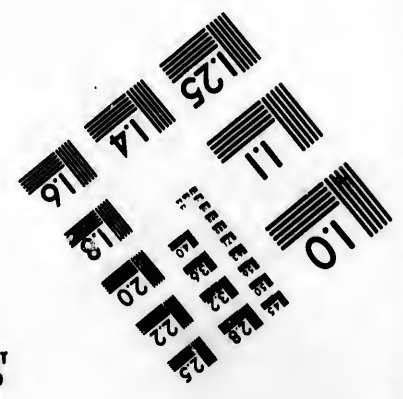
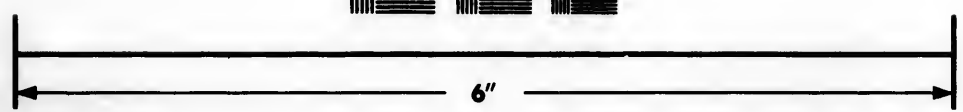
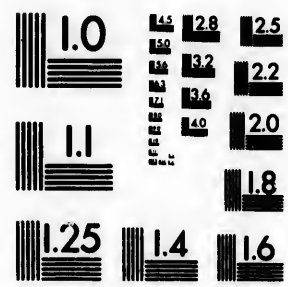


**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

0  
16  
18  
20  
22  
25  
28  
32  
36

**CIHM/ICMH  
Microfiche  
Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH  
Collection de  
microfiches.**



**Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques**

10  
11  
12  
13  
14  
15

**© 1984**

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

L'Institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- |  |  |
|--|--|
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured covers/<br>Couverture de couleur   | <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured pages/<br>Pages de couleur   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers damaged/<br>Couverture endommagée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages damaged/<br>Pages endommagées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Covers restored and/or laminated/<br>Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée  | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages restored and/or laminated/<br>Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Cover title missing/<br>Le titre de couverture manque   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/<br>Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured maps/<br>Cartes géographiques en couleur   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Pages detached/<br>Pages détachées   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/<br>Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)   | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Showthrough/<br>Transparence   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Coloured plates and/or illustrations/<br>Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur  | <input type="checkbox"/> Quality of print varies/<br>Qualité inégale de l'impression   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Bound with other material/<br>Relié avec d'autres documents   | <input type="checkbox"/> Includes supplementary material/<br>Comprend du matériel supplémentaire   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion<br>along interior margin/<br>La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la<br>distortion le long de la marge intérieure   | <input type="checkbox"/> Only edition available/<br>Seule édition disponible   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Blank leaves added during restoration may<br>appear within the text. Whenever possible, these<br>have been omitted from filming/<br>Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées<br>lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,<br>mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont<br>pas été filmées. | <input type="checkbox"/> Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata<br>slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to<br>ensure the best possible image/<br>Les pages totalement ou partiellement<br>obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,<br>etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à<br>obtenir la meilleure image possible. |
| <input type="checkbox"/> Additional comments:/<br>Commentaires supplémentaires:  |  |

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/>	<input type="checkbox"/>
12X	16X	20X	24X	28X	32X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

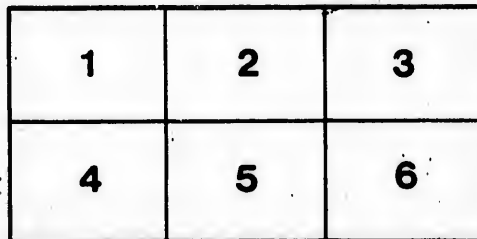
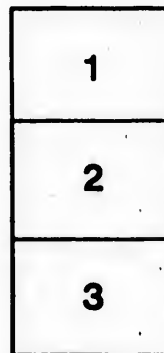
Seminary of Quebec  
Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol  $\rightarrow$  (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol  $\nabla$  (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Séminaire de Québec  
Bibliothèque

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole  $\rightarrow$  signifie "A SUIVRE", le symbole  $\nabla$  signifie "FIN".

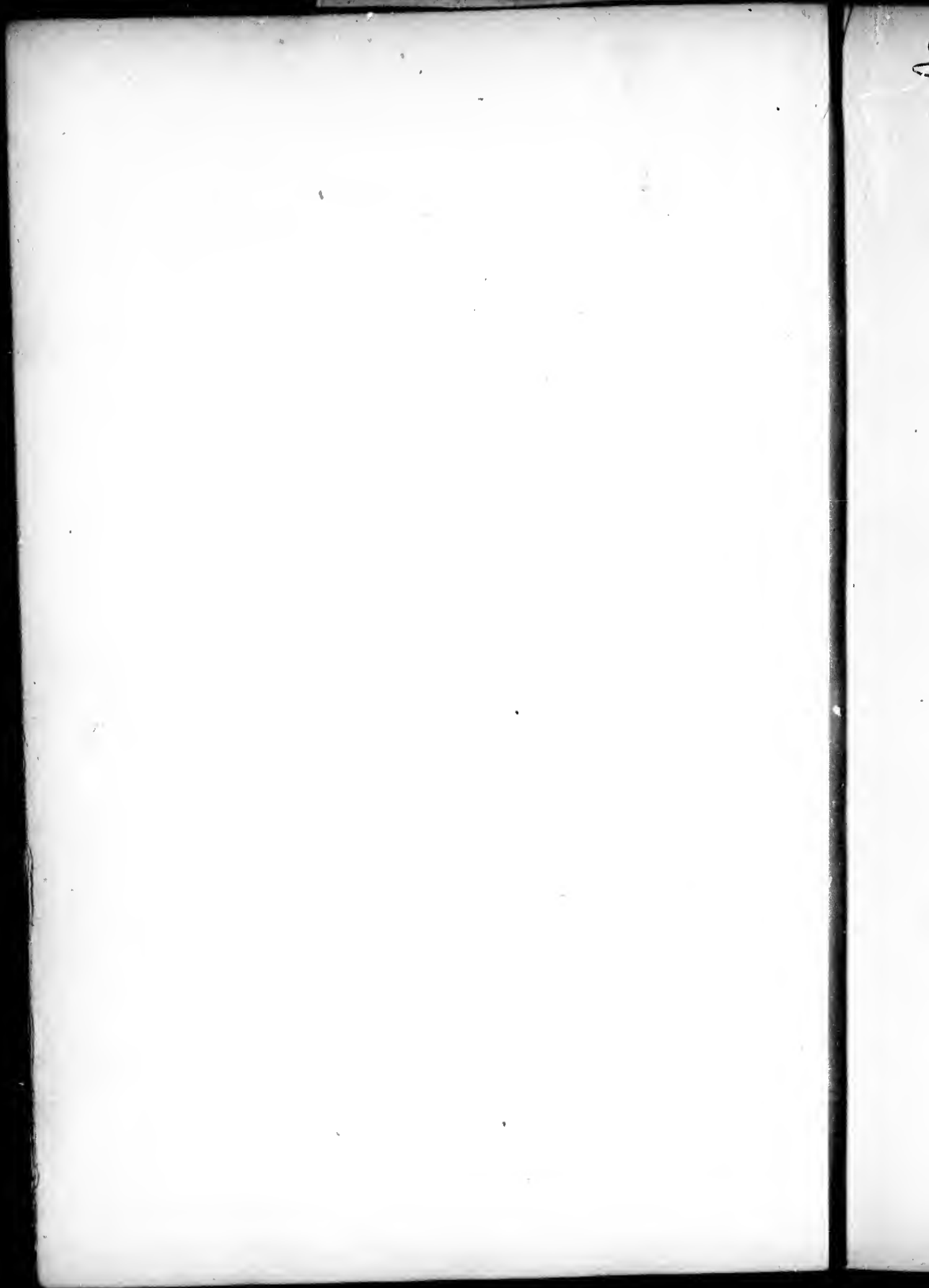
Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

errata  
to

pelure,  
n à

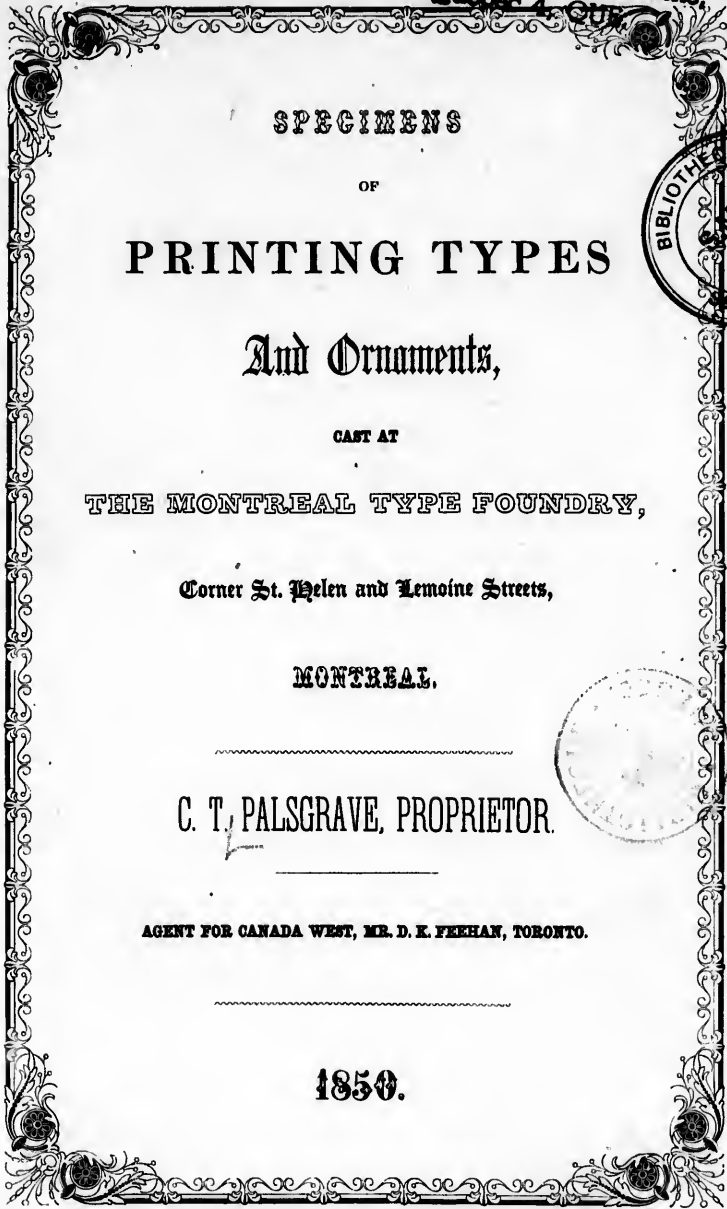
32X





JH

Bibliothèque,  
Le Séminaire de Québec  
3, rue de l'Université,  
Québec 4, Q.U.



