the length and breadth of the Dominion. Mr. Workman retired from the firm in 1859 having made an ample fortune. In 1849 he was elected President of the City Bank and continued till last year to hold this responsible office, when he resigned. He is the founder of the City and District Saving's Bank. He was the first President of the Bank and held the office for six consecutive years. He received from the Bank officials a grand epergne and service of solid silver plate. He has always been a Liberal in politics and was a strong supporter of the Lafontaine-Baldwin party. Having these views Mr. Workman has often been brought into close relations with the French Canadians of this party, and the author can personally testify to the unfailing expressions of respect and esteem entertained by many leaders of the Liberal party towards Mr. Workman. In 1868 Mr. Workman was elected to the high and honorable position of Mayor of

Montreal, and for the next two years following he was re-elected by acclamation. During his term of office his house was always open, as his generous hospitality was always profusely dispensed to all strangers who visited Montreal. During the office of Mayoralty Mr. Workman was twice honored with a public banquet in which all classes of the community joined. On the occasion of the second, and on his retirement from the office of Mayor, he was presented as a gift from the citizens with a magnificent diamond ring which cost \$1000 and two costly pieces of solid silver plate accompanied by a most flattering address signed in behalf of the citizens and Corporation by a Committee composed of the most wealthy and most influential citizens of Montreal. The following names of the Committee show the esteem in which Mr. Workman was held by every shade of political opinion: C. J. Coursol, Mayor; William Molson, L. H. Holton, M.P., M. P. Ryan, M.P., Louis Beaubien, M.P., E. P. Pominville, J. A. Berthelot, S. Sup. C.T.; Stanley Bagg, C. A. Leblanc, Champion Brown, Henry Judah, Olivier Berthelot, Hon. J. J. C. Abbott, M.P., Hon. Henry Starnes, M.L.C., C. S. Cherrier, A. M. Delisle, P. S. Murphy, H. Côté, A. Bernard, L. J. Beliveau, and Duncan McDonald. During the visit of his Royal Highness Prince Arthur to Montreal, Mr. Workman as Mayor received him when he landed and was the recipient of many thanks, &c., from the Royal party during their sojourn in this city, and we have placed Mr. Workman's likeness, as he was taken by express wish of His Royal Highness, who ordered the photograph at Notman's, on the opposite page, in the robes of Mayor, not only as complimentary to Mr. Workman but as a memento of the Prince's stay in Montreal. For some years Mr. Workman has been gradually retiring into private life. Death has thinned his family and he feels that during the remaining term of his allotted career, having done his duty to this his adopted country, he may now retire from the battle of life and let the mantle of his intelligence, energy and success fall upon the shoulders of some other rising men,

L'HONORABLE DENIS BENJAMIN VIGER.

M. Viger est né à Montréal le 19 Août 1774. La maison qu'habitaient alors son père et sa mère est encore debout et se trouve à l'encoignure des rues St. Vincent et St. Paul. Elle est convertie en magasin depuis longtemps.

M. Viger aimait à parler de M. l'abbé Curateau de la Blaiserie, fondateur et premier directeur du collège de St. Raphaël.

Après avoir terminé ses études, il ne balançait pas sur le choix d'une carrière : il entra comme étudiant en droit dans l'étude de M. L. C. Foucher, alors député de la ville de Montréal et Solliciteur-Général.

Son premier écrit parut en 1792 dans la *Gazette de Montréal*, journal qui dans la suite changea de langue en changeant de maîtres : M. Viger défendait ses concitoyens contre leurs adversaires déclarés. Il n'avait alors que dix-huit ans.

Après avoir terminé à Québec sous M. J. A. Panet ses études de droit, il fut admis au barreau à Montréal le 9 Mars 1799. Déjà rendu populaire parmi les Canadiens pour ses talents et son ardeur à prendre en mains leurs intérêts, il fut porté à la Chambre d'Assemblée par les électeurs du quartier Ouest de la ville de Montréal en 1808. La même année, son cousin, L. J. Papineau, était élu par le comté de Kent. C'étaient deux nobles intelligences qui se levaient ensemble à l'horizon de la patrie : c'étaient deux mains puissantes qui venaient au secours de la liberté menacée.

Sous l'administration du Gouverneur Craig, il fut sur le point d'être incarcéré : néanmoins, il fut réélu en 1810. Il représenta depuis cette dernière date jusqu'à 1814 le comté de Leinster, puis celui de Kent de 1816 à 1830.

Lors de la guerre de 1812, la jalousie essaya un instant d'affaiblir le prestige populaire de M. Viger à propos du soulèvement de Lachine, et le fit accuser d'un acte de déloyauté dont n'eut pas de peine à se laver cet homme chez qui l'enthousiasme de la liberté n'altéra jamais les notions du premier des devoirs d'un citoyen.

L'Acte de 1791 donnait au Bas-Canada des institutions libres et un Parlement.

En 1828, M. Viger fut choisi avec MM. Neilson et Cuvillier pour porter en Angleterre les adresses du peuple Canadien, exposant ses griefs contre l'administration du gouverneur Dalhousie. Ces représentations étaient couvertes de 80,000 signatures. La mission des agents Canadiens qui coïncida avec une démarche semblable adoptée par le Haut-Canada, eut pour résultat le rappel de lord Dalhousie et un rapport du comité de la Chambre des Communes favorable au Bas-Canada sur un grand nombre de points.

Nommé à la Chambre-Haute par sir James Kempt, en 1830, M. Viger prit son siège l'année suivante à l'ouverture du 14^e Parlement. La Chambre d'Assemblée eut encore besoin de ses services et le chargea cette même année d'aller soutenir, auprès des ministres Anglais, les accusations qu'elle portait contre le

procureur-général Stuart. Celui-ci l'y suivit. Après deux années de lutte, dit M. Bibaud, jeune, M. Viger gagna sa cause contre ce terrible adversaire qui fit une défense d'un volume in-folio qu'il fallut réfuter ligne par ligne.

Lord Goderich, ministre des colonies, condamna et destitua M. Stuart.

M. Viger, par ses principes, ne pouvait prendre aucune part aux événements de 1837 et 1838 ; il ne pouvait approuver qu'on sortit de la légalité et outrepassât les bornes de défense que la Constitution nous mettait entre les mains. Ce malheureux coup de tête ne pouvait que servir de prétexte à ceux qui, depuis 1823, voulaient l'Union des deux Provinces ; et en effet, cet acte fut consommé en 1841.

Néanmoins, on arrêta M. Viger tout-à-coup, le 4 Décembre 1838 ; il fut jeté en prison sans avoir pu apprendre la cause de son arrestation. Ses papiers furent bouleversés ; on en emporta une partie afin de découvrir quelque chose qui pût le compromettre : on ne trouva rien.

Les Commissaires chargés de s'enquérir de la situation des détenus pour causes politiques lui firent l'offre de sa liberté, moyennant un fort cautionnement de bonne conduite : M. Viger pour toute réponse demanda son procès.

En 1844, il était appelé par Lord Metcalfe pour former le ministère qui remplaça celui de M. Lafontaine ; il s'adjoignit entre autres M. Draper, aujourd'hui Juge en-Chef du H.-C., M. Daly, ci-devant Gouverneur de l'Isle du Prince-Edouard, et l'hon. Denis Benjamin Papineau, son cousin et frère de l'orateur.

M. Viger continua de siéger au Conseil Législatif, où il avait été appelé après sa résignation, jusqu'à ce que son grand âge lui rendit impossible de se rendre au siège du gouvernement.

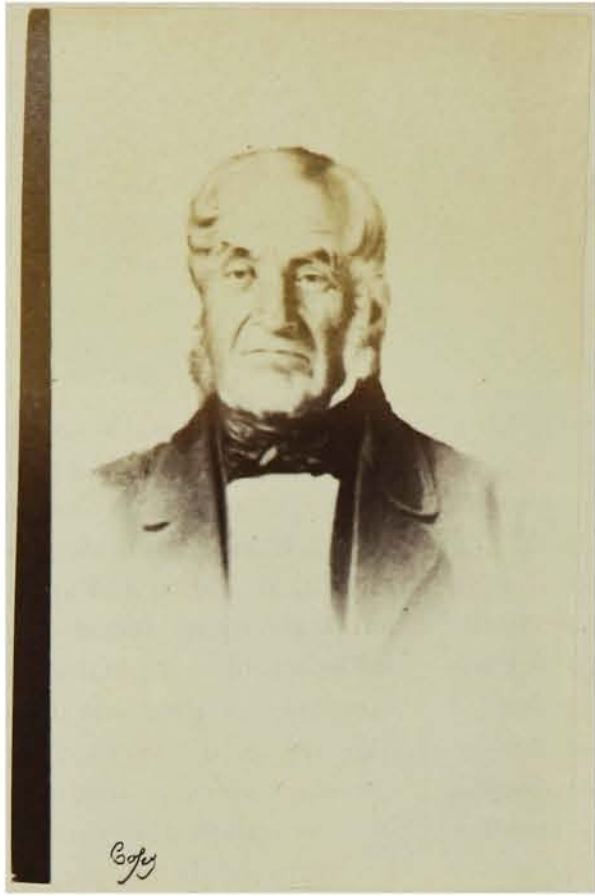
M. Viger est le père de la presse Canadienne à Montréal ; il fonda le *Spectateur*, qu'il rédigea en grande partie ; il appuya de sa fortune les fragiles commencements de la *Minerve*, inaugurée par M. A. N. Morin, son élève ; et mit sa collaboration au service de toutes les belles causes. Il fonda plus tard l'*Aurore des Canadas* ; à plusieurs reprises, il aida les efforts de M. Ludger Duvernay, propriétaire de la *Minerve*, et ne resta étranger à aucune entreprise sérieuse de journalisme. Il fut l'un des fondateurs de l'*Ordre* et encouragea puissamment l'*Echo* du Cabinet de Lecture et cette belle institution littéraire et catholique.

Comme le dit avec raison l'historien biographe Bibaud, M. Viger a été le Mécène de plusieurs jeunes littérateurs.

Plein de générosité et de charité chrétienne, M. Viger a de tout temps versé dans le sein des pauvres le superflu de sa grande fortune : il donnait ainsi aux bonnes œuvres ce que d'autres auraient donné au luxe et au faste.

L'Hon. Viger s'est éteint de vieillesse treize Février 1861, à l'âge de 86 ans six mois moins six jours. Sa mort a été celle d'un vrai chrétien.





SIMON VALOIS.

The following notice of the subject of this sketch is taken from the columns of "l'Écho du Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial," at the time of his death.

Nous avons à annoncer à nos lecteurs la mort, d'un chrétien exemplaire et d'un respectable citoyen, qui a édifié la paroisse de Montréal par sa piété, ses vertus et ses bonnes œuvres. Il est bon et salutaire de conserver le souvenir de pareilles existences; nous avons donc cherché à recueillir quelques détails et nous donnons de plus les paroles de regret et de piété que Mgr de Montréal a prononcées aux obsèques, devant la nombreuse assistance qui entourait le corps du regretté défunt.

M. Simon Valois était né en 1791, à la Pointe-Claire, d'une pieuse et ancienne famille Canadienne; il avait reçu, bien jeune, des principes de foi et de conduite qui ne se sont jamais démentis; enfin il était doué d'une intelligence et d'une aptitude pour les affaires dont il a donné des preuves remarquables, et signalées constamment par le succès. Il vint, à l'âge de 12 ans, dans la ville de Montréal et il entra d'abord comme commis chez un commerçant, où il se mit en peu de temps au courant des affaires industrielles. Dès le commencement on put remarquer qu'il joignait à un caractère plein de sagesse et de modération, une énergie et un esprit d'entreprise qui le lancèrent encore jeune dans des spéculations importantes. Il se mit à la tête d'une tannerie qu'il administra avec tant de sagesse et d'activité, qu'il put se retirer du commerce, en 1837 avec une fortune assez considérable.

C'est alors qu'il alla loger au Pied-du-Courant, à cette jolie demeure, située dans une des plus belles positions des environs de la ville, sur les bords du fleuve, en face de ce beau point de vue que présente en cet endroit la largeur du fleuve, l'île Ste Hélène et les beaux horizons de la rive du sud.

Fidèle à ses habitudes de piété et d'occupation, il donna toujours l'exemple aux pieux Congréganistes; enfin, il s'occupa à administrer sagement sa fortune non pas dans le but de laisser à ses enfants, qu'il chérissait, les moyens de se livrer à des dépenses vaines et inutiles, mais dans l'espoir, surtout, qu'ils l'imiteraient dans la pratique des bonnes œuvres qu'il voulait lui-même réaliser et accomplir.

Ces œuvres, il a eu la consolation de les accumuler avant sa mort, avant de se présenter au Souverain Juge; et de plus, il a eu la douce satisfaction de pouvoir pressentir qu'il serait magnifiquement imité par ceux auxquels il laissait, en quittant ce monde, cet héritage qu'il avait si sagement et si honnêtement acquis.

Grâces à ses libéralités, les Sœurs du St. Nom de Jésus et de Marie ont pu s'établir sur un emplacement considérable situé en face de sa demeure. Là, elles

possèdent une église, un pensionnat et un couvent qui forment déjà un ensemble de constructions vastes et imposantes. Mais ce n'est pas à ces dépenses que M. Simon Valois a borné sa générosité; il a contribué largement aussi à l'entretien et à l'avenir de la communauté; enfin, en faveur des nombreux établissements que cette maison faisait dans les pays les plus lointains, sa générosité et sa charité se sont trouvées inépuisables.

A tous ces titres, la religion et le pays lui devaient un hommage, et on peut dire qu'il lui a été rendu dignement le jour de ses obsèques, mardi le 11 courant, où Mgr. de Montréal a pontifié, assisté d'un nombreux clergé, et entouré d'une immense assistance.

Grâce aux soins des Sœurs, et au zèle du fils du défunt, M. l'abbé A. Valois, l'église était pieusement et admirablement décorée. Nous avons vu rarement un tel ensemble qui pût donner l'idée de la grandeur et de l'impression profonde des cérémonies funébres telles que les a disposées l'Église. Toutes les fenêtres étaient voilées et tendues de draperies sur lesquelles se dessinaient des croix d'or entourées d'ornements. La corniche du temple était revêtue d'une tenture de velours noir, découpée en larges festons bordés de plusieurs rangs de galons, et ornée de larmes et des emblèmes de la mort, le tout en or sur fond noir; les colonnes étaient drapées de noir et de larmes ainsi que le chœur et l'autel, tandis qu'un cordon de lumières faisant le tour de l'église, remplaçait la lumière du jour par une lumière plus douce et plus brillante, et relevait la gravité et la richesse de cette ornementation générale.

Au milieu de l'église on voyait le mausolée à plusieurs degrés surchargés de flambeaux et de cierges qui faisaient resplendir la nef, et en même temps en brûlant, l'embaumaient de la plus douce odeur, aux angles, quatre immenses candélabres étaient surmontés de flammes; enfin un très-beau drap, complètement brodé en or, recouvrait le cercueil et retombait à longs plis sur les degrés.

Mgr. l'évêque de Montréal, ainsi que ses assistants, étaient revêtus des ornements les plus riches en velours entièrement brodés d'or. Les assistants étaient Mgr. Vinet, le Rév. M. Chabot, Rév. Père Vignon, M. Giband, S. S., le Rév. M. Lesage, curé de St. Valentin. M. l'abbé Valois présidait à tout l'ordre de l'église et aux cérémonies, avec une piété et une attention délicate pour chacune des personnes assistantes, qui a édifié tout le monde.

Plus de cinquante prêtres occupaient les deux côtés de l'autel, et mêlaient leurs voix alternativement avec le chœur de chant composé des principales voix de Notre-Dame et des Sœurs du couvent.

Dans la nef on voyait les principaux citoyens de Montréal, parmi lesquels, M. O. Berthelet, l'hon. J.

Papineau, W. Molson, l'hon. Dorion, MM. Hudon, M. Lussier, M. Hubert Paré, un grand nombre des Congreganistes, beaucoup de dames appartenant aux premières familles du pays.