SPECIMENS  
OF  
PRINTING TYPES

And Ornaments,

CAST AT

THE MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,

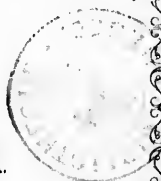
Corner St. Helen and Lemoine Streets,

MONTREAL.

C. T. PALSGRAVE, PROPRIETOR.

AGENT FOR CANADA WEST, MR. D. K. FREEHAN, TORONTO.

1850.





TO THE PRINTERS OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.

---

IN presenting to the Printers of British North America, a Specimen of the Printing Types, cast at the Montreal Type Foundry, the first since I became proprietor of the establishment in 1843, it may be expected that I might refer to the former and present state of the Foundry, in its several departments, and contrast the difference. I have, however, decided to leave this in the hands of my Patrons. To those who have given me their support, under the difficulties I have had to contend with, I tender my most grateful acknowledgments; to those who have not yet entrusted their business to me, I can say, that, I flatter myself, the time has now arrived, when they may do so with perfect confidence. In consequence of the person, who acted as Superintendent, since I purchased the business, having broken his engagement, I have been much inconvenienced during the last six months. Imperfections have consequently crept in, and the issue of the Specimen has been retarded. I have, however, been actively employed seeking another to take charge of the establishment; and have now the pleasure to announce, that I have engaged a gentleman of great experience to attend to the mechanical department, who, I feel certain, will give perfect satisfaction.

I continue to receive from the United States, as Agent to Messrs. Hoe and Co., Messrs. L. Johnson and Co., and Messrs. Wells and Webb, a regular supply of the latest and most fashionable articles of their manufacture; while the Specimens of Messrs. Bruce, Hagar, and White, of New York, are also open for Printers to select from.

I have constantly on hand, English and American Printing Ink, at prices below those of any House in this country.

During the last year, I established, under the management of Mr. Feehan, an Agency in Toronto, where Printers in Canada West can obtain all they require to furnish an Office. I cannot allow the present opportunity to escape me, without acknowledging the liberal patronage that has been afforded to that Agency.

I am fully aware that the exertions of a Type-Founder can never end, and that there is still much to be done. I can promise the Trade that I shall continue to introduce every new improvement as it appears. I have ordered, from Scotland, additional faces to my book letter, and shall continue to use my best endeavours to merit a continuance of that support, which of late has been so liberally extended towards me.

CHAS. T. PALSGRAVE.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY,  
August, 1850.

N  
M  
E  
L  
S  
P  
E  
L  
I  
C  
F

F  
E  
T

T

C  
F  
S  
T

T

T

N  
1  
2  
3  
4  
5  
6  
7  
8  
9  
10  
11  
12

I

SI  
I  
I  
I

D  
S  
C

Ty  
Jo  
Tr

Ch  
Si  
Fu

## REDUCED PRICES OF PRINTING TYPES.

AT SIX MONTHS CREDIT, FOR APPROVED PAPER, OR ON CASH PURCHASES OVER TWO POUNDS  
TEN SHILLINGS, A DISCOUNT OF TEN PER CENT.

ON AMERICAN IMPORTS, A DISCOUNT OF FIVE PER CENT. ONLY IS ALLOWED.

<p><b>ROMAN AND ITALIC.</b></p> <p>Nonpareil ..... 3 0 Minion ..... 3 6 Brevier ..... 2 3 Bourgeois ..... 2 0 Long Primer ..... 1 8 Small Pica ..... 1 8 Pica ..... 1 7 English ..... 1 6 Great Primer ..... 1 6 Double English ..... 1 6 Double Great Primer ..... 1 6 Canon ..... 1 6 Four line Pica ..... 1 6</p> <p><b>EXTRA CONDENSED.</b></p> <p>Four line Pica ..... 2 0 Eight line " ..... 2 0 Twelve line Pica ..... 2 0</p> <p><b>GRECIAN.</b></p> <p>Two line Pearl ..... 3 8 Do. Nonpareil ..... 2 8 Do. Pica ..... 2 7 Do. Great Primer ..... 2 6 Canon ..... 2 3 Five line Pica ..... 2 3 Seven line " ..... 2 3 Ten line " ..... 2 3</p> <p><b>BLACK GROUND.</b></p> <p>Two line Great Primer ..... 4 0</p>	<p><b>GOTHIC CONDENSED, ANTIQUE, TITLE, CONDENSED, AND CONDENSED LIGHT FACE.</b></p> <p>Nonpareil ..... 6 6 Brevier ..... 4 0 Long Primer ..... 3 8 Pica ..... 2 8 English ..... 2 8 Great Primer ..... 2 6 Two line Small Pica ..... 2 6 Do. Long Primer ..... 2 6 Do. Brevier ..... 2 6 Do. Pica ..... 2 3 Canon ..... 2 0 Double Paragon ..... 2 0 Two line Great Primer ..... 2 0 Four line Pica ..... 2 0 Six line Pica ..... 2 0 Two line Diamond ..... 2 6</p> <p><b>SCRIPT AND SECRETARY.</b></p> <p>Double Pica Court Hand ..... 6 0 Double English " ..... 6 0 Great Primer " ..... 4 0</p> <p><b>CLARENDON.</b></p> <p>Minion ..... 4 6 Bourgeois ..... 3 0 Small Pica ..... 3 0 English ..... 2 6</p> <p><b>BACK SLOPE.</b></p> <p>English ..... 2 6</p>	<p><b>SHADED, ORNAMENTED, AND OUTLINE.</b></p> <p>Minion ..... 7 6 Bourgeois ..... 6 0 Long Primer ..... 6 8 Small Pica ..... 6 6 Two line Nonpareil ..... 6 0 Do. Minion ..... 6 0 Do. Brevier ..... 6 0 Do. Pica con. Tuscan ..... 4 0 Do. Long Primer ..... 4 0 Do. Small Pica ..... 4 0 Do. Pica ..... 3 9 Great Primer ..... 3 9 Two line Great Primer ..... 3 8 Four line Small Pica ..... 3 8 Do. Pica ..... 2 6 Five line " ..... 2 6 Seven line " ..... 2 6 Ten line " ..... 2 6</p> <p><b>BLACK.</b></p> <p>Long Primer ..... 3 3 Pica ..... 2 6 Great Primer ..... 2 6 Double Small Pica ..... 2 3</p> <p><b>TWO LINE.</b></p> <p>Pearl ..... 3 3 Nonpareil ..... 2 9 Brevier ..... 2 6 Bourgeois ..... 2 6 Small Pica ..... 2 6 English ..... 2 6</p>	<p><b>TEXT.</b></p> <p>3 line Pica Ornamented ..... 6 0 4 line " " ..... 4 3 8 line " " ..... 3 9 Double Pica Church ..... 3 9</p> <p><b>GREEK</b></p> <p>Pica ..... 3 0</p> <p><b>FLOWERS.</b></p> <p>Brevier ..... 4 0 Do. Long Primer ..... 3 2 Do. Pica ..... 2 9 English ..... 2 6 Great Primer ..... 2 3 Double Small Pica ..... 2 3 Double English ..... 2 0 Double Great Primer ..... 2 0</p> <p><b>MISCELLANEOUS.</b></p> <p>Space Rule ..... 7 0 Quotations ..... 1 3</p> <p><b>LEADS.</b></p> <p>Six to Pica and thicker ..... 1 3 Seven to Pica ..... 1 6 Eight to Pica ..... 2 0 Nine to Pica ..... 3 0</p> <p><b>ORNAMENTS.</b></p> <p>The price of each ornament is printed over it.</p> <p><b>AGENTS FOR FRANCE, AND OTHER LANGUAGES CAST TO ORDER.</b></p>
--	--	---	---

Old Type taken in Exchange for New at the rate per lb. without deduction for brass.

To facilitate the Printer in the selection of Fancy Founts, the following are about the prices of ordinary founts shown in Specimen, according to number, when imported, including duties and charges.

No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.	No.	s. d.						
1	22	6	13	30	0	25	22	6	37	11	3	49	8	61	6	73	11	9	85	10	16	6	
2	19	6	14	28	6	26	22	0	38	10	8	50	8	62	8	74	22	0	86	10	16	0	
3	15	0	15	22	6	27	19	6	39	9	51	30	0	63	24	0	75	16	6	87	20	9	
4	13	3	16	30	0	28	18	0	40	12	0	52	24	0	64	45	0	76	20	0	88	20	0
5	12	3	17	45	0	29	19	0	41	7	6	53	17	3	65	49	0	77	20	0	89	13	6
6	19	9	18	31	6	30	28	6	42	12	6	54	12	0	66	35	6	78	28	6	90	20	8
7	19	9	19	45	0	31	17	3	43	11	8	55	22	6	67	37	6	79	42	0	91	15	0
8	17	0	20	19	6	32	27	3	44	7	6	56	22	6	68	37	3	80	27	0	92	17	3
9	13	9	21	35	0	33	17	8	45	7	0	57	60	0	69	31	0	81	31	9	93	16	0
10	8	0	22	23	0	34	17	3	46	7	6	58	35	0	70	12	9	82	24	0	94	16	3
11	35	0	23	24	6	35	19	6	47	16	0	59	36	6	71	13	6	83	145	0	95	12	6
12	33	6	24	25	9	36	14	6	48	12	0	60	30	0	72	10	9	84	18	0			

### PRINTERS' FURNITURE.

<b>SLICE GALLEYS—</b>	s. d.
Republican, 25 x 18	18 0
Imperial	13 0
Sup. Royal, 21 x 14	11 0
Royal	10 0
"um	8 0
"ario	8 0
"ctavo	8 0
Double Brass Galley	15 0
Do. Wood	7 6
Single Brass	12 6
Do. Wood	6 3
Common Galley	3s. 6d. 4 0
Type Cases, per pair	10 0
Job " each	7 6
Triple " "	7 6
Cherry Galleys, per yard	0 3
Side Sticks	0 3
Furniture	0 3



**C. T. PALSGRAVE.**

Mammoth	43s	x	34	Platen	£105	0	0
Imperial No. 6-41	x	26			78	0	0
	6-39	x	25		76	0	0
	4-37	x	24		72	0	0
	3-35	x	23		69	0	0
	2-32	x	22		66	0	0
	1-30	x	21		63	0	0
Super Royal	23s	x	22		60	0	0
Medium	25s	x	19		57	0	0
Footscap	19s	x	14		46	0	0
Card	9s	x	7		12	0	0

As well as every article manufactured at the Hoe works.

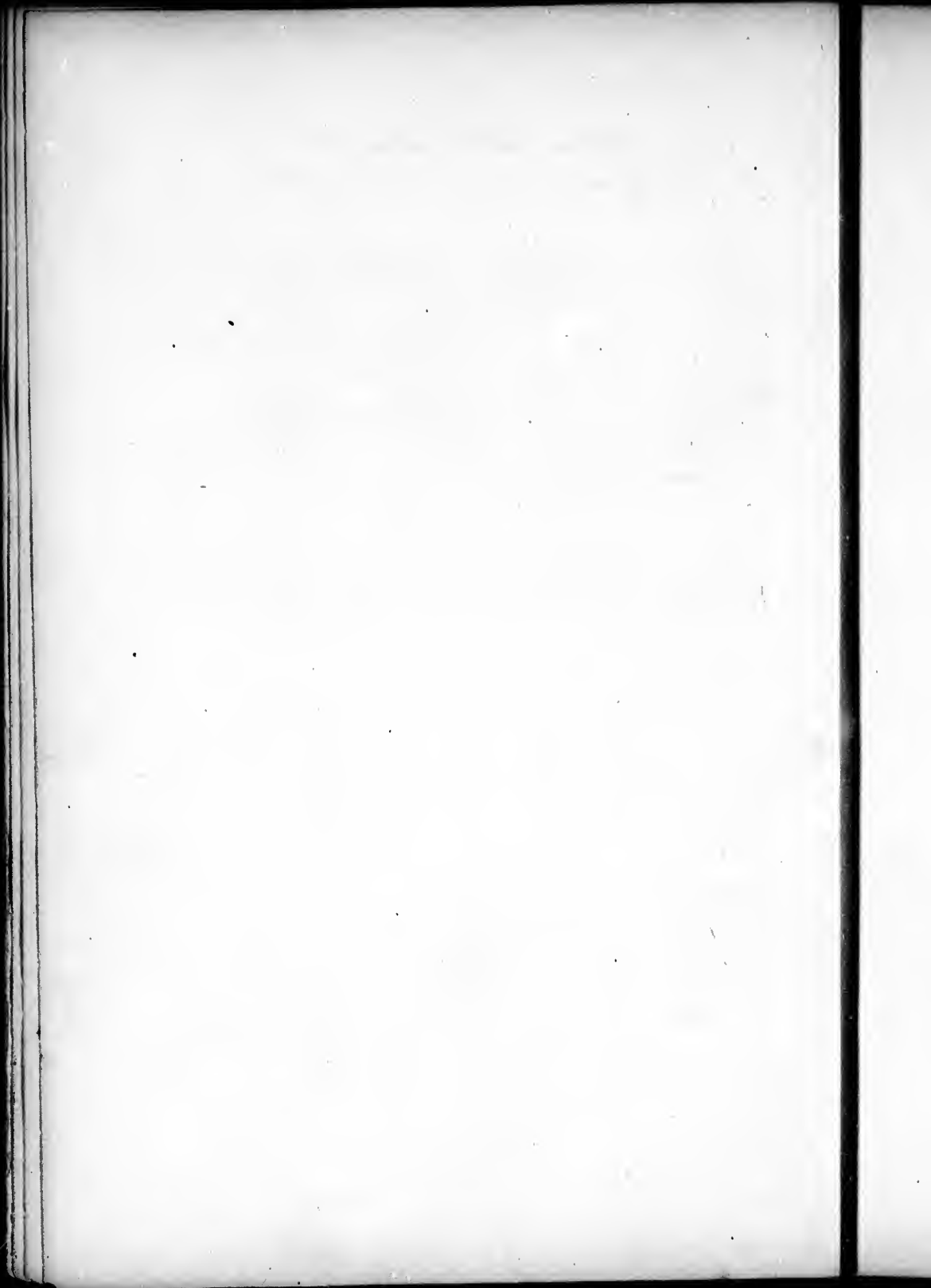
Duties included in above prices.

### PRINTERS' MATERIALS.







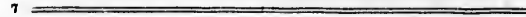


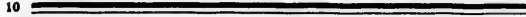


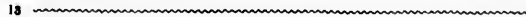


Composing Sticks, 6 & 8 in.	s. d.
10 inches	9 0
12 " "	10 6
12 " "	12 0
Mahogany Job, 25 " "	10 0
3d. for every additional inch.	
Hickory Quoins, per 100	2 6
Do. Shooting Sticks, each	0 4
Platens	1 3
Mallets	2 0
Steel Points, without springs	2 3
Do. with springs	3 6
Proof Brushes	6 0
Ley Brushes	6 0
Pick Brushes	1 3
Hodkins	1 3
Shears, per pair	4 0

### PRINTERS' INK.

English and American, from 1s. 3d. to 6s. per lb.





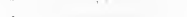





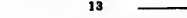









**BRASS RULE.**

	Per Foot
1 	0 6
2 	0 8
3 	0 10
4 	1 0
5 	1 3
6 	2 0
7 	1 0
8 	1 3
9 	1 3
10 	1 6
11 	2 0
12 	2 0
13 	0 9
14 	1 0
15 	1 3

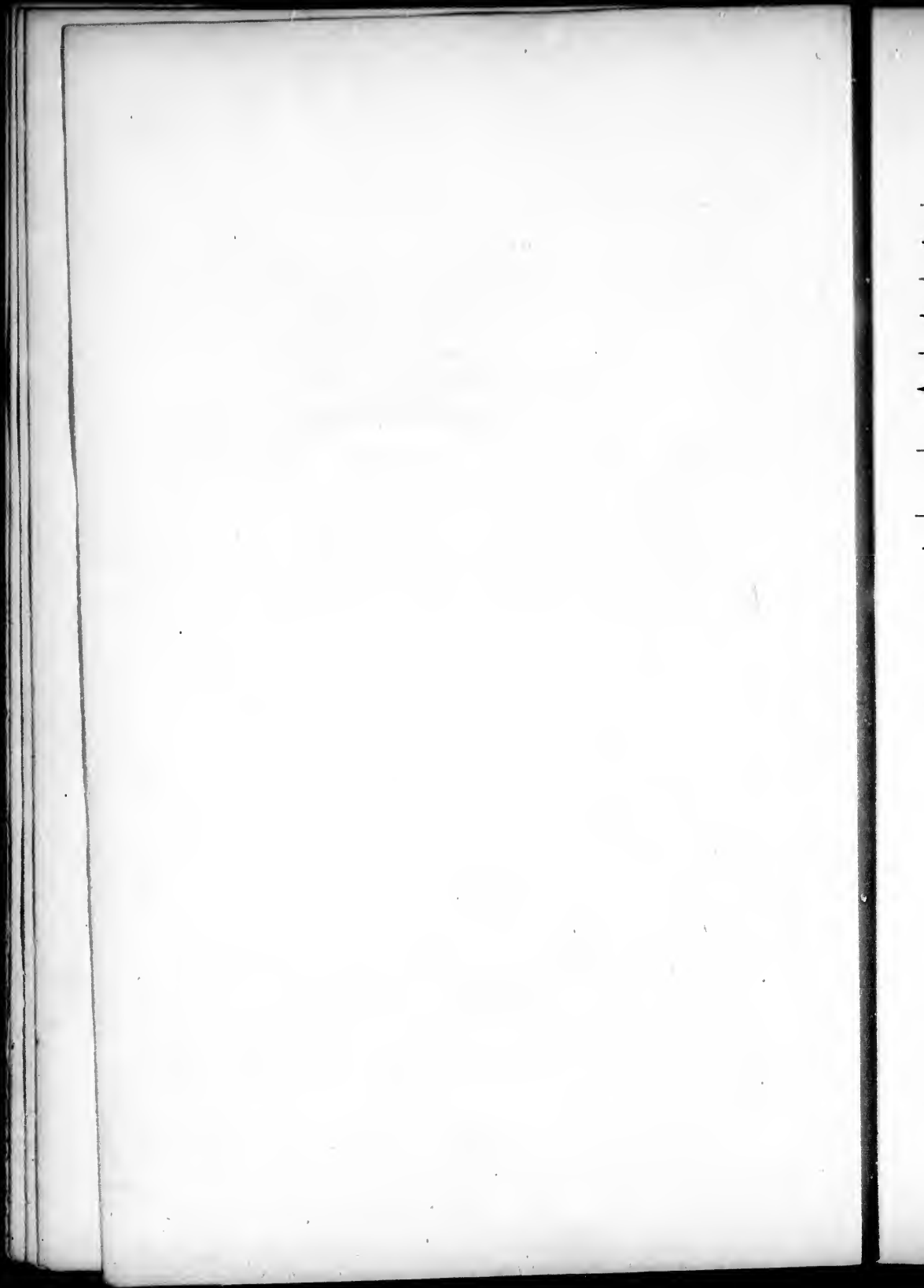
**BRASS DASHES**

OF ANY PATTERN CUT TO SUIT THE COLUMN, AT 6d. EACH.