Avant l'absoute, Mgr. de Montréal adressa les paroles suivantes. Nous n'avons pas prétendu les rapporter textuellement d'après de simples souvenirs, mais nous avons au moins cherché à conserver autant que possible l'accent des pieux sentiments dont la douleur était pénétrée et qui a si profondément ému tous ceux qui l'entouraient :

« Messieurs,

« Nous allons nous séparer des restes mortels de celui que nous pleurons, nous allons l'accompagner à sa dernière demeure ; mais auparavant, nous voudrions lui adresser quelques paroles d'adieu. Non pas que nous ayons besoin de le louer et de le glorifier, car il s'est glorifié lui-même devant Dieu et devant tous ses concitoyens, et même bien au-delà des limites de son pays, par les bonnes œuvres qu'il a semées au loin. Il n'est donc pas nécessaire que nous proclamions ses louanges, puisque Dieu peut le louer comme un de ses fidèles enfants, puisque tous ses concitoyens le reconnaissent comme un de leurs modèles, puisque même au plus loin, il y des cœurs qui ont appris à connaître ses bonnes œuvres et qui peuvent faire retentir ses mérites. Quelle louange est nécessaire devant Dieu en ce temple qu'il lui a dédié et qui a été bâti par ses libéralités, ce temple qui est une vraie gloire et un ornement pour la cité de Montréal ? Quelle louange est nécessaire dans ce couvent qu'il a élevé lui-même et dans cette communauté à laquelle il a fait tant de bien ? Quelle louange est nécessaire devant tous ses concitoyens qui l'ont si bien connu et qu'il a si constamment édifiés ? La louange pour lui n'est pas même nécessaire pour ceux qui ne l'ont pas connu en des pays bien éloignés, mais qui bénissent en ce moment des œuvres qui ont été établies par ses soins et ses sacrifices. Cependant, bien que l'éloge ne soit pas nécessaire, il y a la louange du cœur qui aime et qui demande à s'épancher, pour satisfaire son émotion et ses regrets. Le cœur demande à parler devant une âme qui avait tant de titres à notre estime et à notre affection, et cette louange nous la renfermons dans ce mot que le grand St. Ambroise a proféré en parlant d'un personnage éminent de son temps, l'empereur Théodose, donc il venait d'apprendre la perte, il dit ces paroles si brèves mais si expressives : *Dilexi virum*, j'ai aimé cet homme. Que ce mot renferme de choses, et que ne dit-il pas, quand un évêque comme St. Ambroise déclare ainsi l'estime, la considération, tout le sentiment que renferme l'amour ! Que ne dit pas un tel mot, que de louanges il renferme ! Or, je puis l'appliquer aussi à celui que nous venons de perdre ; oui, moi aussi, je

l'ai aimé cet homme, j'ai aimé celui que nous pleurons, je l'ai aimé et j'étais rempli de toute l'estime et de toute la sympathie, que renferme cette parole, *Dilexi virum* ; je l'ai aimé pour tout ce que je connaissais en lui, pour tout ce que je savais de sa piété, de sa probité, de son dévouement à Dieu, à ses frères, à toute l'Eglise, *Dilexi virum*.

« Je l'ai aimé d'abord à cause de son amour pour Dieu et de sa piété et aussi à cause de son esprit de justice et de probité vis-à-vis de ses frères ; ce n'est pas une vaine louange qu'on lui a adressée par ces paroles, *Vir simplex et rectus*, placées sur son cercueil ; il savait comprendre et pratiquer tous ces devoirs qui font l'homme droit ; il a été bon fils, plus tard il s'est montré bon époux, bon père, bon citoyen et aussi bon chrétien. De même qu'il aimait son Dieu, sa famille, il aimait la justice, il n'a jamais voulu faire de tort à personne, et il a cherché à faire du bien à tout le monde. On ne peut pas dire qu'il se soit enrichi aux dépens du prochain, il était probe, honnête dans les affaires ; on ne peut pas dire non plus qu'il ait jamais trafiqué de son bien à des taux usuraires ; enfin on ne peut pas dire qu'il n'ait pas rendu à chacun ce qui lui appartenait. Bien plus, il était doux dans sa justice avec le prochain ; il ne réclamait lui-même ce qui lui était dû qu'avec modération ; on n'a pas entendu dire que les tribunaux aient jamais retenti de poursuites intentées par lui contre ceux qui ne pouvaient satisfaire à leurs obligations, c'est là une première louange qu'on peut donc justement lui appliquer, *Vir simplex et rectus*. Mais ce n'est pas tout, il ne s'est pas seulement abstenu du mal, il a accompli de grandes œuvres, et la grande fortune qu'il avait acquise honnêtement, il a voulu l'employer aux fins les plus dignes et les plus honorables. Il n'a pas songé à la consumer en vaines dépenses et aux satisfactions de l'orgueil et des sens, il en a fait un bien plus excellent emploi. Il en a fait un hommage à Dieu et à ses frères ; il a d'abord bâti un temple au Dieu vivant et une maison de prières, et c'est ce que l'on a pu justement indiquer par ces autres paroles placées aussi sur ses restes.

Domus Dei ædificator.

Lui qui avait tout reçu de Dieu, il n'a pas voulu sortir de ce monde sans bâtir une demeure à son Dieu ; il lui a édifié une demeure, et c'est là qu'il va être enseveli, cette maison qu'il a élevée sera son asile. *Domus Dei ædificator*. Cette église est bien belle, cette communauté qui l'environne est magnifiquement pourvue, c'est à lui qu'on le doit, c'est son œuvre ; de plus il a voulu aussi s'acquitter de ses devoirs vis-à-vis de ses concitoyens et il a fait les plus grands sacrifices pour répandre en ce pays le bienfait de l'éducation ; et quel

plus grand bienfait que celui de l'éducation chrétienne, établie par lui en ce pays et répandue par suite de ses soins à des pays lointains? Il a donc compris qu'il devait partager avec ses frères les biens que Dieu lui avait accordés, et c'est ce qu'il a fait amplement en répandant par de grandes largesses l'un des plus grands bienfaits, de manière à mériter réellement cette autre louange qu'on lui adresse :

Benefactor Magnificus.

Et en effet, n'est-ce pas un bien excellent que celui-là? Répandre l'éducation chrétienne, élever de jeunes enfants, les aider à se former et à se remplir de bons sentiments, les préparer pour l'avantage du pays, travailler ainsi à constituer nos familles chrétiennes, quel plus grand bienfait? Or, c'est ce qu'il a accompli, et comme je le disais en commençant, il ne l'a pas accompli seulement pour ce pays, il l'a étendu au loin en différentes contrées lointaines, où il a fait connaître par ses largesses le nom Canadien; il a donc arboré la connaissance de notre pays au loin sur des terres étrangères en y plantant l'étendard sacré de l'éducation chrétienne; pour toutes ses vertus et pour tant de bonnes œuvres, je puis donc bien dire que je l'aimais cet homme, pour l'exemple qu'il nous donnait, la gloire qu'il rendait à Dieu, les bienfaits qu'il répandait sur ses frères, la gloire qu'il attirait sur son pays, *Dilexi virum.*

“ Mais si je l'aimais et si je pense aussi que Dieu l'a aimé, néanmoins les justices divines sont telles, et la sainteté de Dieu est si grande, que nous ne devons pas nous contenter de redire les bonnes œuvres du défunt, mais nous devons prier pour lui, et répéter encore ces paroles qui ont été aussi inscrites sur son tombeau :

Requiescat in Pace.

“ Oui, Messieurs, nous allons l'accompagner à sa dernière demeure et dans les instants que nous allons passer encore près de lui, ne négligeons pas de prier pour lui; c'est un devoir à remplir, c'est pour cela que nous sommes venus-ici, ne manquons pas de l'accomplir. La prière est nécessaire aux âmes des défunts ainsi que le saint Sacrifice. Sans doute que lui même a bien prié pendant sa vie. Ceux qui l'ont connu en ont été témoins; on admirait avec quel recueillement il priait, quand il venait en particulier ici dans ce sanctuaire, au pied de ces saints autels; de

plus, bien des âmes sont appelées à prier pour lui; ici dans cette maison, qui est la maison de la prière, qui a été élevée par ses soins, il se fera bien des prières, il s'en fera aussi au loin dans ces pieux asiles qu'il a si puissamment aidés; mais comme aucune tache ne doit rester dans une âme et que rien de souillé ne peut entrer dans le royaume des cieux, joignez-vous aussi à ces prières, intéressez-vous au bonheur de ce pieux défunt. Il est vrai aussi qu'outre les prières qu'il a faites, il a aussi offert bien des sacrifices qui sont bien utiles en ce moment à son âme; ainsi il a sacrifié ses biens, et cet héritage qu'il a amassé, il l'a laissé à de dignes enfants qui l'emploieront à son exemple en pieux sacrifices; il est vrai aussi qu'il a offert un grand sacrifice à Dieu lorsqu'il lui a donné son fils: en cela il a accompli un grand sacrifice. Il aimait son fils, c'était son fils unique, il pouvait désirer de lui voir perpétuer son nom, il pouvait espérer qu'il occuperait une position brillante dans le monde, et que grâce aux biens qu'il devait lui laisser, grâce à ses heureuses qualités, il pouvait dans le monde réussir comme bien d'autres; mais non, quand il l'a vu se diriger par ses inclinations vers des fonctions saintes, il n'a pas fait comme tant d'autres pères qui ne voudraient pas sacrifier leurs fils; il ne l'a pas arrêté, mais il a favorisé sa vocation sainte par sa soumission à la volonté divine et par tous ses vœux; il a renoncé à perpétuer son nom sur cette terre, il s'est contenté du nom que Dieu devait inscrire dans le ciel; je puis lui rendre ce témoignage. Ah! Messieurs, si vous l'aviez vu le jour où son fils s'est consacré, avec quel bonheur il a accompli ce sacrifice, avec quelle effusion de cœur il l'a donné à Dieu! vous auriez pu comprendre combien cette oblation si volontaire devait être agréable au Seigneur; mais néanmoins, avec tant de mérites, oui cette âme si excellente doit être accompagnée de vos prières, pour quelle puisse être favorablement accueillie, pour que le Seigneur la couronne, pour qu'il daigne abaisser ses yeux vers elle, avec des regards de bénédiction, de pardon et de miséricorde.”

C'est ainsi que Mgr. a terminé cette pieuse allocution qui a été écoutée avec la plus vive émotion par l'auditoire; après quoi le défunt a été accompagné à sa dernière demeure, tandis que tous les cœurs répétaient ces paroles de la charité et de l'espérance chrétiennes :

Requiescat in Pace.

WILLIAM WEIR.

This well known financier and political economist was born at Greenden, near Brechin, Scotland, on the 28th October, 1823, and came to Canada in 1842. Having finished his studies at St. Thérèse College in 1845, he shortly afterwards settled in Montreal, where he has since resided with the exception of three years (from 1856 to 1859) which he spent in Toronto.

Mr. Weir first became known as a writer in 1857, when he commenced the publication of the *Canadian Merchants' Magazine*, a monthly periodical of which he was the proprietor and editor, and which he continued to publish for nearly three years. The popular and vigorous style of its leading articles soon brought their author into notice, and his pen was often asked, and ever ready to advocate measures of social, commercial, or financial reform. In 1858 he took the prize of the Upper Canada Board of Arts, for the best essay on the manufactures of Canada. The same year he wrote for McLearn's Almanac a short history of Canadian banks and banking, and a paper on the necessity of manufactures to Canada's permanent prosperity, read before the Toronto Canadian Institute. Next year he wrote for McLearn's Almanac an essay on the mutual relations of agriculture and manufactures.

In 1859 Mr. Weir submitted to the Government, and afterwards published in his Magazine, a plan for the more speedy settlement of our wild lands. "The extension of railroads," he wrote, "demands a change in our emigration policy, if we wish to retain either the emigrants or the sons of our own farmers and laborers. Neither will remain to endure for long years the hardships and privations of the early bush settlers, now that by a two days' journey they can reach the Western prairies and at once put in the plow." He proposed to raise a large loan for the purpose of settling the back townships, to make roads, build bridges, clear a portion of each farm, erect a house and barn thereon, and to sell the farms for the cost of improvements on easy terms. His suggestions have since to some extent been carried out, but not on the large scale which he considered necessary to success.

Mr. Weir's efforts to advance the manufacturing interests of Canada are well known. At his suggestion and largely through his exertions the great Convention of manufacturers was convened at Toronto in 1858. Of this Convention Mr. Weir was Secretary, and he held the same position in the "Association for the Promotion of Canadian Industry," then formed. This Society embraced among its members many prominent Members of Parliament, and its influence and exertions secured those changes in the tariff which laid the foundation of Canada's manufacturing prosperity. So much, however, was public opinion opposed at the

outset to the proposed changes, that, in order to explain the views of the Association, he published for nearly a year a weekly newspaper. His recent writings have been chiefly on financial questions, and include an elaborate article on the resumption of specie payments by the United States.

We have yet to refer to Mr. Weir's greatest work, namely, his successful effort to effect the removal of the "Silver Nuisance." The suspension of specie payments by the United States in 1862 caused a large influx into Canada of American silver coin, which, passing current in retail transactions and in payment of wages, but not being bankable, caused great loss and inconvenience to the public, who had daily to carry nearly all their receipts to the brokers to be sold at a discount for bankable funds. For nearly two years Mr. Weir urged upon the Government the importance of removing the evil. He exported during the same period about one million of dollars, and the Government at his suggestion exported a similar amount, having previously prohibited its importation. Having in vain urged the Government to continue the shipments, he attempted in 1869 to export two millions more, but the attempt fell through for want of adequate support. He, however, again resumed exporting shortly afterwards and early in 1870, (the Hon. Sir Francis Hincks having become Finance Minister,) Mr. Weir succeeded in obtaining the aid of the Government to remove the whole depreciated coin from circulation. He contracted with the Government to effect its removal, and carried through that great work with complete success. Five millions of dollars were exported under that arrangement between March and July, 1870, at a cost to the Dominion Exchequer of \$118,000. Seventy banks and bank agencies assisted in the work, the shipments being made from every place of importance between Sarnia and Quebec. The coin was purchased at five, five and one half, and six per cent. discount, but only for half and quarter dollar pieces. The smaller coins to the extent of half a million dollars were purchased and exported by Mr. Weir at his own risk, making the total amount exported by him *over seven millions of dollars*.

Among the local enterprises in which Mr. Weir has taken an interest, it may be mentioned that the recent opening of Western Avenue is largely due to his exertions to secure a grand western entrance into the city.

Mr. Weir married in 1849 a daughter of the late John Somerville, Esq., of Chatham, and has five sons living and one son and one daughter deceased. His two elder sons, William Henry and Somerville are with him in the business and to them is due the credit of performing the onerous office work connected with removing the American silver.





HON. CHARLES WILSON.

Is the sixth son of the late Alexander Wilson, Esq., Collector of Customs at Côteau du Lac. His mother was a daughter of Captain Monteith d'Aillebout, a gentleman who held a commission in the French Army, but also, after the capitulation of Canada to General Amherst after the death of Wolfe, in 1759 entered the English service instead of returning to France according to the terms of the capitulation. The Hon. gentleman was born at Côteau du Lac, April, 1808. In 1838 he married the sister of the late Dr. Tracy of Montreal. He was the head of one of the largest firms in the city engaged in the hardware business the house having been begun by him in 1834. He is also a Director of the Scottish Provincial

Assurance Co. In 1851 he was elected Mayor of Montreal by acclamation when the people received the right of election, and in 1852 and 1853 had again the high honor of being chosen by acclamation to the highest official office of the city. He was created in 1854 a *Chevalier Commandeur* of the Roman Order of St. Gregory the Great. He sat as a life member of the Legislative Council of Canada from 1852 until the Union of the Provinces in 1867 and in May 1867 by Royal Proclamation he was called to the high honor of representing the Rigaud Division in the Senate of the Dominion of Canada. The Hon. gentleman has always been a Conservative.

JONATHAN S. C. WURTELE, Q.C.,

Was born at Quebec, 27th January, 1828. His father was Jonathan Wurtele, Seigneur of River David, and his mother Louisa Sophia Campbell, of a family well known in Quebec.

His paternal ancestors came from Strumfelbagh, a village in Wurtemberg, distant a few miles from Stuttgart, and they can be traced up in the church records to 1559.

When he was an infant his father removed his family to River David, in the county of Yamaska, where he spent his youth. He was educated partly at the Quebec classical school, and High School, which was then conducted by the Reverend Francis Lundy, D.C.L., and partly at home by a private tutor, Frederick B. Calvert, B.A., Aberdeen; He owes his French education to Mr. Labonté, the then worthy village schoolmaster of River David.

He studied law at Quebec under the Honorable Jean Chabot, M.P.P, for Quebec, and afterwards a judge of the Superior Court, and was called to the Bar of Lower Canada on the 6th August, 1850.

Shortly after he was offered a partnership by Henry Judah, Q.C., and practised with him at Montreal, until 1852, when the Trust and Loan Company of Canada agreed to advance \$400,000, to the sufferers by the great fire, and Mr. Judah, was appointed the solicitor and Mr. Wurtele the agent of the Company. He remained in this office until 1856 when family affairs compelled him to remove to River David where he resided until 1862.

During his residence at River David he was mayor of the parish, president of the School Commission, a J. P. and Commissioner of small causes.

He returned to Montreal in 1862, and was employed as chief clerk in the Seigniorial Commission, of which Henry Judah, Q.C., was the chief commissioner, until 1866.

He was then associated by the Honorable J. J. C. Abbott, Q.C., in his firm, and practised with him until 1868, when he formed his present partnership with Frederick T. Judah.

He was appointed a Queen's Counsel, 28 January, 1873.

His firm with which Athanase Branchaud, B.C.L. is now associated, is the solicitor of the Trust and Loan Company of Canada, the largest landed credit institution in the Dominion.

Mr. Wurtele was appointed a lecturer on Commercial Law in McGill University in 1867, and received the degree of B.C.L. in 1870; in 1871, he was appointed associate professor of Commercial Law, with the Honorable J. J. C. Abbott, whose professional engagements interfered with his lectures.