1 	7 
2 	8 
3 	9 
4 	10 
5 	11 
6 	12 
13 	
14 	
15 	
16 	
17 	
18 	

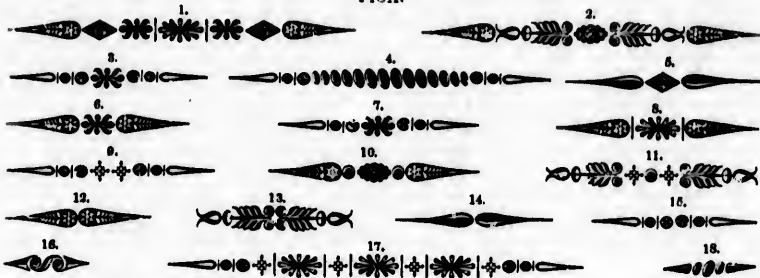
MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



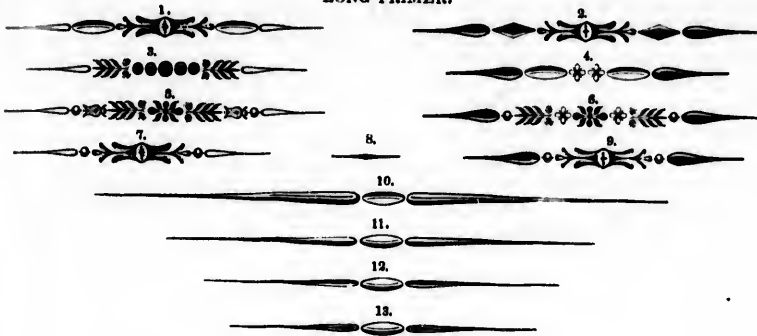


# ORNAMENTAL DASHES.

## PICA.

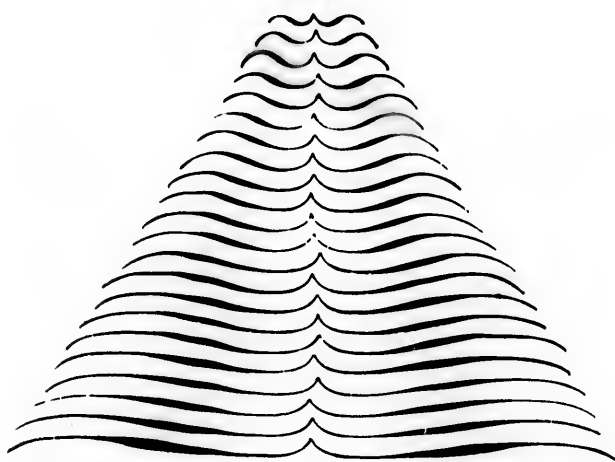


## LONG PRIMER.



## BRACES.

10s. the Set.



MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



NONPAREIL, No. 1.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic nuntiosissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit; hic publici consilii particeps; notat et designat oculis ad eandem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere republicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussa consulis jampridem oportebat; in te conferri postem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Graecum mediocriter labefactantem statum republicae privatus interfecit? Catilinam vero orbem terrarum caesa atque incendit vastare cupientem, nos consules perferemus? Num illa nimis antiqua praeterea, quod Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum, quam acerbissimum hostem corecrent. Habemus enim senatus consultum, in te

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZE

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZE

1234567890

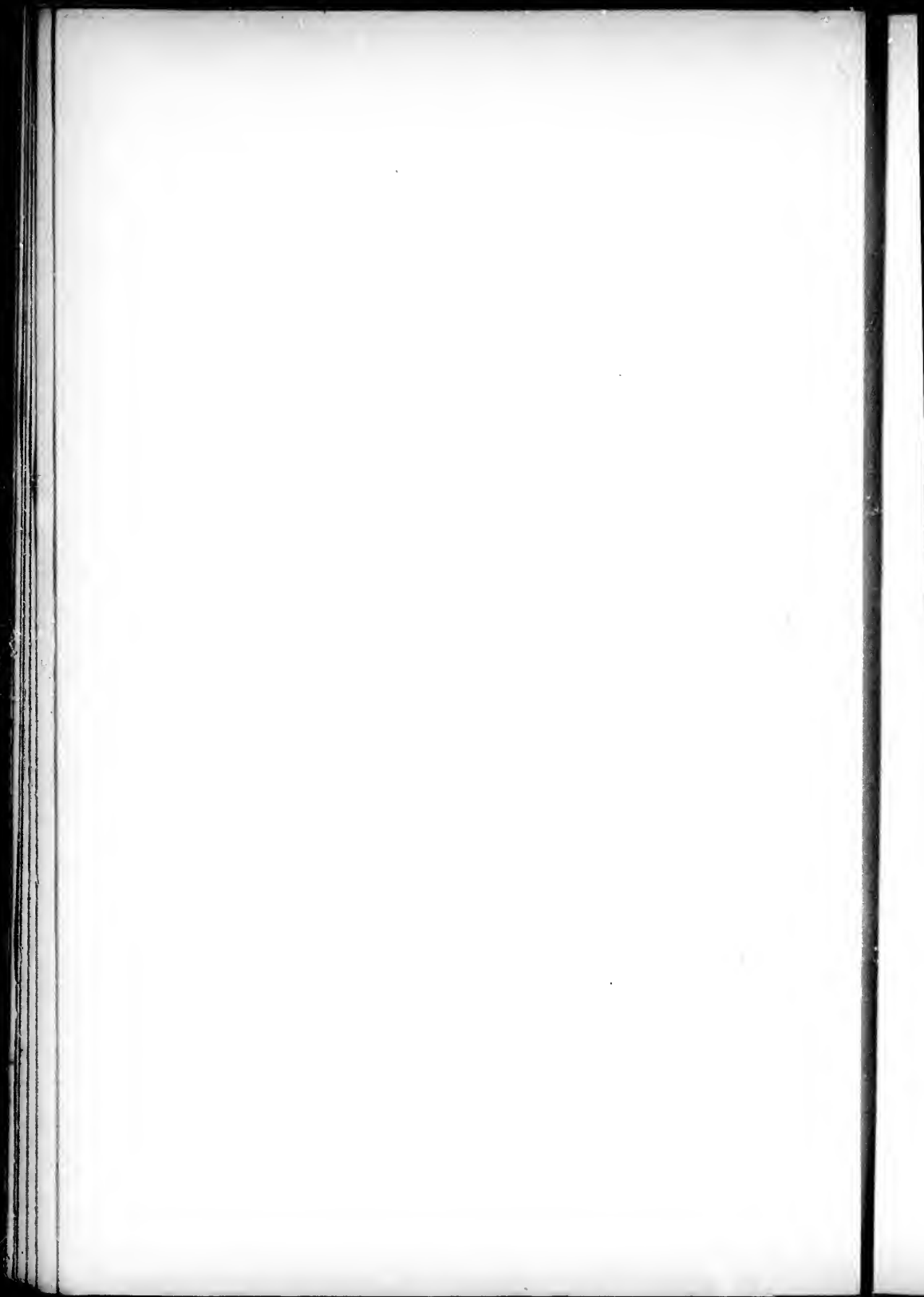
Oh God!

Who made us, and who breathed the breath of life  
Within our nostrils, who hath blessed us,  
And spared, despite our father's sin, to make  
His children all lost, as they might have been,  
Had not thy justice been so temper'd with  
The mercy which is thy delight, as to  
Accord a pardon like a Paradise,  
Compared with our great crimes:—Sole Lord of light!  
Of good, and glory, and eternity;  
Without whom all were evil, and with whom  
Nothing can err, except to some good end  
Of thine omnipotent benevolence—  
Inscrutable, but still to be fulfill'd—  
Accept from out thy humble first of shepherd's  
First of the first-born flocks—an offering.  
In itself nothing—as what offering can be  
Aught unto thee?—but yet accept it for  
The thanksgiving of him who spends it in  
The face of thy high heaven, bowing his own  
Even to the dust, of which he is, in honour  
Of thee, and of thy name, for evermore!

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic nuntiosissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit; hic publici consilii particeps; notat et designat oculis ad eandem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere republicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussa consulis jampridem oportebat; in te conferri postem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Graecum mediocriter labefactantem statum republicae privatus interfecit? Catilinam vero orbem terrarum caesa atque incendit vastare cupientem, nos consules perferemus. Nam illa nimis antiqua praeterea, quod Q. Servilius Ahala Sp. Melium, novis rebus studentem, manu sua occidit. Fuit, fuit ista quondam in hac republica virtus, ut viri fortes acrioribus suppliciis civem perniciosum, quam acerbissimum hostem corecrent. Habemus enim senatus consultum in te, Catilina, vehementer et grave; non deest rei-

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZE

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



CORPORATION BY-LAW

To regulate the duties of Masters and Apprentices and Hired and Indented Servants.

Sec. 1.—Repeals all former Regulations of Police respecting Apprentices and hired Servants.

II.—That any and all Apprentices or Servants, of either sex, or Journeyman, bound by act of indenture or written contract or agreement, and all Servants of either sex, or Journeyman, verbally engaged before one or more witnesses for one month, or for any longer or shorter period, who shall be guilty of ill behaviour, refractory conduct, idleness, or of deserting from their service or duties, or of absenting themselves, by day or night, without leave, from their said services; or who shall neglect residence of their employers; or who shall refuse to obey the lawful commands which shall be given them by their Masters or Mistresses, or who shall be guilty of any fault or misdemeanour in the service of their said Masters or Mistresses, or of any unlawful act that may affect the interest or disturb the domestic arrangements of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of dissipating their Masters' or Mistresses' property or effects—shall be liable, upon conviction before the Mayor's Court of the said City of Montreal, or before any two Justices of the Peace for the said City of Montreal, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds currency, and to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every

BY-LAW RESPECTING MASTERS, ETC.

CORPORATION BY-LAW

To regulate the duties of Masters and Apprentices and Hired and Indented Servants.

Sec. 1.—Repeals all former Regulations of Police respecting Apprentices and hired Servants.

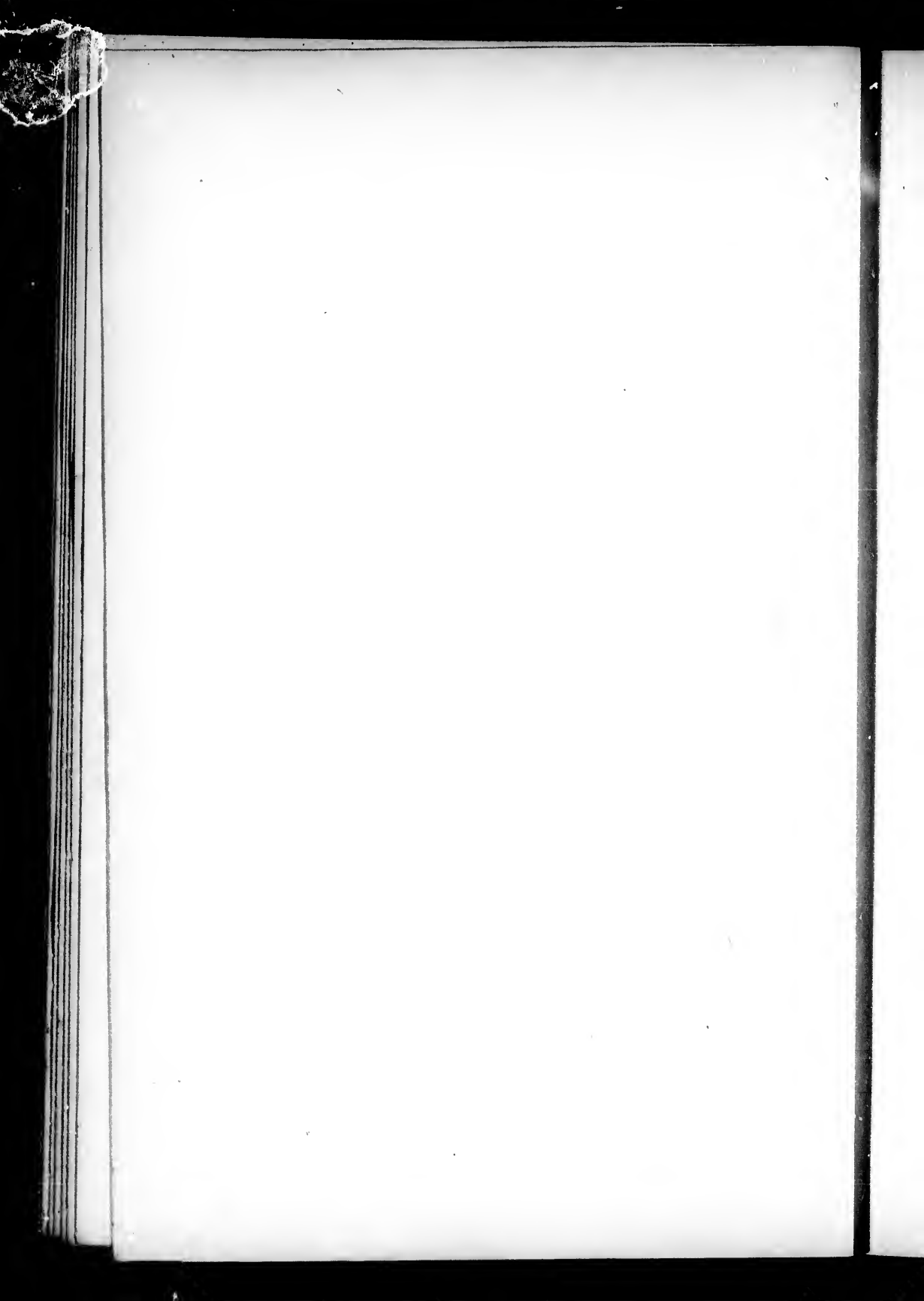
II.—That any and all Apprentices or Servants, of either sex, or Journeyman, bound by act of indenture or written contract or agreement, and all Servants of either sex, or Journeyman, verbally engaged before one or more witnesses for one month, or for any longer or shorter period, who shall be guilty of ill behaviour, refractory conduct, idleness, or of deserting from their service or duties, or of absenting themselves, by day or night, without leave, from their said services; or who shall neglect residence of their employers; or who shall refuse to obey the lawful commands which shall be given them by their Masters or Mistresses, or who shall be guilty of any fault or misdemeanour in the service of their said Masters or Mistresses, or of any unlawful act that may affect the interest or disturb the domestic arrangements of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of dissipating their Masters' or Mistresses' property or effects—

CORPORATION BY-LAW

To regulate the duties of Masters and Apprentices and Hired and Indented Servants.

Sec. 1.—Repeals all former Regulations of Police respecting Apprentices and hired Servants.

II.—That any and all Apprentices or Servants, of either sex, or Journeyman, bound by act of indenture or written contract or agreement, and all Servants of either sex, or Journeyman, verbally engaged before one or more witnesses for one month, or for any longer or shorter period, who shall be guilty of ill behaviour, refractory conduct, idleness, or of deserting from their service or duties, or of absenting themselves, by day or night, without leave, from their said services; or who shall neglect residence of their employers; or who shall refuse to obey the lawful commands which shall be given them by their Masters or Mistresses, or who shall be guilty of any fault or misdemeanour in the service of their said Masters or Mistresses, or of any unlawful act that may affect the interest or disturb the domestic arrangements of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of dissipating their Masters' or Mistresses' property or effects—shall be liable, upon conviction before the Mayor's Court of the said City of Montreal, or before any two Justices of the Peace for the said City of Montreal, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds currency, and to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every



CORPORATION BY-LAW

To regulate the duties of Masters and Apprentices and Hired and Indented Servants.

Sec. 1.—Repeals former Regulations of Police respecting Apprentices and Hired Servants.

II.—That any or all Apprentices or Servants, of either sex, or Journeymen, bound by act of indenture or written contract or agreement, and all Servants of either sex, or Journeymen, verbally engaged before one or more witnesses for one month, or for any longer or shorter period, who shall be guilty of ill behaviour, refractory conduct, idleness, or of absconding themselves, by day or night, without leave, from their said employers; or who shall neglect or refuse to perform their just duties, or who shall be guilty of any fault or misdemeanour in the service of their said Masters or Mistresses, or of any unlawful act that may affect the interest or disturb the domestic arrangements of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of performing their just duties, or of obeying the lawful commands of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of dissipating their Masters or Mistresses property or effects—shall be liable, upon conviction before the Mayor's Court of the said City of Montreal, or before any two Justices of the Peace for the said City of Montreal, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds currency, and to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every offence.

By-law No. 2.

CORPORATION BY-LAW

To regulate the duties of Masters and Apprentices and Hired and Indented Servants.

Sec. 1.—Repeals all former Regulations of Police respecting Apprentices and Hired Servants.

II.—That any and all Apprentices or Servants, of either sex, or Journeymen, bound by act of indenture or written contract or agreement, and all Servants of either sex, or Journeymen, verbally engaged before one or more witnesses for one month, or for any longer or shorter period, who shall be guilty of ill behaviour, refractory conduct, idleness, or of absconding themselves, by day or night, without leave, from their said employers; or who shall neglect or refuse to perform their just duties, or who shall be guilty of any fault or misdemeanour in the service of their said Masters or Mistresses, or of any unlawful act that may affect the interest or disturb the domestic arrangements of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of dissipating their Masters or Mistresses property or effects—shall be liable, upon conviction before the Mayor's Court of the said City of Montreal, or before any two Justices of the Peace for the said City of Montreal, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds currency, and to an imprisonment not ex-

Montreal Type Foundry.

BY-LAW RESPECTING MASTERS, ETC.

CORPORATION BY-LAW

To regulate the duties of Masters and Apprentices and Hired and Indented Servants.

Sec. 1.—Repeals all former Regulations of Police respecting Apprentices and Hired Servants.