At the time of the agitation for the abolition of the Seigniorial tenure Mr. Wurtele was appointed secretary of the association of seigniors formed for co-operation to secure a fair indemnity, and he acted with Louis J. A. Papineau and the late Colonel T. E. Campbell, C.B., and the late Honorable John Pangman as the executive committee of the association. They employed as counsel on behalf of the seigniors before the Legislature, Mr. Justice Dunkin and Mr. Justice Ramsay, and through the efforts of these gentlemen and their own exertions. the bill before the Legislature to which they took exception was modified and the Seigniorial Act of 1854 which does justice to both seigniors and censitaires, was passed. Subsequently they retained and secured the services of the two above named gentlemen together with C. S. Cherrier, Q.C., and Mr. Justice McKay, as counsel for the seigniors before the Seigniorial Court.

Mr. Wurtele is the last Lower Canadian seignior who rendered fealty and homage; having done so on the 3rd February 1854, between the hands of His Excellency Lieut.-General Rowan, administrator of the Government, and his act closes the register of fealty and homage for Lower Canada.

Mr. Wurtele was married twice; the first time on the 7th January, 1854, to Julia Nelson, daughter of the late Dr. Wolfred Nelson, and the second time on the 1st June 1875, to Mrs. Sarah O'Brien, daughter of the late Thomas Braniff of New Brighton, Staten Island N.Y.





LES ZOUAVES PONTIFICAUX.

L'UNION ALLET.

Si nous étions soldats, ici, nous viendrions au Port d'armes et nous saluerions, car, le groupe que nous présentons à nos lecteurs personnifie, par son uniforme, le courage dans l'action, le dévouement dans le danger et la fidélité dans le malheur.

A leur retour de Rome, après la prise de la ville Eternelle, par les troupes de Victor Emmanuel, le 20 Septembre, 1870, les Zouaves Canadiens, heureusement rapatriés se formèrent en association de bienfaisance, à Montréal.

Ces nobles jeunes gens, choisirent pour nom patronymique de leur société, le glorieux nom du Colonel Allet, commandant de leur beau Régiment, afin de perpétuer en Canada les souvenirs si chers qu'ils rapportaient d'Italie.

Ce mouvement ayant pris naissance et s'étant développé à Montréal, nous le considérons comme tout à fait lié à l'histoire de cette ville et comme une de ses œuvres, c'est pourquoi nous allons esquisser à grands traits, les principales phases de l'histoire du Régiment des Zouaves Pontificaux, depuis sa création, jusqu'au rapatriement des enfants que le Canada avait envoyés à Rome, pour la défense du pouvoir temporel.

En 1860, au milieu du refroidissement des âmes, deux foyers restaient ardents; d'un côté, l'Eglise toujours jeune et vivace malgré les faiblesses de ses enfants, de l'autre la Révolution, implacable adversaire de la vérité chrétienne, et spécialement acharnée à la destruction du Saint Siège. L'Italie était le champ de bataille séculaire de ces deux champions séculaires.

Le Piémont armait à la sourdine et échelonnait sur les frontières, des troupes aguerries. L'armée du Saint Père comptait environ 6,000 hommes mal armés, mal disciplinés et découragés par l'évacuation des Romagnes. Mgr. de Mérode fut chargé d'offrir le commandement de cette poignée d'hommes, avec la mission de sauver la Papauté, au plus illustre de tous les généraux que la terre d'Afrique ait fournis à la France.

Le 3 Mars 1860, Mgr. de Mérode arriva un soir à l'improviste, au château de Prouzel, où habitait le général de Lamoricière. Il prit le général à part et lui fit immédiatement la demande dont il avait été chargé par Pie IX. C'était le Pape qui parlait par la bouche de Mgr. de Mérode. Cette pensée coupa court à toute incertitude. "Quand un père," répondit LaMoricicère, "appelle son fils pour le défendre, il n'y a qu'une chose à faire, y aller," et il partit. Il arriva à Rome le 3 Avril et après avoir reçu les pleins pouvoirs du Saint Père, LaMoricicère se mit à l'œuvre.

Il fut décidé que l'armée serait portée à 25,000 hommes et les enrôlements commencèrent à l'étranger. L'Autriche, l'Irlande, la France et la Belgique envoyèrent les premiers contingents. Les Volontaires français se joignirent aux Belges et formèrent le demi-bataillon de Franco-Belges qui est devenu le noyau des Zouaves. Un vaillant capitaine de l'armée française, M. de Bec-de-Lièvre en prit le commandement; c'était un homme résolu, persévérant et capable de rompre ces jeunes têtes à la discipline militaire. Les compagnies furent confiées à d'anciens militaires français ou Belges, parmi lesquels figurait déjà comme

M. de Cathelineau arriva avec un fort détachement de croisés, qui se fondirent avec les Franco-Belges et prirent le nom de Zouaves Pontificaux, en souvenir des Zouaves d'Afrique que LaMoricicère avait si souvent conduits à la victoire. On connaissait les Zouaves d'Afrique sous le nom de "Les diables d'Afrique." Les nouveaux soldats de LaMoricicère s'appelèrent "les diables du bon Dieu."

Tout allait bien et l'armée Pontificale comptait déjà près de 18,000 hommes. Il était évident que, si la Révolution accordait encore quelques mois à LaMoricicère, la proie qu'elle guettait allait lui échapper.

Cialdini qui avait vu Napoléon à Chambéry et qui en avait obtenu l'autorisation, envahit les Etats Pontificaux avec 45,000 hommes de l'armée Piémontaise et une flotte armée de 600 canons. LaMoricicère fut pris en traître, sans être prévenu. C'est là ce qu'on a si bien appelé le guet-apens de Castelfidardo, le 18 Septembre 1860.

LaMoricicère écrasé par le nombre à Ancône, plus grand après la défaite que Cialdini après la victoire, se retira en France, laissant à l'armée Pontificale le souvenir de ses grandes vertus militaires comme exemple.

En 1862, les Zouaves Pontificaux étaient devenus sous le commandement du Colonel Allet et du Lieutenant Colonel de Charette, un magnifique bataillon de 1500 zouaves, que beaucoup d'anciens étaient prêts à rejoindre au premier coup de fusil, et dont les événements de 1867 allaient faire, presque subitement un régiment de 3000 hommes.

Deux canadiens, MM. Benjamin de Montigny et le regretté Hugh Murray, mort au champ d'honneur, à Manresa (Espagne), étaient venus d'outre mer en 1861 mettre leurs vies au service du Saint Siège.

LaMoricicère se préparait à venir reprendre le commandement des troupes de Pie IX, quand la mort vint le surprendre, au moment où il sortait de la poussière, son vieux sabre d'Afrique, qui dormait depuis Ancône. Le 10 Septembre, 1865, l'illustre général mourut subitement à son château de Prouzel, pleuré par l'univers entier.

La Révolution attisée par Mazzini et les loges franc-maçonnes, se servait de son grand porte queue, Garibaldi, pour marcher contre Rome, l'objectif naturel de tous les révolutionnaires passés, présents et futurs.

En 1867, le Canada avait un nouveau représentant sous les drapeaux du Pape, dans la personne de M. Alfred Larocque de Montréal, qui venait de s'enrôler aux côtés du regretté Murray, quand une nouvelle invasion eut lieu, sous le commandement immédiat de Garibaldi, suivi d'une armée de guesards que lui avaient fourni les loges.

Le 3 Novembre, 1867, fut la journée des éperons pour le général *montre-ton-dos*. Après les glorieux faits d'armes de Subiaco, de Monte Libretti, de Nérola, de Valentano, de Bagnorea où les Zouaves se couvrirent de gloire, Mentana devait voir la défaite complète des Garibaldiens.

Dans cette journée mémorable, où la révolution reçut un si rude échec, MM. Murray et Larocque

furent blessés. La nouvelle s'en répandit en Canada et enflamma le courage d'un grand nombre de jeunes gens. M. Gustave Drolet partit le premier le 27 Novembre, 1867, pour Rome, MM. Désilet, Prendergast, Hénauld et Tétu suivirent à la fin de Décembre. Le branle était donné.

Toute la jeunesse du Canada était inquiète et regardait du côté de la ville Eternelle avec anxiété. Tous auraient voulu partir, mais les renseignements manquaient, le voyage était long, coûteux et difficile. Devant les demandes nombreuses qui arrivaient de toutes parts, Mgr. Bourget, évêque de Montréal voulut prendre la direction du mouvement et dans une lettre pastorale admirable il a encouragé la nouvelle croisade.

Un comité permanent fut formé à Montréal le 26 Décembre, 1867, sous la Présidence du regretté M. O. Berthelet, composé de 10 citoyens avec MM. Rivard et Royal comme secrétaires. Au cri de "*Dieu le veut,*" jeté dans les paroisses par les curés, des centaines, puis des milliers de jeunes gens s'offrirent spontanément de toutes les parties du Canada.

Le Comité de Montréal organisa un premier détachement composé de 137 Zouaves Canadiens, qui partirent de cette ville, le 18 Février 1868, sous la direction de Messire Moreau, comme aumônier et de M. J. Taillefer comme commandant. Le passage de ces jeunes croisés réveilla la foi et excita l'enthousiasme, tant aux États-Unis qu'en France.

Drapeau blanc en tête, avec la devise "*Aime Dieu et va ton chemin*" brodée sur la soie, les Zouaves furent acclamés comme les champions de la plus sainte et de la plus noble des causes.

Partout sur leur passage, à Rouen, Versailles Paris, Lyon, Marseille, Brest, les grands catholiques de France, MM. Keller, de Latour, députés au corps Législatif, Louis Veillot, Ozanam, Poussiélgue, Pascal, Benoit d'Azy, de Riancey, Chantrel, Loth, &c., &c., s'empressèrent d'entourer nos Zouaves des plus délicates attentions et de leur offrir une hospitalité cordiale, franche et généreuse.

M. de la Prade, membre de l'Académie Française leur dédia une Ode célèbre à leur passage à Lyon.

"Allez votre chemin, Français du Nouveau Monde,
"Race de nos aïeux tout à coup ranimée,
"Allez, laissant chez nous une trace féconde,
"Offrir un noble sang, au Dieu que vous aimez.

A Marseille, M. Taillefer présida à l'embarquement de son détachement à bord le *Menzaleh* et sut y faire respecter son drapeau, même par des Garibaldiens. L'arrivée à Rome se fit dans les circonstances exceptionnelles. Tous les officiers des Zouaves, avec le corps de musique du Régiment, attendaient à la gare. Le Roi et la Reine de Naples se trouvèrent sur leur passage pour les saluer.

Mais ce qui fut surtout consolant pour nos jeunes compatriotes, et qui les indemnisa grandement des fatigues et des dangers de leur long voyage, ce fut la délicate attention de Sa Sainteté, l'auguste Pie IX, qui se transporta à une croisée du Vatican pour bénir les soldats-pèlerins, avant leur entrée dans la Basilique de St. Pierre.

Le comité de Montréal, pendant que le premier détachement manœuvrait sur les rives du Tibre et dans la *Campagna Romana*, avait beaucoup de besogne à organiser de nouveaux départs.

Le 14 Mai 1868, sous la conduite de Messire Michau, partit le 2nd détachement composé de 22 volontaires.

Le 3ème détachement, composé de 28 volontaires, quitta Montréal, le 23 Mai, 1868.

Le 4ème détachement, composé de 48 volontaires, quitta Montréal le 25 Juin, 1868.

Le 5ème détachement, composé de 95 volontaires, quitta Montréal, le 30 Septembre 1869.

Le 6ème détachement, composé de 38 volontaires, partit le 18 Août, 1870.

Le 7ème et dernier détachement qui ne put traverser la France, en guerre avec la Prusse, quitta Montréal le 1er Septembre 1870; ce détachement était composé de 115 volontaires, et passa 15 jours à Lesneven près de Brest, guettant inutilement une occasion favorable de percer les lignes des armées Franco-Prussiennes, pour se rendre à Rome. Si à ces chiffres on ajoute les vingt quatre Zouaves partis en dehors des détachements, on arrive au total de 505 volontaires, que le Canada a donnés au Saint père et que Montreal a dirigé sur Rome.

Pendant tout le temps de leur service, les autorités militaires se plaisaient à reconnaître les qualités qui distinguaient les enfants du Canada et pour ne pas paraître trop nous flatter en parlant avec éloges de nos Zouaves, nous laissons parler le Comte de Warren, dans son livre, "*L'Italie et Rome en 1869,*" qui à propos de l'armée pontificale écrit ce qui suit. "Quant aux Zouaves, c'est l'élite de la jeunesse catholique du monde entier. Ils comptaient un effectif au moment de mon séjour à Rome, d'environ 3500 hommes dont 1200 hollandais, 1000 français et Belges, 300 canadiens recrutés dans nos anciennes colonies françaises de Québec et de Montréal, enfin des spécimens de presque toutes les nationalités où le christianisme a pénétré, des Italiens, des Anglais, des Irlandais, des Ecossais des Prussiens, des Portugais, des Maltais, des Russes et jusqu'aux Australiens. Parmi ces mercenaires, suivant l'expression adoptée par les journaux de la magnanime Italie, parmi ces mercenaires, dont chaque compagnie possède au moins une douzaine de millionnaires, qui ont tout quitté, famille, carrière, patrie pour se dévouer à leur conviction religieuse, nous devons reconnaître que l'on cite en première ligne la jeunesse canadienne. Elle appartient presque sans exceptions, aux classes élevées de la société, au moins sous le rapport de la fortune, de l'éducation, surtout de la distinction dans les manières. Leur piété est exemplaire. La régularité de leur conduite, la pureté de leurs moeurs, mériteraient qu'on leur donnât le nom de Saints du Canada, comme on appelait en vendée M M. de Lescure et Cathelineau, *le Saint d'Anjou et le Saint du Poitou.*"

Nous n'aurions jamais osé en dire autant.

La guerre sévissait avec fureur entre la France et la Prusse. La France avait besoin de tous ses enfants, et peut-être aussi pour se concilier l'amitié de l'Italie, l'Empereur Napoléon III ordonna le retrait des troupes françaises des états Pontificaux, en chargeant, le général commandant le corps d'occupation d'informer le Saint Père, que Victor Emmanuel voulait remplacer la France, pour monter la garde, aux portes du Vatican, comme geôlier.

Le 4 Août 1870, les troupes françaises laissèrent

Viterbe pour Civita-Vecchia, où elles s'embarquèrent pour Marseille.

Victor Emmanuel agit alors sans façons, et le 8 Sept. il envoya au Saint Père le comte Ponza di Martino, porteur d'une lettre, où l'on ne sait ce qui doit étonner le plus, de la basse hypocrisie du Roi excommunié ou du Cynisme du bandit qui va dépouiller sa victime.

Le Pape répondit par "Non Possumus" aux demandes ébontées du roi *galant-uomo*.

Le 10 Septembre l'armée Piémontaise traversait les frontières, et le lendemain il paraissait 10,000 hommes devant Montefiascone. Civita Castellana fut ensuite assiégée, puis Viterbe.

Le colonel de Charette retraits avec ses huit cents hommes devant le gros de l'armée de Bixio. Pour la première fois de Charette retraits. Cette retraite est après le siège de Rome, l'événement principal de la campagne, et par la prudence consommée dont fit preuve l'illustre de Charette, il ajouta de nouveaux fleurons à sa réputation de bravoure déjà si souvent reconnue.

Toutes les troupes Pontificales, à part les garnisons de Civita—Vecchia et Castellana déjà prisonnières, étaient rentrées dans Rome, quand le 19 Septembre les troupes de Victor Emmanuel, au nombre de 60,000 hommes et de 160 canons, sous le commandement du général Cadorna entourèrent la ville Eternelle, défendue par environ 11,000 hommes sans artillerie, à peine.

Le St. Père pour éviter une effusion de sang inutile écrivit au Général Kanzler, de ne se défendre que suffisamment pour établir la violation du territoire et des traités, et de se rendre aussitôt le brèche ouverte.

Le 20 Septembre 1870, à 5 heures du matin, le premier coup de canon qui retentit fut le signal du bombardement général de Rome. En moins de deux minutes, toutes les portes furent les points de mire de la formidable artillerie piémontaise.

Le bombardement dura jusqu'à 10 heures et demie, quand le Saint Père donna l'ordre de hisser le drapeau blanc. Pendant l'action, plusieurs Canadiens avaient été touchés, mais sans gravité, entre autres, MM. Sauvé, Prendergast, Murray. &c.

Le Régiment des Zouaves défila avec les honneurs de la guerre par la porte Angelica et fut dirigé sur Livourne où les Canadiens, alors au nombre de deux cents, furent internés au Lazaret en attendant un Steamer, nolisé à Gênes, pour les transporter à Liverpool *via* Gibraltar.

Après 14 jours d'une traversée affreuse, Liverpool fut signalé, et les catholiques de cette ville rivalisèrent d'attentions pour adoucir le sort de nos enfants. Lord Denbigh le marquis de Bute ie Lajor Blundell et Huy Sharples étaient venus de Londres, au devant deux, se mettre à leur disposition.