II.—That any and all Apprentices or Servants, of either sex, or Journeymen, bound by act of indenture or written contract or agreement, and all Servants of either sex, or Journeymen, verbally engaged before one or more witnesses for one month, or for any longer or shorter period, who shall be guilty of ill behaviour, refractory conduct, idleness, or of absconding themselves, by day or night, without leave, from their said employers; or who shall neglect or refuse to perform their just duties, or who shall be guilty of any fault or misdemeanour in the service of their said Masters or Mistresses, or of any unlawful act that may affect the interest or disturb the domestic arrangements of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of performing their just duties, or of obeying the lawful commands of their said Masters or Mistresses; or who shall be guilty of dissipating their Masters or Mistresses property or effects—shall be liable, upon conviction before the Mayor's Court of the said City of Montreal, or before any two Justices of the Peace for the said City of Montreal, to a penalty not exceeding Five Pounds currency, and to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days, for each and every offence.



6  
8  
9



MINION, No. 2.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum presidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore, nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit; hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: sit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad eundem munusquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes, satisfacere, republice videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consilii jampridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum medioeriter labefactantem statum reipublice privatus interfecit: Catilinam vero borem terre cedo atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ

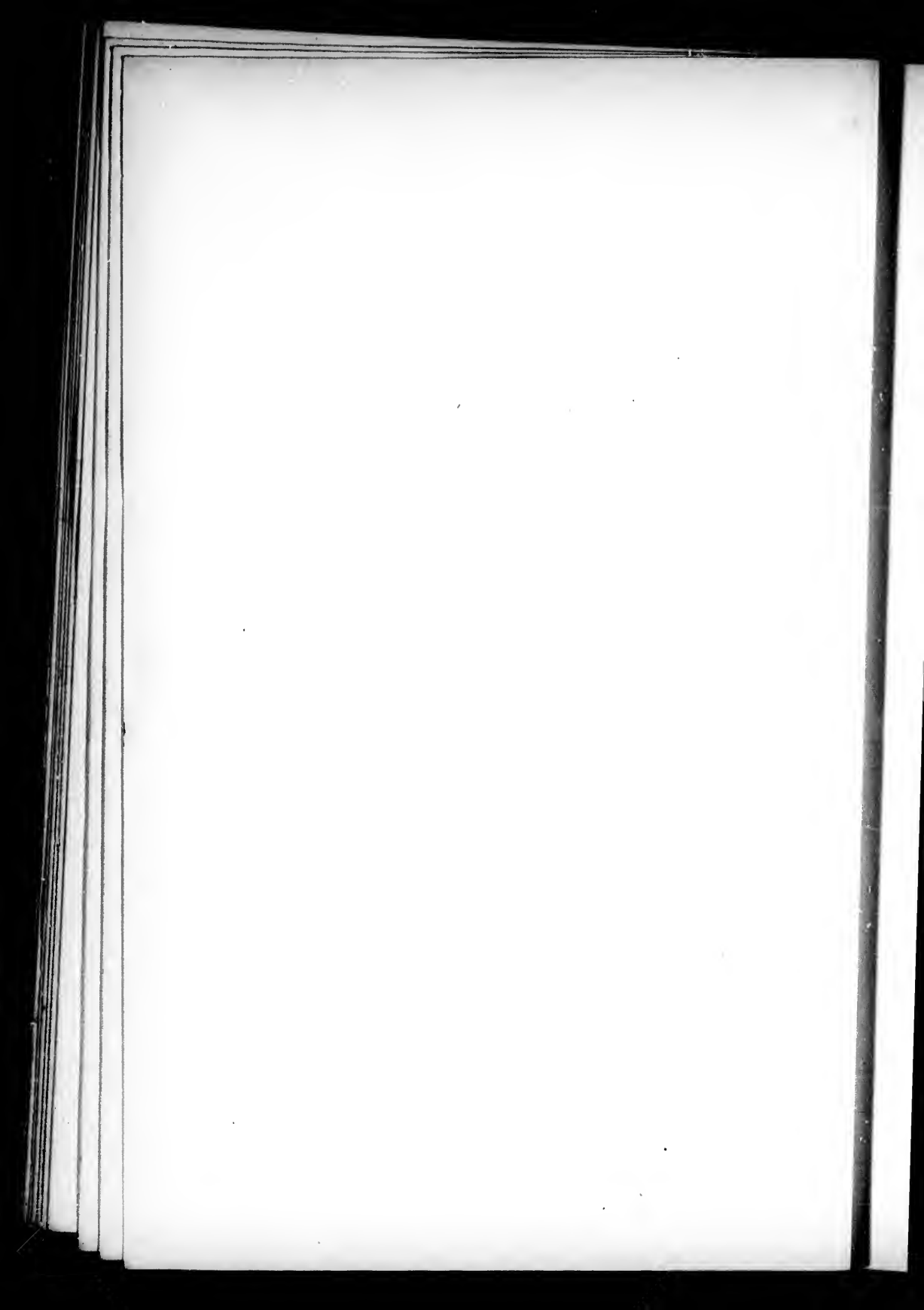
A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ

£ 1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0 8

Did sweeter sounds adorn my flowing tongue,  
Than ever man pronounce'd or angel sung;  
Had I all knowledge, human and divine,  
That thought can reach, or science can define;  
And had I pow'r to give 't'at knowledge birth,  
In all the speeches of the babbling earth;  
Did Shadrach's zeal my glowing breast inspire,  
To weary tortures, and rejoice in fire;  
Or had I faith like that which Israel saw,  
When Moses gave them miracles, and law:  
Yet, gracious charity, indulgent guest,  
Were not thy pow'r exerted in my breast;  
Those speeches would send up unheeded pray'r;  
That scorn of life would be but wild despair,  
A cymbal's sound were better than my voice;  
My faith were form; my eloquence were noise.

*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum presidium palatii, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore, nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, o mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit, sit publici consilii particeps, notat et designat oculis ad eundem munusquemque ad nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes, satisfacere reipublice videmur, si istius furorem, ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina duci, jussu consilii jampridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum medioeriter labefactantem statum reipublice, privatus interfecit? Catilinam vero orbem terre cedo atque incendiis vastare cupientem nos con*

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z Æ Æ



THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN.

CHAP. I.

*The Divinity of Christ.*

**I**N the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

2. The same was in the beginning with God.

3. All things were made by him; and without him was made nothing that was made.

4. In him was life; and the life was the light of man:

5. And the light shineth in darkness; and the darkness did not comprehend it.

6. There was a man sent from God, whose name was John.

7. This man came for a witness, to give testimony of the light, that all men might believe through him.

8. He was not the light, but was to give testimony of the light.

9. That was the true light, which enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world.

10. He was in the world, and the world was made by him; and the world knew him not.

11. He came unto his own; and his own received him not.

12. But as many as received him, he gave them power to be made the sons of God, to them that believe in his name:

13. Who are born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

14. And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us: and we saw his glory, the glory as it were of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

15. John beareth witness of him; and crieth out saying: This was he of whom I spoke; He that shall come after me, is preferred before me, because he was before me.

16. And of his fullness we all have received, and grace for grace.

17. For the law was given by Moses; grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

18. No man hath seen God at any time: the only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.

19. And this is the testimony of John, when the Jews sent from Jeru-

salem Priests and Levites to him, to ask him: Who art thou?

20. And he confessed and did not deny; and he confessed: I am not the Christ.

21. And they asked him: What then? Art thou Elias? and he said: I am not. Art thou the Prophet; and he answered: no.

22. They said therefore unto him: who art thou that we may give an answer to them that sent us? what sayest thou of thyself?

23. He said: *I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Isaiah.*

24. And they that were sent, were of the Pharisees.

25. And they asked him, and said to him: Why then dost thou baptize, if thou be not Christ, nor Elias, nor the prophet?

26. John answered them saying: I baptize with water; but there hath stood one in the midst of you, whom you know not.

27. The same is he that shall come after me, who is preferred before me: the latchet of whose shoe I am not worthy to loose.

28. These things were done in Bethania beyond the Jordan, where John was baptizing.

29. The next day John saw Jesus coming to him, and he saith: Behold the Lamb of God, behold him who taketh away the sin of the world.

30. This is he of whom I said: After me there cometh a man, who is preferred before me: because he was before me.

31. And I knew him not, but that he may be made manifest in Israel, therefore am I come baptizing with water.

32. And John gave testimony, saying: I saw the Spirit coming down as a dove from heaven, and he remained upon him.

33. And I knew him not: but he, who sent me to baptize with water, said to me: He upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining upon him, he it is that baptizeth with the Holy Ghost.

34. And I saw; and I gave testimony



THE GOSPEL ACCORDING TO ST. JOHN.

CHAP. I.

*The Divinity of Christ.*

**I**N the beginning was the Word, and the Word was with God, and the Word was God.

2. The same was in the beginning with God.

3. All things were made by him; and without him was made nothing that was made.

4. In him was life; and the life was the light of men;

5. And the light shineth in the darkness; and the darkness did not comprehend it.

6. There was a man sent from God, whose name was John.

7. This man came for a witness, to give testimony of the light, that all men might believe through him.

8. He was not the light, but was to give testimony of the light.

9. That was the true light, which enlighteneth every man that cometh into this world.

10. He was in the world, and the world was made by him; and the world knew him not.

11. He came unto his own; and his own received him not.

12. But as many as received him, he gave them power to be made the sons of God, to them that believe in his name;

13. Who are born, not of blood, nor of the will of the flesh, nor of the will of man, but of God.

14. And the word was made flesh, and dwelt among us: and we saw his glory, the glory as it were of the only begotten of the Father, full of grace and truth.

15. John beareth witness of him: and crieth out saying: This was he of whom I spoke; He that shall come after me, is preferred before me, because he was before me.

16. And of his fullness we all have received, and grace for grace.

17. For the law was given by Moses: grace and truth came by Jesus Christ.

18. No man hath seen God at any time: the only begotten Son, who is in the bosom of the Father, he hath declared him.

19. And this is the testimony of John, whom the Jews sent from Jeru-

salem Priests and Levites to him, to ask him: Who art thou?

20. And he confessed and did not deny: and he confessed: I am not the Christ.

21. And they asked him: What then? Art thou Elias? and he said: I am not. Art thou the Prophet? and he answered: no.

22. They said therefore unto him: who art thou that we may give an answer to them that sent us? what sayest thou of thyself?

23. He said: *I am the voice of one crying in the wilderness, make straight the way of the Lord, as said the prophet Isaias.*

24. And they that were sent, were of the Pharisees.

25. And they asked him, and said to him: Why then dost thou baptize, if thou be not Christ, nor Elias, nor the prophet?

26. John answered them saying: I baptize with water; but there hath stood one in the midst of you, whom you know not.

27. The same is he that shall come after me, who is preferred before me: the latchet of whose shoe I am not worthy to loose.

28. These things were done in Bethania, beyond the Jordan, where John was baptizing.

29. The next day John saw Jesus coming to him, and he saith: Behold the Lamb of God, behold him who taketh away the sin of the world.

30. This is he of whom I said: After me there cometh a man, who is preferred before me: because he was before me.

31. And I knew him not, but that he may be made manifest in Israel, therefore am I come baptizing with water.

32. And John gave testimony, saying: I saw the Spirit coming down as a dove from heaven, and he remained upon him.

33. And I knew him not: but he, who sent me to baptize with water, said to me: He upon whom thou shalt see the Spirit descending and remaining upon him, he it is that baptizeth with the Holy Ghost.

34. And I saw, and I gave testimony

125

125

125

BREVIER, No. 2.

*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? paterre tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes, satisfacere reipublicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jam pridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus, P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum mediocriter*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN O PQRSTU VWXYZÆ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN O PQRSTU VWXYZÆ

1234567890

The Assyrian came down like the wolf on the fold,  
And his cohorts were gleaming in purple and gold;  
And the sheen of their spears was like stars on the sea,  
When the blue wave rolls nightly on deep Galilee.

Like the leaves of the forest when Summer is green,  
That host with their banners at sunset were seen:  
Like the leaves of the forest when Autumn hath blown,  
That host on the morrow lay wither'd and strown.

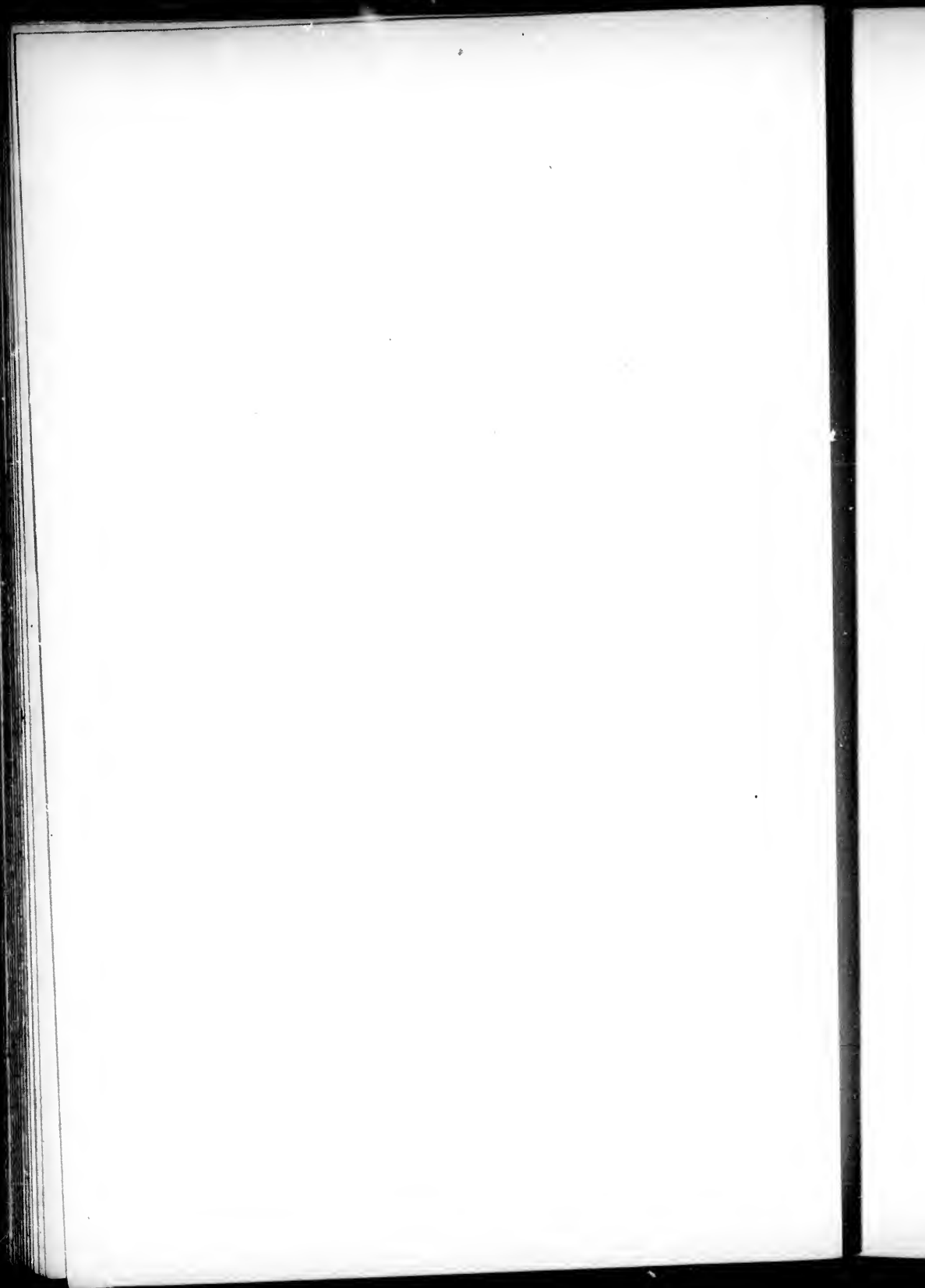
For the Angel of Death spread his wings on the blast,  
And breathed in the face of the foe as he pass'd;  
And the eyes of the sleepers wax'd deadly and chill,  
And their hearts but once heaved, and for ever grew still!

*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata iactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? paterre tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad eadem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem viri fortes, satisfacere reipublicae videmur, si istius furorem ac tela vitemus. Ad mortem te, Catilina, duci jussu consulis jam pridem oportebat: in te conferri pestem istam, quam tu in nos omnes jamdiu machinaris. An vero vir amplissimus P. Scipio, pontifex maximus, Tiberium Gracchum mediocriter labefactantem sta-*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN O PQRSTU VWXYZÆ

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

**MR. THOMAS H. BRIDGE** has very great pleasure in informing the Public that he is instructed by the Executors, to Sell by Public Competition, at his Rooms, in St. Joseph Street, on **THURSDAY**, 5th August, at Twelve o'clock, in one lot,—An unusually eligible **FREEHOLD PROPERTY**, recognized as

**FAIRFIELD, OR THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.**

The varied beauties of the Eastern Townships are so familiar to the Canadian public, that the composer of this imperfect sketch might almost excuse himself from the difficult task of attempting a correct outline, but the paramount duty he owes to his respected clients forbids his contemplated excuse—he will, however, be so concise that a fastidious reader shall not be fatigued. The Estate is situate in the very heart of Melbourne. The Railroad passes within a mile of the property. The river St. Francis, whose beautiful stream may be compared to that of any river of greater renown, because better known, appears in all its glory at Fairfield, varying at every turn,

“Lost for a space through thickets veering,  
But brouder when again appearing.”

passing through its rugged course, beneath luxuriant pines, planned by nature, so as to catch, ever and anon, the splendid diversity of this Claude-like picture, relieved by the undulations of these grounds, which have been so aptly assimilated to

**THE GARDEN OF EDEN.**

The river traversing over unseen beds of stone, the gracefully waving fern scattered over the foreground, impart just such an air of tempered wildness as must gladden and correct the eye of the lover of scenic beauty, without offence to those who are inclined to look rather for the superintending hand of care and cultivation. Linger here awhile, and surveying the vastness of nature's beauties, how humiliating does the littleness of human work appear!

In the midst of this enjoyment, and near to the Waterfall and Cascade, is a Cold Bath, which, by natural means, inclines to the temperature of warm water, by reason of its velocity, passing from a great distance within the rocks in its progress through the rugged approach to light and air. In respect to

**FAIRFIELD MANSION,**

Mr. Bridge imagines it may compare in beauty of situation, and convenience of structure, to any establishment in Canada. It does not pretend to the magnificence or splendor of Dandurn Castle, the seat of Sir Allan M'Nab, but it claims, and with good grace, to be selected as the fit and happy home for those in the pursuit of the comforts of life. Standing alone, it looks without envy upon any thing created, and on the St. Francis, its own noble stream.

**NOTICE.**—An application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for the renewal of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Road Charter.

Montreal, March, 1848.

*Breecier, No. 1.*

**DONEGANA'S HOTEL,**

Corner of Notre Dame and Bonsecours Streets,  
MONTREAL.

**THE** Proprietor begs to return his thanks to the public for the very liberal support which he has received while carrying on business in Montreal, and would respectfully inform them that he is now prepared to receive company in his present

**MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,** which, in every respect, that contributes to comfort and enjoyment, is unsurpassed by any Hotel upon the North American Continent.

**THE SITUATION**

is central, delightful and salubrious, being within a short distance of the Public Offices, Banks, City Hall, &c. &c. It stands upon the highest ground within the limits of the City proper, and commands

**A SPLENDID VIEW**

of the City, River, and the beautiful country south of the St. Lawrence.

**THE ACCOMMODATIONS**

are of the very first order, in point of elegance and convenience, and **THE TABLE** will be constantly supplied with every delicacy and luxury which can be obtained in the Markets of Montreal and New York.