Le 19 Octobre ils s'embarquaient à Liverpool sur le Steamer "Idaho," pour New-York. Cette traversée fut plus pénible et encore plus dangereuse que la première. Pendant la tempête, une ancre se détacha et vint avec un fracas épouvantable, tomber au milieu d'eux, dans l'entrepont. Cette ancre fut suivie d'énormes vagues qui s'engouffrèrent par cette trouée, et faillirent noyer nos braves Zouaves qui avaient de l'eau jusqu'au cou, dans cette prison noire,—il était minuit.

Enfin, à travers mille dangers ils arrivèrent à New

York le 5 Novembre après 17 jours de mer. Et le lendemain, cinquante mille personnes se pressaient aux abords de Notre Dame de Montréal pour embrasser, qui un fils, qui un frère, tous des amis. Le petit bataillon se dispersa aux quatre coins du Canada, se disant au revoir, à Rome, et emportant avec eux la semence jetée dans leurs cœurs par l'auguste Pie IX.

Comme nous le disions en commençant cette notice historique, afin de perpétuer les glorieux souvenirs de leur Régiment, nos Zouaves se réunirent quelques temps après leur retour et fondèrent L'Union Allet. M. Taillefer, chevalier de Pie IX. de Manitoba, fut le premier président général, M. Gustave A. Drolet, de Montréal, en fut le second, M. Charles Paquet de Québec, en fut le troisième, et M. Gédéon Désilet, chevalier de St. Grégoire le Grand, de Trois-Rivières est le titulaire actuel de cette charge.

Cette société, entr'autre but qu'elle poursuit, est organisée en société de bienfaisance et de secours mutuels et vient en aide à ses membres nécessiteux. Elle ne se compose que de Zouaves et de quelques membres honoraires. Son quartier général est à Montréal, où elle est dirigée par un Bureau, composé de 14 membres qui forment le groupe que nous présentons à nos lecteurs.

Les Canadiens revenaient de Rome, purifiés par leur séjour dans la ville Eternelle, chargés de bénédictions de leur Pape et désireux de prouver au Canada, et à Montréal, en particulier, qu'ils étaient reconnaissants pour les nombreux sacrifices que la population s'était imposés, en leur faveur.

De suite, 30 d'entre eux, sous la conduite d'un prêtre, s'enfoncèrent dans la forêt et jetèrent sur les bords riants du lac Mégantic, les assises d'une ville future, en appelant du nom prédestiné de Pio-polis la colonie qu'ils fondèrent.

Cette Colonie agricole a prospéré de jour en jour, et maintenant, nos braves Zouaves ont une église, des scieries, des moulins à farine, des écoles un bureau de Poste et verront bientôt la locomotive de l'*International R.R.* arrêter dans leur canton pour y charger les produits de leurs fermes.

Cette Colonie a été supportée et dirigée par les Sociétés de Colonisation de Montréal. et est l'œuvre la plus prospère des 72 sociétés-sœurs du Bas-Canada.

Bon sang ne saurait mentir. En 1870, les frontières étaient menacées par des bandes nombreuses de Fénéiens. Partout, au son du clairon les compagnies s'armèrent et les bataillons s'organisèrent. Des Zouaves, au nombre d'à peu près 90 étaient de retour pour cause de maladie et à l'expiration des deux ans de service.

Soixante-et quinze de ces braves, s'offrirent au gouvernement, tout équipés, sans solde, ne demandant que des armes et l'ordinaire pendant la campagne qui s'ouvrirait. Le gouvernement les remercia de cette offre patriotique: alors plusieurs d'entr'eux joignirent individuellement des corps différents.

Après leur retour de Rome, les Zouaves demandèrent au département de la Milice et de la défense, l'autorisation de lever un Régiment complet d'Infanterie légère, offre qui fut déclinée par le ministre de la Milice d'alors.

Tout dernièrement encore, MM. Drolet, Larocque et Renaud, furent chargés par leurs camarades de tenter un nouvel effort auprès du Gouvernement pour

obtenir l'autorisation de lever un Régiment complet à Montréal, ne mettant comme seule condition à cette proposition, que la coupe de la tenue serait celle de Zouave, adaptée aux *Queen's Regulations*.

Le gouvernement parut favorable à cette demande, mais le major général Smyth ayant cru devoir soumettre ce projet aux autorités militaires Impériales, en Angleterre, reçut une réponse négative pour le moment, qu'il transmit aux organisateurs du mouvement en les informant qu'il espérait que bientôt, leur proposition serait acceptée.

Les Zouaves, depuis leur retour ont montré beaucoup d'esprit de corps et ont donné beaucoup de marques de leur profonde affection pour les traditions de leur Régiment. De même que leur conduite a été remarquable à Rome, on reconnaît avec plaisir que dans toutes les positions qu'ils remplissent tant à Montréal qu'ailleurs, ils n'ont jamais dérogé et que leurs chefs ont toujours droit de s'honorer de les avoir commandés.

Ils ont fondé un cercle, à Montréal dans la rue Cotté, No. 31, sous le nom de "*Le Casino de Montréal*," en souvenir de leur cercle de Rome, où ils ont invité la jeunesse, moyennant une légère contribution, à partager leurs amusements et leurs délassements une des œuvres les plus considérables de cette société et qui prouve sa vitalité, est la publication d'une Revue Mensuelle, "*LE BULLETIN DE L'UNION ALLET*," qui

a fait sa marque parmi la presse périodique du pays par la solidité de ses principes, la correction de ses informations et les nombreuses nouvelles de Rome qu'il donne à lui à ses lecteurs. C'est un vrai journal zouave.

Nous savons de source certaine, qu'au point de vue politique international, ce mouvement, ou plutôt cette croisade vers Rome, de nos 500 jeunes Canadiens, traversant la France, l'Angleterre et l'Italie, pour servir à côté de 25,000 jeunes soldats venus de toutes les parties de l'univers, ce mouvement de Zouaves disions nous, a contribué beaucoup à faire connaître favorablement le Canada français en Europe. Ils ont agi individuellement comme autant d'agents d'émigration.

De fait, beaucoup de Belges et de Français sont arrivés en Canada, les uns pour revoir leurs anciens compagnons d'armes, d'autres attirés par la bonne renommée que les Zouaves Belges et Français ont faite aux Canadiens, en parlant d'eux dans leurs pays.

En résumant cette analyse historique du mouvement des Zouaves, originé à Montréal, et qui dura trois ans, nous ne craignons pas d'affirmer, qu'à beaucoup de points de vue, les Zouaves ont écrit une belle page de l'histoire du Canada, et que la Patrie a droit de compter sur eux dans l'occasion et d'en être fière toujours.

LES JESUITES A MONTREAL.

Fondée et définitivement organisée en 1540 par St. Ignace de Loyola, *La Compagnie de Jésus* avait déjà depuis plus d'un siècle et demi envoyé des missionnaires dans toutes les parties du monde. L'Amérique en particulier, à mesure qu'on y découvrait de nouveaux pays, était devenue le théâtre de leurs travaux. Déjà le Brésil, le Pérou, la Floride, le Mexique, presque tout le midi du Nouveau Monde avait eu ses apôtres, le Nord eut les siens à son tour.

En 1611, les Pères Pierre Biard et Edmond Masse vinrent en Acadie s'associer aux premiers défricheurs de la Nouvelle France.

En 1625, leurs successeurs, appelés par les Pères Récollets pour partager leurs pénibles travaux, débarquent au pied du rocher encore solitaire de Champlain, et y jettent en 1635 les fondements de leur Collège de Québec, où l'élite de la jeunesse canadienne alla dès lors se former à la science et à la vertu.

L'année précédente, 1634, le Père Paul Lejeune avait fondé une résidence dans la ville naissante de Trois-Rivières. Montréal ne devait avoir son tour qu'en 1642, cependant dès l'année 1626, lors de son premier voyage aux Hurons, le Père de Brébœuf avait salué en passant le lieu de la future cité; dans son second

voyage en 1635, il le signale comme le terme de la Navigation fluviale, et par conséquent comme un poste d'une haute importance. La même année et les années suivantes le Père Lejeune y médite, de concert avec la compagnie des cent associés, une résidence qui sera peut-être, dit-il, *un jour une grande ville*. En 1637 il y fait avec le gouverneur un voyage d'exploration. Enfin, en 1642, le 18 Mai, le Père Barthelemy Vimont, au nom de la *Nouvelle Société de Notre Dame*, en bénit les fondements par une consécration solomnelle.

Pendant les quinze premières années, c'est-à-dire jusqu'en 1657, époque de l'arrivée des messieurs de St. Sulpice, les Jésuites furent les seuls pasteurs de Montréal; appelés ailleurs par le besoin des missions, ils ne l'abandonnèrent jamais entièrement en principe.

Vers la fin de cette période, au printemps de 1657, le Père Lemoyne posait la première pierre de l'ancienne Eglise de N.D. de Bonsecours.

En 1663, le Père Chaumonot, qui était venu amener à la nouvelle colonie en détresse un convoi de vivre, y fondait, de concert avec M. Souart, la confrérie de la Sainte Famille, aujourd'hui encore florissante.

En 1692, au moment où les massacres et les besoins de secours se multipliaient autour de Montréal, les Jésuites viennent de nouveau s'y établir, et s'y fixent définitivement par l'acquisition du terrain occupé aujourd'hui par le Champs de Mars, le Palais de Justice, le Nouvel Hotel de Ville, &c. La même année ils érigeaient dans leur chapelle la *congregation des hommes*, qui fut depuis transporté aux Récollets.

La façade des édifices que nous donnons ci-jointe, est prise sur une aquarelle très fidèle représentant l'Eglise telle que reconstruite en 1742, avec indication des dimensions sur la rue Notre Dame : jardin, 186 pieds ; chapelle, 26 pieds ; résidence, 56 ; Eglise, 60. Cette dernière faisait face à la rue qui longe aujourd'hui le côté est de la place Jacques Cartier.

C'est dans cette terre autrefois sacrée, que reposent les cendres de plusieurs de ces intrépides missionnaires, qui arrosèrent de leurs sueurs et de leurs sang la parole évangélique ; car c'est surtout par les travaux dans les missions sauvages que les Jésuites du Canada, et en particulier de Montréal, se sont acquis alors un titre à la reconnaissance du pays tout entier.

La photographie ci-jointe est prise sur un tableau où l'artiste a réuni sous un même coup d'œil les morts tragiques des principaux Jésuites Martyrs du Canada, Voici la légende qui accompagne ce tableau :

MORT HEROIQUE DE QUELQUES MISSIONNAIRES DE LA
COMPAGNIE DE JESUS EN CANADA.

1 ° . René Goupil, novice, tué d'un coup de hache à côté du Père Jogues, en 1642.

2 ° . Le Père de Nouë, Champenois, gelé sur les bords du St. Laurent, le 2 Février 1646.

3 ° . Le Père Jogues, d'Orléans, en mission chez les Iroquois, est tué d'un coup de hache, le 16 Octobre 1646.

4 ° . Le Père Daniel, de Dieppe, meurt percé de flèches et de balles par les Iroquois, le 4 Juillet 1648.

5 ° . Le Père Jean de Brébœuf, de Condé sur Vire.

6 ° . Le Père Gabriel Lallemant, Parisien, sont brûlés par les Iroquois, les 16 et 17 Mars, 1649.

7 ° . Le Père Charles Garnier, parisien, est tué par les Iroquois, le 7 Décembre 1649.

8 ° . Le Père Chabanel, de Mende, est noyé par un Huron apostat, en Décembre, 1649.

Plusieurs autres missionnaires Jésuites furent aussi mis à mort pour la foi dans les missions de la Nouvelle France (Canada.)

Nos lecteurs nous sauront gré de quelques détails sur un sujet qui intéresse à un si haut point la foi et le patriotisme de tout cœur canadien.

Une des plus célèbres missions de la *Compagnie de Jesus* fut sans contredit celle de la Nouvelle France.

Elle a fourni à Châteaubriand plusieurs pages admirables dans son *Genie du Christianisme*, et à Parkman la principale matière intéressante de son ouvrage, *The Jesuits in America*.

“ Si la France, dit le premier, vit son empire s'étendre en Amérique par delà les rives du Meschacébé (Mississippi) ; si elle conserva si longtemps le Canada contre les Iroquois et leurs alliés, elle dut presque tous ses succès aux Jésuites. Ce furent eux qui sauvèrent la colonie au berceau, en plaçant pour boulevard devant elle un village de Hurons et d'Iroquois chrétiens, en prévenant des coalitions générales d'Indiens en négociant des traités de paix, en allant seuls s'exposer à la fureur des Iroquois pour traverser les desseins des rivaux de la France.

“ La mauvaise administration du Canada, les fausses démarches des commandants, une politique étroite ou oppressive, mettaient souvent plus d'entraves aux bonnes intentions des Jésuites que l'oppression de l'ennemi. Présentaient-ils les plans les mieux concertés pour la prospérité de la colonie, on les louait de leur zèle et on suivait d'autres avis. Mais aussitôt que les affaires devenaient difficiles, on recourait à ces mêmes personnes qu'on avait si dédaigneusement repoussées ; on ne balançait point à les employer dans les négociations dangereuses sans être arrêté par la considération du péril auquel on les exposait ” et l'auteur en cite à cet endroit un exemple remarquable. “ Mais aussi, ” ajoute-t-il, “ quels hommes que les Brébœuf, les Lallemant, les Jogues, qui réchauffèrent de leur sang les sillons glacés de la Nouvelle France.

L'historien de ces temps primitifs nous décrit ainsi l'un de ces Missionnaires Jésuites de la Nouvelle France. “ Le Père Daniel était trop près de Québec pour ne pas y faire un tour avant de reprendre le chemin de sa mission.... Il arriva au port dans un canot, l'aviron à la main, accompagnée de trois ou quatre sauvages, les pieds nus, épuisé de force, une chemise pourrie et une soutane toute déchirée sur son corps décharné ; mais avec un visage content et charmé de la vie qu'il menait, inspirant par son air et ses discours l'envie d'aller partager avec lui les croix auxquelles le Seigneur attachait tant d'onction.” “ Rien n'était plus apostolique, ” ajoute ailleurs Charlevoix, “ que la vie de ces missionnaires chez les Hurons. Tous leurs moments étaient comptés par quelque action héroïque, par des conversions ou par des souffrances qu'ils regardaient comme de vrais dédommements lorsque leurs travaux n'avaient pas produit tout le fruit dont ils s'étaient flattés. Depuis quatre heures du matin, moment de leur lever, lorsqu'ils n'étaient pas en course, jusqu'à huit heures, ils demeuraient ordinairement renfermés ; c'était le temps de la prière et le seul qu'ils eussent libre pour

leurs exercices de piété. A huit heures chacun allait où son devoir l'appelait, les uns visitaient les malades, les autres suivaient dans leurs campagnes ceux qui travaillaient à la culture de la terre, d'autres se transportaient dans les bourgades voisines, qui étaient destituées de pasteurs. Ces courses produisaient toujours plusieurs bons effets ; car, en premier lieu il ne mourait point, ou il mourait bien peu d'enfants sans baptême ; des adultes mêmes, qui avaient refusé de se faire instruire tandis qu'ils étaient en santé, se rendaient dès qu'ils étaient malades : ils ne pouvaient tenir contre l'industrielle et constante charité de leurs médecins.

“Ce n'était là que les moindres travaux de ces hommes évangéliques : tantôt ils suivaient les sauvages dans des chasses de plusieurs années, et pendant lesquelles ils étaient obligés de manger jusqu'à leurs vêtements ; tantôt ils se trouvaient exposés aux caprices de ces Indiens, qui, comme des enfants ne savent jamais résister à un mouvement de leur imagination ou de leurs désirs. Mais les missionnaires s'estimaient heureux et récompensés de leurs peines, s'ils avaient, durant leurs longues souffrances, acquit une âme à Dieu, ouvert le ciel à un enfant, soulagé un malade, essuyé les pleurs d'un infortuné. Le ciel, touché de leurs vertus, accorda à plusieurs d'entr'eux cette palme qu'ils avaient tant désirée, et qui les a fait mettre au rang des apôtres.

“Mais le martyr du Père de Brébœuf eut plus d'éclat que celui de tous les autres. Les Iroquois connurent bien vite qu'ils avaient affaire à un homme à qui ils n'auraient pas le plaisir de voir s'échapper la moindre faiblesse, et comme s'ils eussent appréhendé qu'il ne communiquât aux autres son intrépidité, ils le séparèrent après quelques temps de la troupe des prisonniers, le firent monter seul sur un échafaud, et s'acharnèrent de telle sorte sur lui, qu'ils paraissaient hors d'eux-mêmes de rage et de désespoir. Tout cela n'empêchait point le serviteur de Dieu de parler d'une voix forte, tantôt aux Hurons qui ne le voyaient plus mais qui pouvaient encore l'entendre, tantôt à ses bourreaux qu'il exhortait à craindre la colère de Dieu, s'ils continuaient à persécuter les adorateurs du seul vrai Dieu. Cette liberté étonna d'abord les barbares, ils voulaient lui imposer silence et n'en pouvant venir à bout, ils lui coupèrent la lèvre inférieure et l'extrémité du nez, appliquèrent par tout le corps des torches allumées, lui brûlèrent les gencives, etc.

“On tourmentait auprès du Père de Brébœuf un autre missionnaire nommé le Père Lallemant, qui ne faisait que d'entrer dans la carrière évangélique. Le jeune Lallemant était Parisien, d'une famille distinguée, et avait été élevé délicatement. La douleur lui arrachait parfois des cris involontaires ; ils demandait de la force

au vieil apôtre, qui ne pouvant plus parler, lui faisaient de douces inclinations de tête et souriait malgré ses lèvres mutilées, pour encourager le jeune martyr. Les fumées des deux bûchers montaient ensemble vers le ciel, affligeant et réjouissant en même temps les anges.

“On fit un collier de haches ardentes au Père de Brébœuf ; on lui coupa des lambeaux de chair que l'on dévora à ses yeux en lui disant que la chair des Français était excellente ; puis continuant ces railleries : ‘Tu nous assurais tout à l'heure’ criaient ces barbares ‘que plus on souffre sur la terre, plus on est heureux dans le ciel, c'est par amitié pour toi que nous nous étudions à augmenter tes souffrances.’

“C'était en 1649,” ajoute Chateaubriand, “que ces choses se passaient en Canada, c'est-à-dire au moment de la plus grande prospérité de la France et pendant les fêtes de Louis XIV. Tout triomphait alors, le soldat et le missionnaire.

A ces scènes de la vie apostolique, si bien décrites par l'auteur des *Martyrs* nous en ajouterons une qui nous touche de plus près :

“Après avoir passé treize années entières dans les missions de la Nouvelle-France, et couru de très grands dangers, sur terre et sur mer, le Père Léonard Garreau était blessé à mort en 1656 par les Iroquois, tandis qu'ils instruisait dans son canot des Hurons et des Algonquins qu'il avait accompagnés dans une course longue et périlleuse pour les gagner à Dieu. Il fut mis à terre où il demeura trois jours baigné dans son sang, tout nu et sans aucune nourriture, demandant pardon à Dieu pour ces pauvres sauvages. Puis s'étant trainé tout sanglant jusqu'à leur fort, il y confessa encore quelques captifs et les exhorta à souffrir en généreux chrétiens les supplices qu'on leur préparait. Il fut enfin transporté à Montréal, où après avoir reçu les derniers sacrements avec une ferveur extraordinaire il mourut, l'âme inondée de consolations célestes, en même temps que son corps était en proie aux plus violentes douleurs. La mémoire du P. Garreau, dit l'auteur de la notice biographique, écrite quelques années après sa mort, est demeurée en vénération à Montréal après sa mort ; les peuples se rendait de tous côtés à son tombeau, devenu célèbre par les miracles que Dieu y opère. Qu'ils ne s'y rendent plus à présent, ajoute un écrivain de nos jours, rien d'étonnant : après plus de deux siècles, le temps qui a couvert de ruines, la tombe du P. Garreau, a dû nécessairement emporter avec lui sa mémoire.

Enfin après bientôt deux siècles d'héroïques travaux, les derniers restes de la *Compagnie de Jesus*, s'éteignaient à Montréal dans la personne du Père Well (1791) et à Québec dans la personne du Père

Cazot (1800), au même temps, où dans le nord de l'Europe Dieu par une Providence toute spéciale la conservait en Russie pendant la tourmente révolutionnaire à l'abri et comme en réserve pour de meilleurs jours.

Que devinrent alors les maisons et les autres biens des Jésuites tant à Montréal que dans le reste du Canada ? Nous empruntons la réponse à un illustre homme d'état : " La Compagnie de Jésus était en quelque sorte née et avait grandi en Canada avec la colonie. Pionniers de la civilisation, près de 250 de ses membres, dont une douzaine de martyrs, l'avaient arrosée de leurs sueurs et de leur sang. Lors de la conquête autant par justice que par égard pour les Canadiens, le gouvernement anglais traita les Jésuits avec égard ; après le coup terrible qui otait à la Compagnie elle-même ses titres et sa vie on eut encore égard à la douleur de ses enfants frappés dans ce qu'ils avaient de plus cher. Il y eut comme un hommage solennel de sympathie et de douleur. Le gouvernement d'alors ne voulut rien charger à leur existence, ni à leur habitudes. On les laissa jouir des bien considérables qu'ils tenaient de la libéralité des princes ou de quelques particuliers vertueux et dont ils faisaient un si noble usage. Ils conservèrent leur titre et leur vêtement de religieux. La loi-même ne refusa pas de reconnaître jusqu'à la fin les actes publics qu'ils faisaient en cette qualité. Cependant leurs rangs s'éclaircissaient sans pouvoir se renouveler

" Le clergé," disait la *Gazette de Quebec* (4 Mars 1790) en annonçant la mort du Père Glapion, " perd en lui un prêtre pacifique et zélé, un fervent religieux ; les hopitaux un soutien aussi généreux que compatissant. Les obsèques furent célébrées avec beaucoup de solennité ; les regrets, les larmes des pauvres, la tristesse peinte sur le visage de tous les assistants pendant la cérémonie prouvent combien il est regretté, Le père Glapion étaient du nombre de ces hommes qui devraient toujours vivre."

L'année suivante, (1791) c'était le Père Well que la mort enlevait à Montréal. Le Père Cazot, qui restait seul avec le Père de Villeneuve, se transporte à cette occasion à Montréal. Il distribua aux pauvres, aux hopitaux, aux églises tout ce que renfermait la maison de la société en cette ville ; et lorsqu'il n'y eut plus rien à donner, il revint à Québec, où il mourut lui-même, le 16 Mars 1800. Les aumônes, immenses dit encore à ce propos la *Gazette de Quebec*, lui assuraient pour longtemps les bénédictions du pauvre. Il fut un de ces hommes dont la vie est un trésor caché, et la mort une calamité publique."

A l'occasion de l'érection de l'église du Gésu à Montréal, en 1864. l'Honorable Monsieur Chauveau confirmait ce qui précède par les paroles suivantes : " On sait ce que devinrent alors les maisons et les

biens des Jésuites, malgré les réclamations plusieurs fois réitérées des membres canadiens de la chambre : leur collège de Québec, une caserne ; leur église de Montréal, un temple ; l'emplacement de leur demeure le Palais de Justice et le champ de Mars d'aujourd'hui. Il y a au fond des cœurs un sentiment de Justice autant que de reconnaissance, contre lequel il n'y a pas de prescription ; et les canadiens, outre les autres motifs de foi, d'honneur et d'intérêts, doivent s'estimer heureux d'être ici les organes de la société pour payer une dette qui les honore et dont l'acquit ne peut que les faire bénir par l'arbitre des destinées humaines, s'il eu vrai que c'est la justice qui élève les nations."

En 1839, après moins de 40 ans d'absence, la compagnie de Jésus reparaisait sur les rives du St. Laurent.

Le Père Chazelle est appelé à Montréal par l'entremise de Messire Quiblier, son ancien élève, pour y donner les exercices de la retraite pastorale au clergé du diocèse. A cette occasion le clergé et plusieurs citoyens expriment un vif désir de revoir la *Compagnie de Jesus* au Canada. En 1841, lors de son premier voyage à Rome, Sa Grandeur Mgr. Ignace Bourget adressa dans ce but au Général des Jésuites une supplique solennelle, et en conséquence le 31 Mai 1842 les Pères Chazelle, Martin, Tellier, Luiset, Hanipaux, et Duranquet arrivèrent à Montréal, pour y renouer la chaîne des anciens apôtres du Canada.

Monseigneur leur fit un accueil chaleureux et leur donna une généreuse hospitalité à l'évêché même.

L'année suivante l'Honorable Monsieur C. S. Rodier mit à leur disposition une portion de sa propre maison pour servir de noviciat. Il y restèrent jusqu'au moment de la fondation du *Collège Ste. Marie* (1848.)

En 1847 six Père Jésuites de New York viennent porter secours au clergé de St. Patrice incapable de suffire aux besoins spirituels de la population irlandaise que décimait le typhus et le choléra combinés.

Le 1er Novembre 1845 eut lieu une assemblée publique des principaux citoyens de Montréal, sous la présidence de sa Grandeur, Monseigneur Ignace Bourget, dans le but de prendre les mesures nécessaires pour ouvrir au plus tôt dans leur ville un Collège sous la direction des Pères de la Compagnie de Jésus. L'enthousiasme fut immense ; mais les malheurs du temps forcèrent les Pères à retarder de deux ans les travaux de construction. Commencé en Mai 1847 le collège St. Marie s'ouvrit le 28 Avril 1851, et le 31 Juillet de la même année Mgr. Ignace Bourget en fit la bénédiction solennelle ; mais dès le 20 Septembre, 1848, les classes avaient commencé et le collège avait été en pleine prospérité dans un local improvisé, simple maison en bois, au coin des rues Dorchester et St. Alexandre.

Le Collège Ste. Marie, après avoir ajouté à son enseignement un Cours de droit, fut incorporé par Acte du Parlement Provincial en 1852.

Les travaux de construction de l'aile droite ne furent terminés qu'en 1855; l'édifice complet bâti en pierre de taille, a 225 pieds de long, 50 de large, 60 de haut; le nombre des élèves, ces dernières années a dépassé 350, dont près de 200 étaient pensionnaires; les autres, demi-pensionnaires ou externes.

Le Cours d'Etudes, dans lequel l'Instruction Religieuse tient le premier rang, se divise en deux sections: le Cours Classique et le Cours de Commerce.

LE COURS CLASSIQUE, enseigné spécialement en français embrasse l'étude approfondie des "Langues et Littérature latine, grecque, française et anglaise, des Mathématiques pures et appliquées, de l'Histoire et de la Géographie, de la Philosophie et des Sciences

naturelles," en un mot, de tout ce qui prépare aux carrières libérales.

Il est divisé en huit classes: ELEMENTS LATINS, SYNTAXE, METHODE, VERSIFICATION, BELLES-LETTERS, RHETORIQUE, 1ère et 2e ANNEE DE PHILOSOPHIE.

LE COURS DE COMMERCE, enseigné spécialement en anglais, embrasse les "Langues et Littérature anglaise et française, les Mathématiques, et autres branches mentionnées ci-dessus, et de plus la Tenue des Livres, et tout ce qui prépare aux carrières commerciales et industrielles.

Il est divisé en quatre classes: GRAMMAIRE, LITTÉRATURE, RHETORIQUE et PHILOSOPHIE.

Il y a en outre des Classes Élémentaires et Préparatoires pour les élèves trop peu avancés pour l'un et l'autre cours.

LE GESU, 1864.

Cette église attachée au Collège Ste. Marie est une reproduction modifiée du Gesù de Rome d'après les dessins de M. Kiely; ce magnifique édifice, que bien des visiteurs proclament un des plus beaux temples de l'Amérique fut commencé le 19 Mars 1864, et consacré au culte le 3 Décembre 1865.

C'est un vaisseau de 194 pieds de long, sur une largeur moyenne de 96, ainsi distribués: 1° un vestibule intérieur de 17 pieds, surmonté d'une première tribune pour le peuple, et d'une seconde pour l'orgue; 2° du pied de l'église proprement dite jusqu'à la naissance de la grande nef du transept, 85 pieds distribués en 5 arcades de chacune 17 pieds; 3° du transept à la balustrade du chœur, 40 pieds; de la balustrade jusqu'au fond du sanctuaire, 50 pieds. Dans le sens de la largeur: 40 pieds de nef principale; de chaque côté, 15 pieds de bas-côtés, 13 pieds de chapelles latérales qui se succèdent au nombre de 8, quatre de chaque côté. Au centre, 144 pieds d'une extrémité à l'autre de la grande nef transversale, et 120 pieds aux bas-côtés. Les deux grandes nefs ont 75 pieds sous voûte, et les bas-côtés 32.

Le style est le roman plein cintre colonnes composites s'épanouissant aux chapiteaux sous une légère dorure. Toute l'édifice, du pied jusqu'au sommet, y compris les vitraux, est décoré au pinceau, en grisailles, imitant ou complétant les reliefs de la partie plastique. Ce travail, dû au pinceau de M. Muller, peut se diviser en trois parties: la voûte, une zone horizontale, à mi-hauteur de l'édifice, et le premier plan plus rapproché de terre au milieu des lignes d'un gracieux un peu sévère, qui forment l'encadrement de panneaux circulaires, sont jetés les principales presques.

Ut pictura poesis erit.

Nous ne croyons rien exagérer, en disant que toute peinture de ce genre est un poème, dont il faut d'abord chercher le clef dans l'unité, source de toute véritable beauté. La clef de voûte du poème, ici, nous paraît être le NOM DE JESUS qui brille en lettres d'or sous la coupole. C'est St. Ignace qui dans une de ses méditations a eu cette idée: il nous montre au fond de l'azur du ciel, tenu par les trois personnes de l'adorable Trinité, un conseil dont la résultat est le décret de *l'Incarnation*. Ici ce décret nous apparaît comme scellé par *ce nom qui est au-dessus de tout nom* (*Philipp. II. 9*) et l'unique source de salut (*Act. IV. 12*). C'est là le terme final du poème, comme c'en est le premier principe. Mais, dit l'adage, *ce qui est le premier dans l'intention est le dernier dans l'exécution*: C'est donc avec raison que le compositeur relègue dans la partie la plus profonde de la voûte du sanctuaire ce magnifique sujet tiré de *l'Apocalypse* (v. 8) "Et les vingt-quatre vieillards se prosternèrent devant l'agneau, ayant chacun des harpes et des coupes d'or pleines de parfums, qui sont les prières des saints; et ils chantaient un cantique nouveau en disant: Vous êtes digne, Seigneur, de prendre le livre, et d'en ouvrir les sceaux, parce que vous avez été mis à mort et que par votre sang vous nous avez rachetés pour Dieu, de toute tribu, de toute langue, de tout peuple, de toute nation."

Oui, la peinture dit tout cela; et c'est, pour les yeux, une muette, mais éloquente poésie, une prédication permanente. Voyons la suite:

Dans l'ordre chronologique, le premier mystère est la Nativité du Sauveur. Le peintre l'a suspendu, exposé au plus beau jour, dans le médaillon qui

domine le chœur. C'est, étendu sur la paille, le même Agneau qui s'immolera un jour. La pensée se complète par le Christ mourant, grande scène pour laquelle un panneau est réservé sur le plan vertical du fond. Dans les deux bras du transept se trouvent deux épisodes qui semblent faire allusion, l'un à l'éducation, l'autre à la vie apostolique. Du côté de l'Évangile, au-dessus de la chapelle de St. Ignace c'est Jésus bénissant les enfants que leurs mères lui présentent, et que les anges semblent apporter dans les longs plis de leur robes flottantes ; puis dans un second médaillon plus rapproché du centre, en face de l'autel de la Ste. Vierge, l'Enfant Dieu devant les docteurs. Du côté de l'Épître, au-dessus de la chapelle de St. François-Xavier, la résurrection de Lazare, scène touchante, complétée par deux sujets analogues, dans les compartiments latéraux : le Bon Pasteur, rapportant sur ses épaules la brebis égarée ; et le Père de l'enfant prodigue, relevant son fils atterré. Dans le panneau, en face de l'autel de St. Joseph, correspond à *Jesus au milieu des docteurs*, ce même Enfant, avec un pauvre artisan, maniant la scie et le rabot, et là dans la vie la plus obscure, opérant le salut du monde comme sur la croix.

Pour suivre l'ordre, il faut rentrer sous la coupole, et descendre la grande nef : après la vie cachée, la vie active, la vie souffrante, c'est la vie *glorieuse* du Sauveur. Le premier sujet qui se présente, à peu près au centre de l'édifice, c'est l'apparition de Jésus aux Apôtres ; Saint Thomas met sa main dans le côté entr'ouvert du Sauveur, et semble s'écrier, au contact du Sacré-Cœur : " Mon Sauveur, et mon Maître !" l'Agneau triomphant, le pieux Pélican ; puis en se rapprochant de l'orgue, commencent les harmonies entre le ciel et la terre : la Sainte Vierge berçant l'enfant Jésus au concert des anges ; Ste. Cécile, présidant à l'orchestre ; le roi David avec sa harpe.

Sur la zone formant entablement au-dessous des grandes fenêtres se trouvent rangés en buste, dans des médaillons, les principaux saints ou bienheureux de la Compagnie de Jésus ; ce sont, en commençant par la droite, en entrant, les BB. Alphonse Rodriguez et Berchmans, les SS. Stanislas et Louis de Gonzague puis dans le transept, à droite, St. François Régis faisant face à St. François-Xavier ; à gauche St.

Ignace en face de St. François de Borgia ; en redescendant la grande nef, St. François de Hieronimo, le B. Camisius, le B. Ignace d'Azevedo et le B. Bobola.

Au premier plan, se trouve, d'abord dans les bas côtés, un chemin de croix, peinture à l'huile sur les dessins du P. Arthur Martin ; dans le transept, à gauche en face de l'autel de la Ste. Vierge, le martyr du P. de Brébeuf, massacré en haine de la foi par les Iroquois à droite et à gauche de l'autel de St. Ignace, deux apparitions au saint, d'une part, la Ste. Vierge, dans la grotte de Manrèse, de l'autre Notre Seigneur sur le chemin de Rome, prononçant la fameuse parole : "*Tibi Romæ propitius ero.*" Dans l'autre aile du transept, en face de l'autel de St. Joseph, est le martyr du B. Jean de Britto, décapité aux Indes ; à droite de l'autel de St. François-Xavier, celui du B. André Bobola, massacré en Pologne par les Cosaques, et à gauche celui des premiers martyrs Japonais, Paul, Jean et Jacques.

Pour compléter l'énumération, ajoutons deux magnifiques toiles, dues au pinceau des frères Gagliari, que l'on aperçoit du bas de l'église, et qui couronnent l'horizon au fond des bas-côtés : c'est d'une part, St. Stanislas Kostka, recevant la communion de la main d'un ange ; et de l'autre St. Louis de Gonzague, recevant la Ste. Eucharistie pour la première fois de la main du Cardinal S. Charles Borromée, en présence de son père et de sa mère. Ces deux toiles, justement admirées, sortent du même atelier que le portrait de Mgr Ignace Bourget, et celui de St. Ignace de Loyola, qui se voient au salon de l'Evêché.

On admire encore dans l'église du *Gesù*, entre autres objets d'art, les trois autels principaux, en bois du pays, dus en grande partie au ciseau de M. Pigeon. Le maître-autel est une copie, dans sa partie inférieure, de la façade de l'église St. Louis et St. Paul, anciennement attachée à la maison professe des Jésuites à Paris.

Les orgues sortent des ateliers de M. Mitchell ; le petit est, quant au buffet, de fabrique française et le premier qui au siècle dernier ait paru à Québec.

Les anciens élèves du Collège Ste. Marie, en firent l'acquisition, et l'offrirent à leurs maîtres, le jour de l'inauguration de l'église.

NOMS DES SUPERIEURS JESUITES A MONTREAL DEPUIS

1642 A 1875.

DE 1642 A 1657.

- Rév. Père Jos. A. Poncet, 1642.
 “ “ Jos. T. Duperron, 1642.
 “ “ Ambroise Davost, 1643.
 “ “ Gabriel Druillette, 1643.
 “ “ Jacques Buteux, 1643.
 “ “ Isaac Jogues, 1643.
 “ “ Paul Lejeune, 1645.
 “ “ Gabriel Druillette, 2de fois, 1645.
 “ “ Adrien D'Baran, 1645.
 “ “ George d'Eudémare, 1647.
 “ “ Pierre Bailloquet, 1648.
 “ “ Jean Lequen, 1648.
 “ “ Charles Albanel, 1650.
 “ “ André Richard, 1650.
 “ “ Claude Pijart, 1650.
 “ “ Simon Lemoyne, 1657.

DE 1692 A 1791.

- Rév. Père François Vaillant, 1692.
 “ “ Jacques Lamberville.
 “ “ Claude Chauchetier.
 “ “ Pierre Choleneq.
 “ “ François Vaillant, 2de fois.
 “ “ Pierre Lagrenéc.
 “ “ Louis d'Avaugour.

- “ “ Jacques d'Heu.
 “ “ J. B. St. Pé.
 “ “ René Floquet.
 “ “ J. B. Well, 1791.
 “ “ Cazot, vient de Québec fermer la résidence de Montréal, et meurt en 1800 à Québec.

DE 1839 A 1875.

- Rév. Père Pierre Chazelle, 1842.
 “ “ Félix Martin, 1844.
 “ “ Firmin Vignon, 1857.
 “ “ Louis Saché, 1862.
 “ “ Firmin Vignon, 1865.
 “ “ Frédéric Lopinto, 1870.
 “ “ Théodore Fleck, 1873.

AU NOVICIAT A MONTREAL ET AU SAULT AU RECOLLET,

DE 1843 A 1875.

- Rév. Père Paul Luiset, 1843.
 “ “ George Schneider, 1843.
 “ “ Charles Schianski, 1851.
 “ “ George Schneider, 1852.
 “ “ Louis Saché, 1853.
 “ “ Jacques Perron, 1862.
 “ “ Louis Saché, 1865.
 “ “ Théophile Charaux, 1871.
 “ “ Jacques Perron, 1873.
 “ “ Isidore Baubresse, 1875.

Industries and Manufactures.

THE CANADA PAPER COMPANY OF MONTREAL.

Paper making to a very large extent in the territory now embraced in the Dominion of Canada is of recent date.

Up to 20 years ago there were only some 8 mills, turning out about 2400 tons per annum, in the aggregate; at the present time there are 22 mills, turning out about 9,000 tons per annum.

Kind of papers made: news, book, and coloured printing paper, envelope, blotting and cheap writing paper, wrapping papers from the best to the poorest quality.

Stock used for making papers: linen and cotton rags, Sutnett rags, rope, old papers, bagging, esparto (Spanish), grass, straw and wood.

The introduction of wood as a fibre in the making of paper has been the means of keeping the price of newspaper particularly (it is used almost exclusively for that grade of paper, but mixed with rags to give the paper strength) at such a figure as enables newspaper proprietors to issue their papers as cheaply as they do.

Straw is also used to some (but very limited) extent in the making of newsprint, but the paper makers do not find it so reliable or easily managed as wood.

The largest concern engaged in the business of paper making in the Dominion is that of the Canada Paper Company of Montreal, which in 1873 took over the business started by Angus & Logan in 1859. This Company are now running five paper machines in their mills at Windsor Mills, Sherbrooke, and Portneuf, P.Q., and are turning out about 2000 tons per annum, which consists of news and book printing, principally; also coloured printings, envelope papers, wrapping papers of all qualities, and roofing and match papers.

This Company's business is carried on under the superintendence of William Angus, President and Managing Director, assisted by John Macfarlane, Assistant Managing Director in Montreal, while the mills are more particularly superintended by Thomas Logan, Vice-President, who is ably assisted by Angus McDonald, who manages the largest of the mills at Windsor Mills, P.Q.

Mr. McDonald may aptly be styled the father of paper making in Canada, having come from Scotland to do the pioneer work; he has been actively engaged in paper making for nearly 60 years.

The Company's business extends from Manitoba to St. Johns, Newfoundland.

They have invested in the business of paper making alone—say for land, buildings, machinery, and stock which is required to be kept on hand to conduct their large business successfully—the sum of \$300,000, and employ at their mills 200 operatives, while as many more are employed outside to furnish supplies, principally wood, of which they use annually 9000 cords.

An idea may be gained of the immense amount of raw material required to run their establishments when it is considered that they require annually:

200 tons	bleaching powder,
200 "	soda ash,
50 "	alum,
2 "	ultramarine blue,
750 "	common lime,
300 carboys	vitriol,

besides the rags, ropes, bagging, old papers, &c., &c., &c.

The Company also keep a very large stock in their warehouses in Montreal, besides the goods of their own manufacture, everything that a printer requires in the shape of all kinds of papers, cards, card board and ink, supplying also printing presses from the smallest job press to the largest newspaper and book printing press.

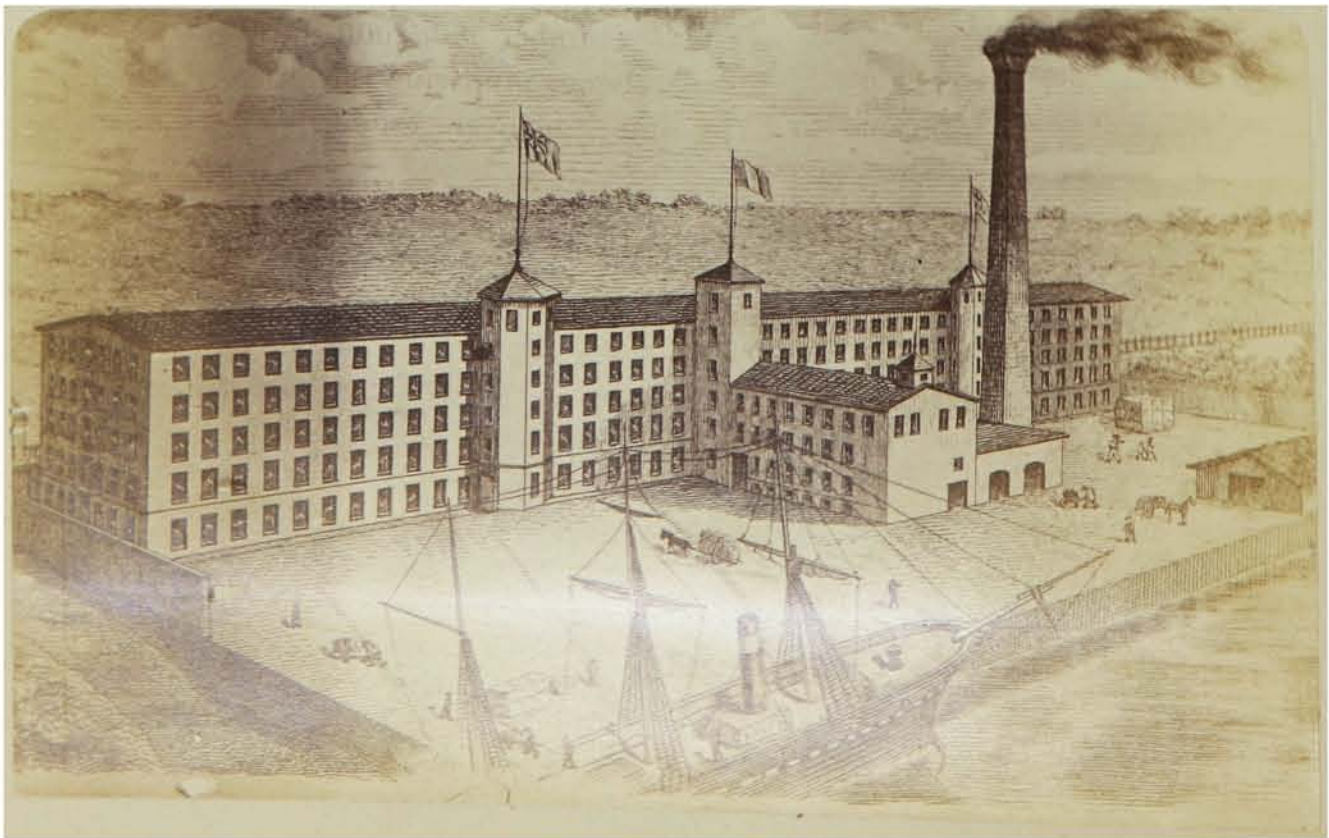
Their stock is always large also of imported papers, inks, twines, pens, pencils, &c., &c., in fact everything that stationers require in the way of staple stationery from the lowest to the highest grade.

They do a large business also in the manufacture of blank books, copying presses, and other things that can be made advantageously enough to compete with imported goods.

There is invested in paper mill property in the Dominion of Canada, inclusive of stock necessary to carry on the business, about \$1500,000.00, and this industry gives profitable employment to at least 2,000 operatives inside and outside the mills.

Formerly about one half of the kinds of papers now produced by Canadian manufacturers were imported. By the investment of capital and the introduction of the most modern machinery into Canadian mills, this beneficial change has been effected, while consumers are more promptly supplied and require to carry much lighter stocks than when it was necessary to import, besides by a wholesome competition, being enabled to procure their supplies at a lower cost than the same papers can be imported for.





VICTOR HUDON.

Was born in Quebec, "Riviere Ouelle" in 1812. His father was a farmer of that place. He came at the age of 25 years to Montreal and has ever since lived here. He early commenced his career in the grocery trade, and rapidly, by strict attention to business and unswerving honesty, acquired a large fortune. No man can better claim the name of patriot more than Victor Hudon. Victor by name, he has been victorious over many difficulties and struggled on to affluence and success. Well does a man deserve a niche in his country's history, who at the allotted term of man's life nobly began such a patriotic enterprise as Mr. Hudon did, in building the extensive mills which

bear his name and are photographed on the opposite page, and endeavouring to bring back his countrymen and countrywomen from the United States to work in their own land and emigrate no more to other parts.

Mr. Hudon is a director of the Bank Jacques Cartier, as he is also the President of the Cotton Mills which bear his name and are a lasting memorial of his energy and success. A good Christian he has given no less than three sons to the Church, who are priests in the College of St. Mary. He has always refused all positions in the City Council and in the Government of the country.

THE VICTOR HUDON COTTON MILLS.

We append here a description of the mills principally received from the urbane Managing Director, General Nye, who has been connected with the company from the first, his practical knowledge obtained by thirty years' experience in the United States, in some of the largest Cotton Manufactories there. As the Managing Director he has made judicious selection of assistants, and has proved that the art of cotton spinning can be carried on as successfully in Canada as in England or the United States. The Mill is filling up with first class machinery ordered by him in England of the best machine manufacturers there. The capital stock is \$500,000. The full working capacity of the engine is 600 horse power and the fly wheel attached to the engine is the largest in the Dominion, having a diameter of 32 feet equal to a circumference of no less than 96 feet or say 32 yards.

This enormous wheel makes no less than 45 revolutions per minute. It weighs 30 tons, yet revolves with as much ease as the tiniest toy

wheel. There are four large flue boilers each 7 feet in diameter and 28 feet long attached to the engine.

The length of the Building is 450 feet by 76 wide, five stories in height and most substantially built of brick, with the under story all of solid masonry. The working capacity of the mill when in full operation is, 80 bales of cotton per week which is equal to 135,000 yards or cloth. There will be 600 hands employed when full. The enormous number of 35,000 spindles are continually revolving, preparing the yarn for 650 looms. In passing through the establishment, one will see that system and discipline are carried out with military precision.

Behind the mill is a fine wharf to accommodate the landing of merchandise, cotton and coal. This mill is one of the sights worth seeing in Montreal and to those who have never seen the delicate and wonderful operations of manufacturing cotton a visit will well repay the trouble.

MOUNT ROYAL MILLS.

These large mills are situated at Cote St. Paul, near Montreal, on the banks of the Lachine Canal. They were built in 1873. In the process of manufacturing wheat into flour there has been almost no improvement shewn until the last fifteen or twenty years, and more especially in the last five years. To visit the process of manufacture in one of the old fashioned mills and the process as now carried on in these mills, the contrast is so striking that it seems a wonder how they ever succeeded in making any thing but inferior qualities. The Mount Royal Mills with the warehouse attached are 140 feet long and about sixty feet wide, built of brick and are sixty-five feet high to the eaves, while the extreme height of the tower is over 100 feet. The mill has 10 runs of stones and is capable of turning out 500 bushels of flour per diem. The capacity of warehouse is 750,000 bushels of grain. The elevator can discharge grain vessels at the rate of 3000 bushels per hour. From the time the wheat is being taken out of the vessels until the flour is shipped, no process in the manufacture is ever handled by manual labor, every thing being done by machinery.

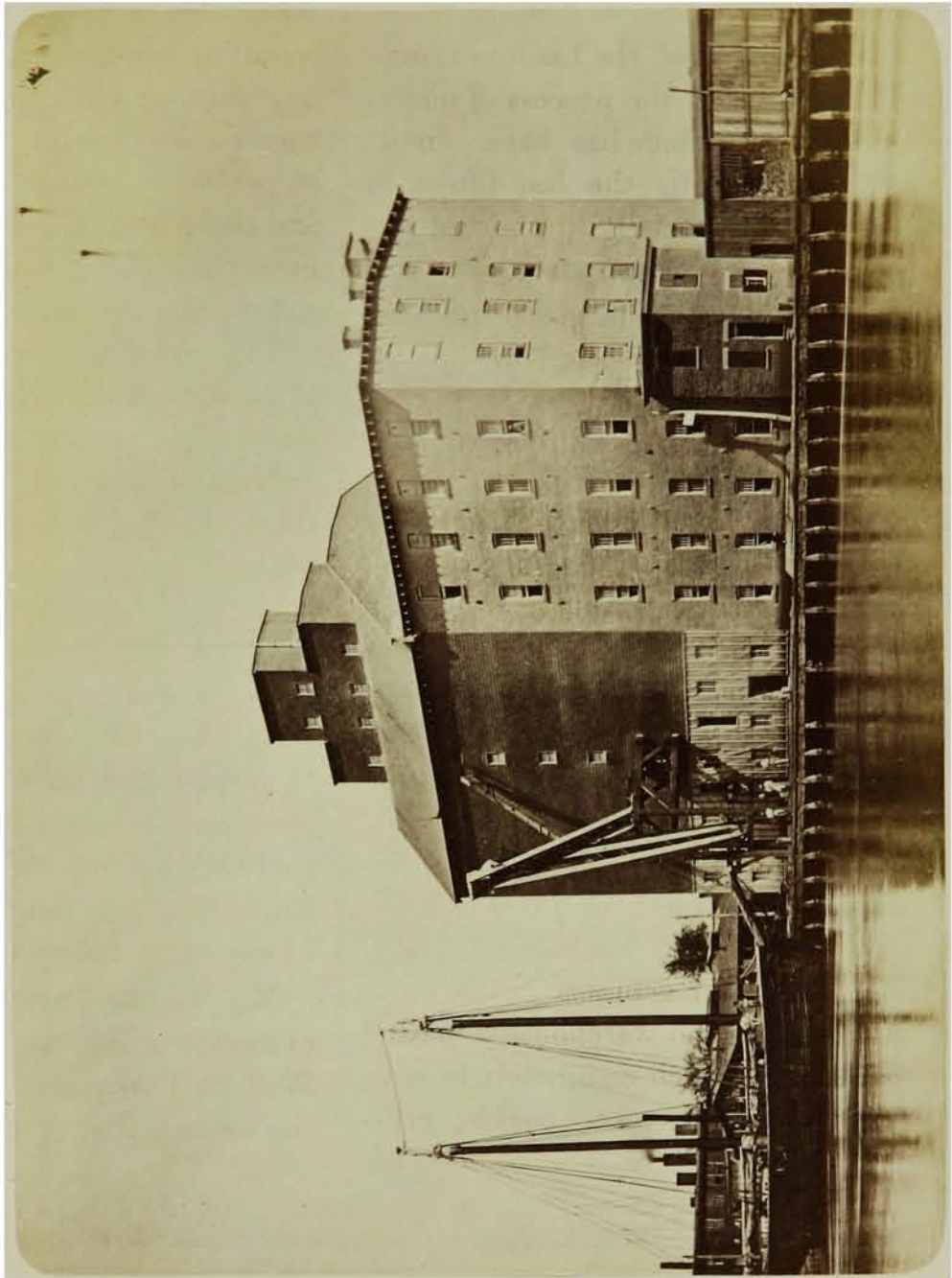
The grain after leaving the warehouse is passed through three separators which completely remove all foreign substance such as oats, cockle, grass

seeds, dirt, &c. It then goes through two novel scouring machines or decorticators which loosen any dust or smut which adheres to the berry and then passes through two brush machines which are so perfect that every berry is thoroughly brushed, and the wheat compared with some that has not gone through all this cleaning is like a boy with a dirty face and one with a clean.

The wheat is now ground and goes in the shape of meal to what is termed the bolting apparatus, which are reels covered with silk of different degrees of fineness, where a complete separation takes place between the flour, middlings, shorts and bran.

Some of the silk used is only 32 in. wide and costs over \$4.00 per yard, while the silk used in these mills costs nearly \$200.00. Hitherto the middlings were considered the most inferior flour, but by a patented mechanical process, they become the finest and most nutritious, combining all the medical qualities of Graham flour, while the bread baked from it is much whiter than from flour made in any other manner.

Mr. James Parkyn, the proprietor of these extensive mills, is the only son living of Mr. William Parkyn, whose biography is recorded in the second part of this volume.





LAKE MEMPHRAMAGOG AND THE GIBRALTAR HOTEL.

Lake Memphramagog has truly been called the Canadian Lake of Geneva, and it well deserves the name. It nestles among mountains of considerable height, it offers one of the finest pieces of scenery that the tourist can meet with, in all the Eastern Townships; and though its beauty is but yet little known to the outside world at large it is fast becoming a favorite place of summer resort for invalids and pleasure seekers. Lake Memphramagog is situated on the Canadian frontier and extends for about eight miles into the State of Vermont. It is 50 miles long and its breadth varies from one to four miles. Its waters are discharged by the Magog outlet into the River St. Francis.

The hotel which is photographed on the opposite side is a new Montreal enterprise commenced, and successfully carried on by Aldermen Desmarteau

and Crevier and M. Lamoureau and others. They have bought a beautiful farm situated at Gibraltar Point and having divided it into a large number of lots (1200) have built the hotel on the Point and already many beautiful cottages have been erected and all ready for this year's occupancy. The hotel is built opposite to Georgeville. Its dimensions are 150 x 55. The enterprising firm have styled themselves "The Company of Villas of Cape Gibraltar, Memphramagog." There is every reason to suppose that a large number of Montrealers will go to this locality. Sir Hugh Allan and many prominent citizens have already erected handsome villas round the Lake, and at his house here Prince Arthur enjoyed himself much, enchanted with the magnificent scenery and sailing on the beautiful lake in Sir Hugh's yacht.

GARDNER & SON'S NOVELTY WORKS.

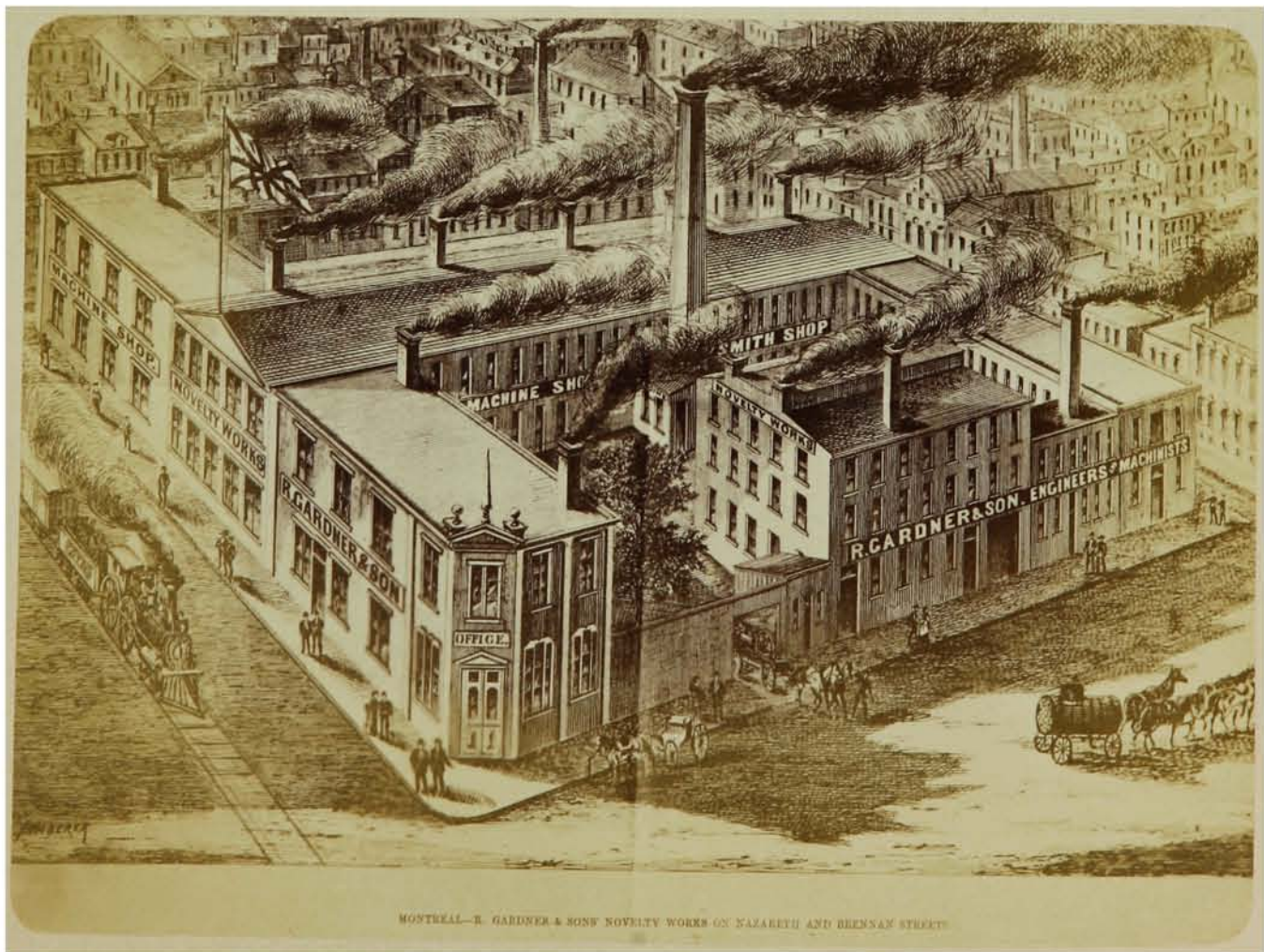
This important firm possess one of the most extensive and complete machine shops in the Dominion. The photograph opposite shows the extent of their establishment. The buildings are situated on Nazareth, Brennan, and Dalhousie streets, having a frontage of 210 feet on Brennan and 180 feet on Nazareth street. The main building, as seen in the illustration, runs through the centre of the block, and contains the principal machine-shop; the offices and stores occupy the Brennan-street front, and the fitting and light machine shops face on Nazareth street. In these extensive premises are manufactured every variety of machines—steam-engines, lathes, saw-mill machinery, tobacco manufacturers' machinery, bark-mills, letter-copying presses, all kinds of machinists' tools, &c., &c. Messrs. R. Gardner & Son make a specialty of bakers' and confectioners' machinery, biscuit-cutters, &c., of which they are the sole makers in Canada, and which they not only supply to the *kneedy* people of Canada, but even export to the United States and to Europe. They some time ago filled an order from Prussia for some of their machines. They also make it a point to keep on hand a large stock of machines of their own manufacture: steam engines, lathes, etc., as well as mill and machine shop supplies of British and American manufacturers. Their energy and ability to keep up such a stock is fully appreciated by their customers, who find there, already made, what would take months to turn out to order. The works are well known throughout the whole Dominion, the firm having filled orders for all parts thereof, from Manitoba to Halifax and even beyond to Newfoundland. It is only recently that they supplied machinery to a party in Winnipeg, and another in Prince Edward's Island. They have the reputation of producing well-finished articles, and of employing the best mate-

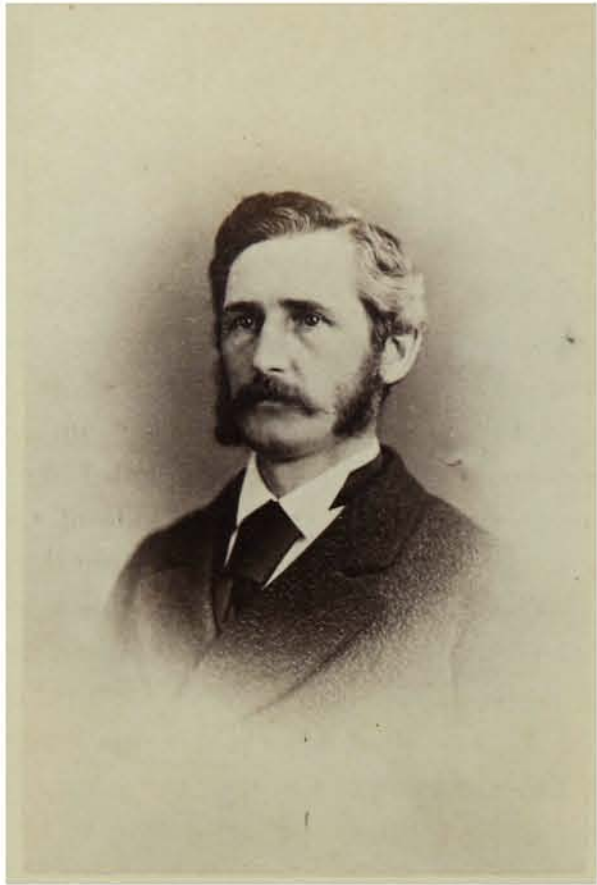
rials. The works are under the personal supervision of Mr. Robert Gardner, Sen., and his two sons, the elder of whom is in partnership with his father. Mr. Gardner, Sen., is a man of large experience, having served his time as a machinist in the old country. He was born at Castle Semple, near Lochwinnock, county of Renfrew, Scotland, and attained a fair Scotch education at Lochwinnock school. At the age of 13 he removed to Paisley, where he learned his trade as engineer and pattern maker, with the famed firm of Donald & Craig, engineers and machinists. Two years after the completion of his apprenticeship he married, in 1841, Miss Helen McGregor, of Paisley, and set sail for Montreal in the famous bark Favorite, commanded by Captain Alexander Greenhorn, and landed in this city in the month of May, 1842, where he immediately got employment in the St. Mary's foundry, then owned by the late John Molson. Two years after he was employed as foreman at Mr. Wm. Kerr's foundry, Wellington street. In 1846 he engaged to go to New York, where he remained as foreman pattern maker in the Novelty works, and afterwards at the Alair works for about two years. Soon after he took charge of the foundry of Messrs. Smith & Bonner, at Plattsburg, New York. About this time the new firm of Gilbert, Milne & Bartley was started in this city, when the subject of this sketch was engaged to return to Montreal to take the management of it. After an engagement of two years, he finally embarked in business for himself on his own account. Beginning in a small shop, he has been gradually increasing his business and his premises until they have attained their present large proportions. The firm employs from 90 to 100 hands. Their thorough knowledge of their business, their active habits and courteous manners have earned for the Messrs. Gardner the general esteem and confidence of the public.

FOUNDRIES AND MACHINERY.

About the year 1821 when the merchants subscribed capital for building the first boat for towing vessels from Quebec, Mr. John D. Ward an American machinist, offered to construct the engine for much less than the price for which it could be imported. The idea was considered preposterous. Some subscribers withdrew their names, heavy security was demanded from him, and no money was to be paid till the cylinder was cast. This was not an easy matter, we had no foundry in the city of a greater capacity than now found in our villages, and the first attempt was a

complete failure. Mr. Ward finally made a complete success and commenced what are now the Eagle Works, owned by Mr. George Brush, who was then a Steamboat Captain on the River. The next was that established by Henderson at the foot of St. Mary's current, in a building now occupied by the Canadian Indian Rubber Company, where were made and put on board, the engines of the Royal William, the first real steamship that crossed the Atlantic. From these have grown up the works of Gardner, Ives, Bartley, Gilbert, McDougall, &c.





H. R. IVES & CO.

Mr. Hubert R. Ives the sole partner of this firm is a native of Connecticut, one of those States which has sent out so many energetic men. In the summer of 1859, he, in connection with Roger N. Allen, of Greenfield, Mass., attracted by the inducements offered by a protection Tariff, commenced business as hardware manufacturers and founders under the firm name of Ives & Allen. Although at that time a strong prejudice existed against Americans, they were well received and soon established a reputation for integrity and business capacity. The first year proved the success of the undertaking, but difficulties and discouragements were met with which appeared almost insurmountable; not the least of them was the inconvenient and contracted premises which they had secured for their first experiments. Getting additional capital they bought a property on Queen St. upon which they erected a new foundry and work shops. In 1870 a large portion of their works were destroyed by fire shortly after extensive improvements had been made, but nothing daunted they rebuilt on a larger scale and made further additions to their machinery and plant. Their business still increased and required greater accommodations and a warehouse was planned and erected, which in point of capacity and convenience for handling and storing goods is the finest in the country. Early in the spring of 1874, the partnership between Messrs. Ives & Allen was dissolved and the business and property retained by Mr. Ives, who had always sustained the most responsible position in the firm. Since the dissolution a fresh impetus has been given to the business, which has increased notwithstanding the depressed condition of trade generally. This increase however has been in the direction of heavy importations of American hardware, which, owing to the low tariff imposed by the government can be brought into the country for less than it can be produced here. The business connection of this firm is most extensive, being chiefly confined to the Dominion, but large shipments of goods have been made to South America and Japan and other foreign countries.

DESCRIPTION OF PREMISES.—Commencing at King street we have the stove foundry 100 x 100,

together with the pattern and mounting shops, the latter so arranged that stoves when finished are delivered into the third flat of the warehouse which fronts upon Queen street. This warehouse is 121 ft. front by 100 deep, and five stories in height besides basements, and containing 60,000 square ft. of flooring. Upon the first floor are the offices and a passage in the centre admits the driving in of teams which may be loaded or unloaded upon each side. Upon the further side of the passage is the general delivery for castings and foundry goods. The other four flats are occupied for samples and stock room, and for the manufacture of wire-work, coffin-handles and other goods. Upon the south side of Queen St. and connected with it by an ornamental iron bridge over the street are two buildings, one a four story brick building, and the other having an iron front with some pretensions to architectural appearance. These are filled with machinery, and here are produced the various house furnishing goods. In the rear of these and extending to Prince and Ottawa streets is the general foundry 180 x 100 ft. This contains two furnaces and can turn out a great number of tons of castings per day. Crossing Prince street is another property extending through to Duke St., consisting of buildings, yards, and sheds; also upon Ottawa St. are yards and sheds for storage of iron and coal. Classification of business: Builders' and house furnishing hardware: comprising a general assortment of locks, butts, hinges, and other metal goods which are set forth in an illustrated catalogue of 400 pages. In addition to goods of their own manufacture they are sole agents for large American manufactures of goods of a similar character, and have control of a rolling mill which is producing the best cut nails yet made in Canada. Stove and hollow ware: a complete line of the above are produced from original patterns suited to the wants of the country. Wrought and cast iron bedsteads of every description. Kerosene fixtures, brackets and burners, illustrated catalogue. Iron railing and fencing of every description. Medieval wrought iron work a speciality. Architectural iron work and castings of every description.

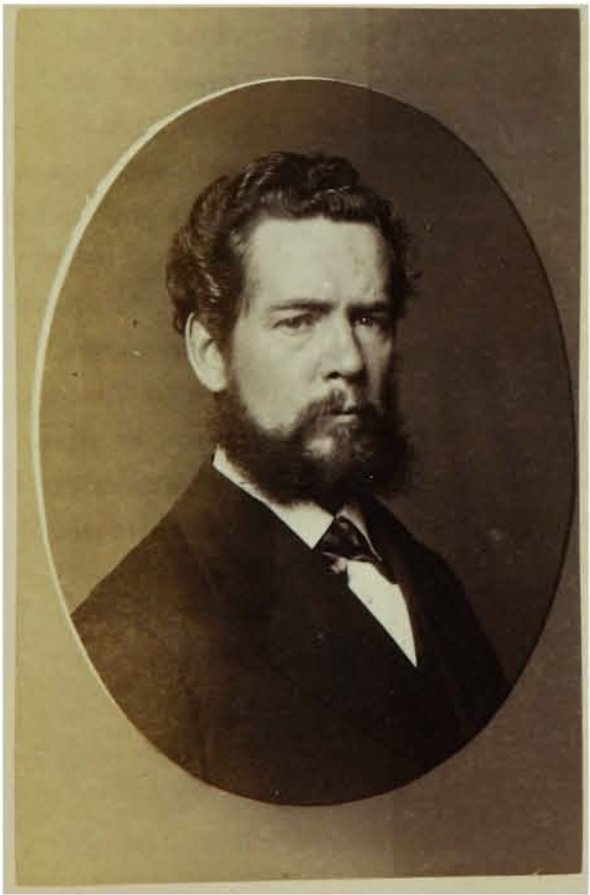
THE M'LAREN BOOT & SHOE MANUFACTORY.

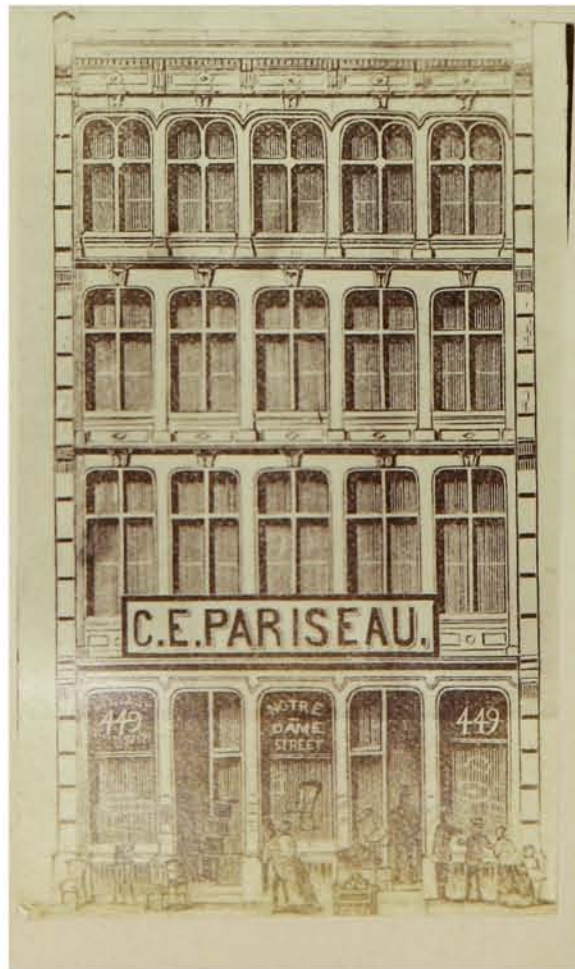
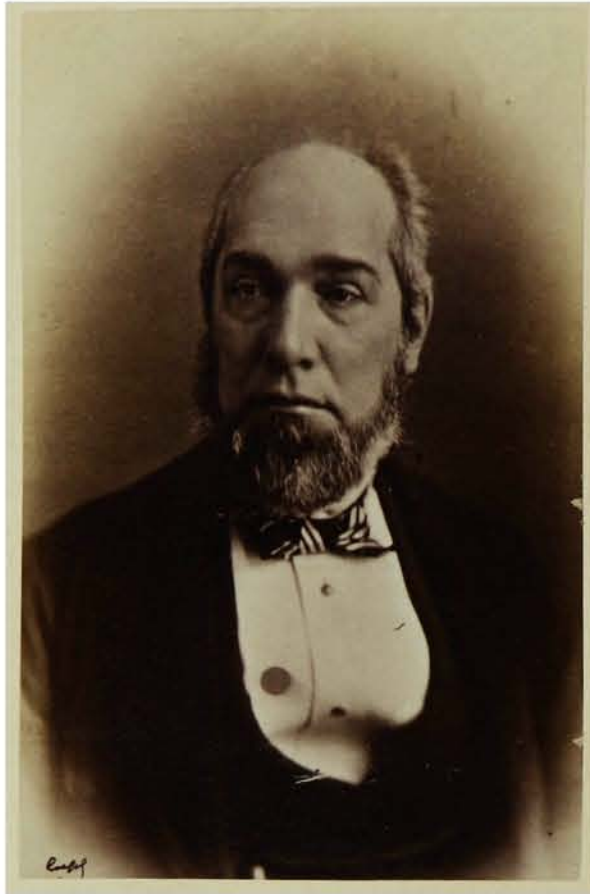
The proprietors of the above establishment, William and David K. McLaren, were born at Perth, Scotland. At an early age both were apprenticed to the boot and shoe business, which they learned in all its details; after serving the regular apprenticeship they determined upon making Canada their home and there make for themselves a position. They arrived in Montreal, the former in 1852 and the latter in 1854. On their arrival here the wholesale boot and shoe trade was but in its infancy, and the subjects of this sketch not meeting with sufficient encouragement removed to and settled in the Eastern States, the seat, at that time, of this business. They remained in business there, until the breaking out of the Rebellion in 1861, when they removed to Canada and began the manufacture of boots and shoes for the wholesale trade.

The manufacturing of ready-made boots and shoes in this city twenty years ago was quite limited, but has from year to year increased, and for the last few years has not been less than six millions annually. This enormous trade has been chiefly confined to the Dominion of Canada, a few

small shipments have been made to South America, and at no distant day a large export trade is confidently expected to be done in boots and shoes. The Canadian manufacturers are in a position to supply the South American trade to much better advantage than either the manufacturers of England or the United States when regular communication is established between the two countries.

There are in Montreal, according to the last census, no less than 134 factories employing 5,257 men, women and children, who receive in wages \$1,161,914. The value of raw material made use of was valued at \$2,774,207 and goods produced at \$5,713,215. The building in which Messrs. McLaren are now established was erected many years ago as the first Congregational church in Montreal. It has been considerably enlarged since then. They employ nearly 300 hands in the different departments, and fulfil orders from the Lower Provinces to Manitoba. Perhaps no firm in so short a time has made by strict commercial honesty and attention to business, such a large connection as the Messrs. McLaren.





M. C. E. PARISEAU.

Est né à Berthier (en haut) le 8 Décembre 1829.

Dernier enfant d'une nombreuse famille son père ne put lui procurer les avantages de l'éducation. Après quelques mois d'école élémentaire seulement, le jeune Pariseau arrivait à Montréal à l'âge de 13 ans plein de courage et d'énergie et convaincu que le travail et la bonne conduite peuvent toujours conduire au succès.

En arrivant à Montréal, il se plaça comme commis dans un magasin de nouveautés. Après avoir consacré toute sa journée au service de ses patrons il se hâtait de se rendre le soir à son modeste logis, et là pendant de longues heures, enlevées au sommeil, il étudiait afin de combler les lacunes que l'école élémentaire de son village avait laissées dans son éducation.

Bien que tout dévoué au succès de ses patrons, le jeune Pariseau observait et cherchait autour de lui avant d'adopter définitivement la carrière qui lui conviendrait.

Au bout de quelques années il abandonnait le commerce de nouveautés, avec l'intention de se mettre dans celui des meubles. Mais comprenant que là, comme ailleurs, les connaissances pratiques sont la base la plus solide de toute entreprise, il s'engagea comme apprenti chez un meublier qui jouissait alors d'une grande réputation à Montréal.

Le travail qu'il s'imposait était rude, mais il s'était habitué à ne pas reculer devant les difficultés.

En 1854, il ouvrait pour son propre compte un

modeste magasin de meubles dans une maison en bois sur la rue St. Laurent. Six ans après en 1860 il transportait son établissement sur la rue Notre Dame, en face de l'Eglise des Récollets. La grande maison à la tête de laquelle est encore aujourd'hui, M. Pariseau, était fondée, et son succès n'a fait depuis lors que s'affirmer d'avantage, chaque année.

Aujourd'hui M. Pariseau, possède l'établissement le plus considérable de Montréal. Sa réputation comme commerçant intègre, actif, intelligent, est solidement établie, son mérite personnel est incontesté et il compte au nombre de ces hommes de progrès qui ont tout fait chacun dans sa sphère pour le développement du commerce à Montréal.

M. Pariseau est dans toute la force du terme le fils de ses œuvres, un *self made man*. C'est à force d'énergie, de travail et de persévérance qu'il a réussi à conquérir la position qu'il occupe aujourd'hui, et la jolie fortune qu'il a acquise n'est que le fruit de son labeur et de son intelligence.

Lorsqu'un négociant sait ainsi conquérir sa position grâce à son seul mérite, c'est un devoir de le signaler comme exemple aux jeunes hommes de talent et d'avenir qui entrent à leur tour dans la carrière, afin de leur montrer le succès comme la récompense certaine du travail, de l'énergie et de la bonne conduite.

MICHAEL LEFEBVRE.

The subject of this sketch was born at La Rivière du Loup, en Haut, Maskinonge County, on the 28th June, 1837. His father of the same name was a farmer of that place. He received his education in the country. He left his native place in search of fortune in 1840, and in that year arrived in Montreal when only 13 years of age, and then like many men both in Montreal and other Canadian cities, he had no money at all. He was employed for the next 9 years in two situations only, and quite a young man, in 1849 commenced business on his own account, manufacturing extensively till 1867, syrups, beer, vermicelli, macaroni, &c., &c., receiving 1st class prizes for each of these articles at the Montreal Industrial

Exhibition, 1865. On account of bad health in 1867 he made a tour of Europe, and on his return gave up business, and bought the beautiful seigniory, known by the name of "de Lanandère" in St. Ursule, Maskinonge, where he quietly resided enjoying his well earned fortune. In 1873 he returned to Montreal. In 1874 he established the Montreal Vinegar Works, one of the largest manufactures of that commodity in the Dominion and capable of making 200,000 gallons per annum. Mr. Lefebvre is the present Mayor of Côté St. Louis Municipality, having been 3 times elected to that position, a Justice of the Peace, for the District of Montreal, and Director for Côté St. Louis of the Northern Colonization Railway.





ALERED JOYCE.

The proprietor of the store opposite, was born 1837, in England at Dunmow in Essex, a place famous in English History and remarkable for the old custom of "the Flich of Bacon." He was educated there, and came to Canada, Montreal, in 1857. He commenced business in Montreal in 1861, and is now perhaps the largest retail merchant in his line. He married in England, 1857, a Miss Mumford. He was the FIRST who commenced business in the upper part of the city beyond Beaver Hall, by building a store in St. Catherine street, and though small, was the commencement of all the stores which have since sprung up in that part of the city. From this small beginning may be attributed much of the

rise of property in that locality. Then, land might be purchased at a few cents per foot; now, from the circumstance of business having been brought to that section mainly through Mr. Joyce's commencement years ago of his store, the price has risen a hundred fold. So rapidly did he acquire a considerable competency that in a few years he became the proprietor of a large part of one side of Phillip's square and along St. Catherine street opposite the English Cathedral, besides acquiring considerable property on Dorocher street, &c. In a few years Mr. Joyce will become one of our richest citizens, having acquired his property through persevering industry and energy.

MR. A. A. MURPHY.

The eldest son of Mr. Alexander Murphy, was born in Montreal, A. D., 1832. He received a fair English-school education; and, at the age of fifteen entered into the establishment of Messrs. Bryson and Ferrier as a junior clerk under an engagement of five years. At the close of this engagement he accepted a situation in a western town as salesman; but owing to studious habits, strict religious discipline, and close application to business, his health became unsettled; and he found himself compelled to seek less monotonous employment. After filling the position of assistant paymaster on the St. L. & A. R. R. for two years, he returned to his legitimate business with renewed health, but shortly after his re-engagement with the firm of Messrs. Ferrier & Co., continued ill health rendered his prospects in connection with the pursuit of business very mythical. He reluctantly surrendered his position in this firm, which was then an exceptionally good one, and prepared for a trip to the Sandwich Islands. Mr. Murphy always expresses the highest esteem for the gentlemen of this firm, having received from them the most considerate treatment, accompanied by substantial marks of kindness.

Having broken up the business connections, which formed the cherished objects of his existence with no clearly defined course in view, Mr. Murphy left Montreal and assumed the character of an adventurer in pursuit of that which alone can add one ray of joy to life—health. He spent two years in California, having been dissuaded from going to the Sandwich Islands, and passed through many scenes of recklessness, exposure and danger. He became familiar with the low estimate in which human life was held, and witnessed scenes and incidents in gambling hells, fandangos and cock pits, of which the wildest fictions are but tame and lifeless pictures.

He managed to establish himself in California, and commanded a large salary, had just arranged

to take a responsible position in a large wholesale house, when he was summoned back to Canada.

He found little difficulty in arranging for his return, and soon arrived in the home of his boyhood, once more surrounded by old familiar faces and warm hearts. The season was a bad one, 1857, and will ever be memorable in the annals of Canadian commerce. The business arrangements which had been made in Mr. Murphy's interest, resolved themselves into thin air, during the troubles of the times, and Mr. Murphy found himself, after very little delay, in Chicago. During his stay there accident threw him into the company of a number of Canadians who were *en route* for Selkirk Settlement. He was easily persuaded to join the party, and from this date commences two years adventures on the prairies of Minnesota and Dakota, as a trapper and hunter, the wild life of a frontiersman with the scalping knife of the savage hanging over him, threatened by starvation, suffering for water, concealed from prowling enemies, blockaded in log huts, travelling immense distances without food or rest, and through all enjoying the warm sympathy of brave companions, whose bones now bleach on the prairies, victims to that fate from which Mr. Murphy alone of all his prairie companions has escaped. Two years of this life built up a constitution which has for fifteen years bid defiance to the excitements of city life, which has enabled its possessor to maintain bodily and mental activity from 15 to 18 hours per day, which has enabled him to withstand the keenest competition of his business and by dint of hard work to build up the well known establishment called "CHEAPSIDE."

Mr. Murphy has been highly favored in the reputation of his father, who commenced business in the year 1819, and to whom he has succeeded. Cheapside is a modern store possessing many attractions in style and architecture and always well filled with useful and fashionable dry goods. It is situated on Notre Dame street, opposite St. Helen St.





HENRY SHAW.

Shaw's store, Craig street near Victoria Square is now the largest and best supplied emporium for the sale and display of fine furniture in the Dominion. Since the re-erection of his building, after the disastrous fire in 1872, Mr. Shaw has devoted the four principal flats of his immense store to the display and sale of furniture of a superior class, and several of the principal private residences of Montreal have been furnished from this favorite establishment. Mr. Shaw's plan has been to import from the best makers in New York and Boston, specimens of the finest work in Bedroom Suites, Drawing-room Suites, Book-cases, Wardrobes, Desks, &c., and sending the samples thus imported to some of our large city manufactures, or to the large factory with which he is connected at Bowmanville, he gives out by contract the work to be made from these artists, stipulating that the material used must be perfectly sound and seasoned, and the workmanship as good as the sample. In this noble way of Mr. Shaw's, for encouraging home industry, which should commend itself to every right thinking citizen, one of our manufacturers employing 120 men, obtained last year a contract for three styles of bedroom suites, which amounted to over 18,000 dollars, and which were all satisfactorily made and sold in the establishment of Mr. Shaw. This manufacturer has worked a large order for the latest styles of etageres, sideboards, bookcases and office desks. In this way the best workmanship is secured for each article. Mr. Shaw has given the exclusive manufacture of chairs and sofas to a second firm; fancy articles, such as library and reclining chairs, to another; wardrobes and bookcases to another: and dining-room furni-

ture, &c., to another. While the whole of the polishing and upholstering is done in the top flat of his own building, under the most careful supervision. In this way the most elegant and fashionable furniture is produced in a very excellent and superior manner, no way inferior to the imported articles, but at a great saving in cost; besides this plan which Mr. Shaw has adopted, gives constant employment to between one hundred and two hundred skilful mechanics, most of whom are French Canadians returned from the United States, who brought their families back to swell the manufacturing population of our city. Long may he be employed and spared in this patriotic work. This is the most effective plan of emigrant agency, standing in strong contrast with the action of some of our legislators, who vote the public money to send agents for the purpose of inducing our fellow-countrymen to return from the States, where many of them are in destitution, but who, when they require their new mansions furnished, procure the whole of it from some New York or Boston establishment. Mr. Shaw's plan of reproducing the best New York or Boston styles, as well finished, at about half the cost, will have a tendency to check this habit of transferring our money and labour to increase the wealth and prosperity of foreign cities. The furniture establishment of Mr. Thompson for instance is second to none on this continent for elegance of design and general excellence; but the prices at which it must necessarily be sold prevents many from purchasing it; while the furniture sold at Mr. Shaw's stores, though elegant in style and of the latest designs, is not so elaborately finished, and, consequently, much less expensive.