Owing to the large number of guests who can be entertained,

**THE CHARGES WILL BE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE,**

And the Proprietor pledges himself that no exertions nor expense will be spared by him which may tend to contribute to the health, comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their support.

J. M. DONEGANA.

June, 1848.

**CLIFTON'S HOTEL,**

LATE RASCO'S.

**THE** undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him since he has opened that

**MAGNIFICENT MANSION,**

formerly known as Rasco's Hotel, and begs to inform the public that he has renovated the whole Establishment, and can safely assure Visitors that nothing shall be wanted, on his part, to contribute to their

**CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT.**

The Bills of Fare, the Wines, the Baths, the Carriages, and the Internal Decorations of this

**SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT**

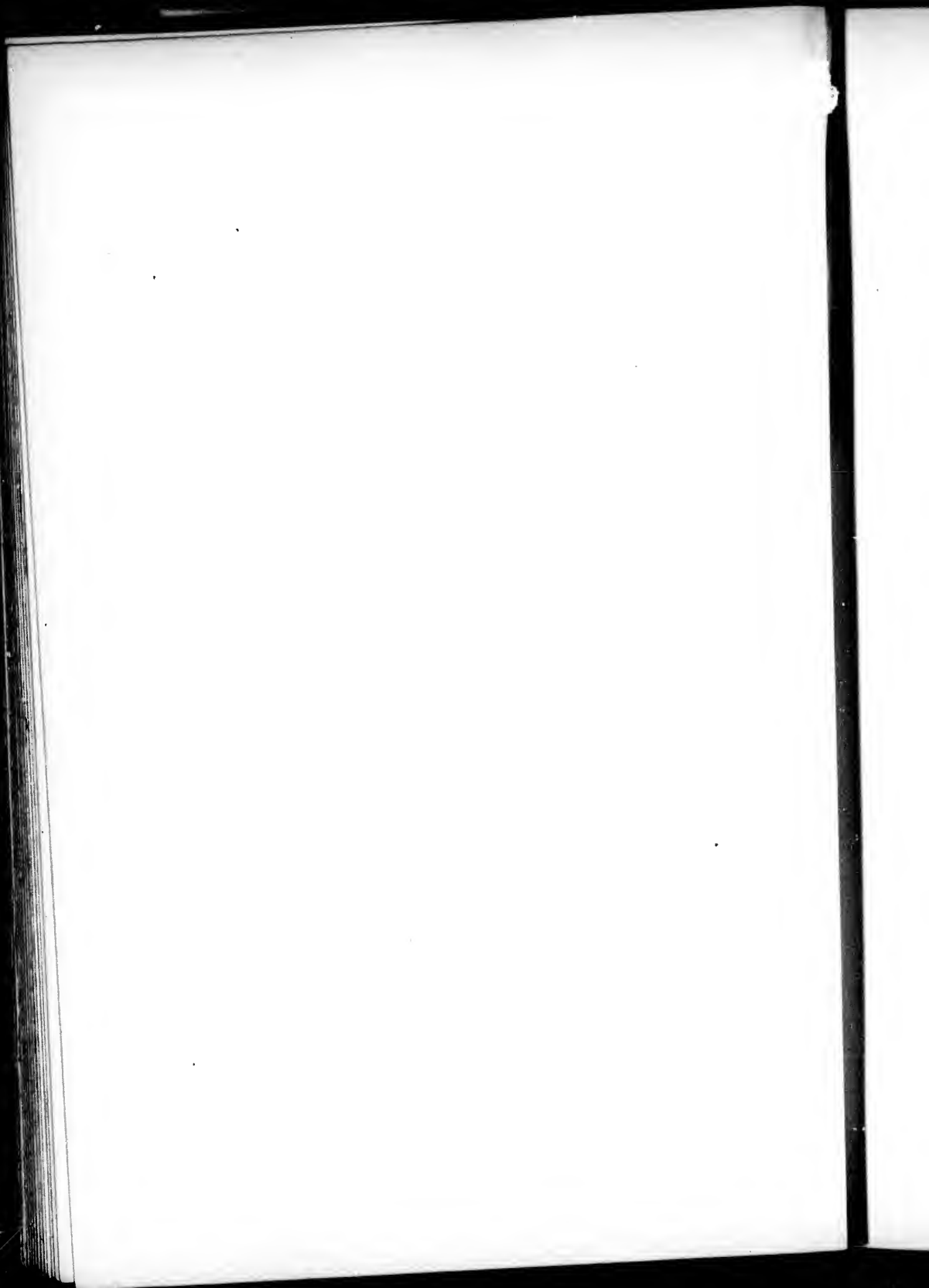
cannot be surpassed by any on the Continent.

The situation is delightful; that part of Saint Paul Street on which the House stands being eighty feet wide. A new street, fifty feet wide, leads immediately from the very front of the Hotel to the river, and a complete and extended view of the St. Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every window.

H. CLIFTON.

June, 1848.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.

**MR. THOMAS H. BRIDGE** has very great pleasure in informing the Public that he is instructed by the Executors, to Sell by Public Competition, at his Rooms, in St. Joseph Street, on **THURSDAY, 5th August**, at Twelve o'clock, in one lot.—An unusually eligible **FREEHOLD PROPERTY**, recognized as

**FAIRFIELD, OR THE LILY OF THE VALLEY.**

The varied beauties of the Eastern Townships are so familiar to the Canadian public, that the composer of this imperfect sketch might almost excuse himself from the difficult task of attempting a correct outline, but the paramount duty he owes to his respected clients forbids his contemplated excuse—he will, however, be so concise that a fastidious reader shall not be fatigued. The Estate is situate in the very heart of Melbourne. The Railroad passing within a mile of the property. The river St. Francis, whose beautiful stream may be compared to that of any river of greater renown, because better known, appears in all its glory at Fairfield, varying at every turn,

“Lost for a space through thickets veering,  
But broader when again appearing.”

passing through its rugged course, beneath luxuriant pines, planned by nature, so as to catch, ever and anon, the splendid diversity of this Claude-like picture, relieved by the undulation in these grounds, which have been so aptly assimilated to

**THE GARDEN OF EDEN.**

The river traversing over unseen beds of stone, the gracefully waving fern scattered over the fore-ground, impart just such an air of tempered wildness as must gladden and correct the eye of the lover of scenic beauty, without offence to those who are inclined to look rather for the superintending hand of care and cultivation. Lingering here awhile, and surveying the vastness of nature's beauties, how humiliating does the littleness of human work appear!

In the midst of this enjoyment, and near to the Waterfall and Cascade, is a Cold Bath, which, by natural means, inclines to the temperature of warm water, by reason of its velocity, passing from a great distance within the rocks in its progress through the rugged approach to light and air. In respect to

**FAIRFIELD MANSION,**

Mr. Bridge imagines it may compare in beauty of situation, and convenience of structure, to any establishment in Canada. It does not pretend to the magnificence or splendor of Dundurn Castle, the seat of Sir Allan M-Nab, but it claims, and with good grace, to be selected as the fit and happy home for those in the pursuit of the comforts of life. Standing alone, it looks without envy upon any thing created, and on the St. Francis, its own noble stream.

**NOTICE.**—An application will be made at the next Session of the Legislature, for the renewal of the Niagara and Detroit Rivers Rail Charter.

Montreal, March, 1848.

*Brevier, No. 2.*

**DONEGANA'S HOTEL,**

Corner of Notre Dame and Boascoux Streets,  
MONTREAL.

**THE** Proprietor begs to return his thanks to the public for the very liberal support which he has received while carrying on business in Montreal, and would respectfully inform them that he is now prepared to receive company in his present

**MAGNIFICENT ESTABLISHMENT,** which, in every respect that contributes to comfort and enjoyment, is unsurpassed by any Hotel upon the North American Continent.

**THE SITUATION**

is central, delightful and salubrious, being within a short distance of the Public Offices, Banks, City Hall, &c. &c. It stands upon the highest ground within the limits of the City proper, and commands

**A SPLENDID VIEW**

of the City, River, and the beautiful Country south of the St. Lawrence.

**THE ACCOMMODATIONS**

are of the very first order, in point of elegance and convenience, and **THE TABLE** will be constantly supplied with every delicacy and luxury which can be obtained in the Markets of Montreal or New York.

Owing to the large number of guests who can be entertained,

**THE CHARGES WILL BE EXCEEDINGLY MODERATE.**

And the Proprietor pledges himself that no exertions nor expense will be spared by him which may tend to contribute to the health, comfort and enjoyment of those who may honor him with their support.

J. M. DONEGANA.

June, 1848.

**CLIFTON'S HOTEL,**

LATE RASCO'S.

**THE** undersigned respectfully returns thanks for the liberal patronage received by him since he has opened that

**MAGNIFICENT MANSION,**

formerly known as Raseo's Hotel, and begs to inform the public that he has renovated the whole Establishment, and can safely assure Visitors that nothing shall be wanted, on his part, to contribute to their

**CONVENIENCE AND COMFORT.**

The Bills of Fare, the Wines, the Baths, the Carriages, and the Internal Decorations of this

**SPLENDID ESTABLISHMENT**

cannot be surpassed by any on the Continent.

The situation is delightful; that part of Saint Paul Street on which the House stands being eighty feet wide. A new street, fifty feet wide, leads immediately from the very front of the Hotel to the river, and a complete and extended view of the St. Lawrence is distinctly seen from almost every window.

H. CLIFTON.

June, 1848.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





BOURGEOIS, No. 2.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum presidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? paterne tuae consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjunctionem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis ad caedem unumquemque nostrum. Nos autem, viri fortes, satisfacere reipublicae videmur, si istius

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZÆ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZÆ

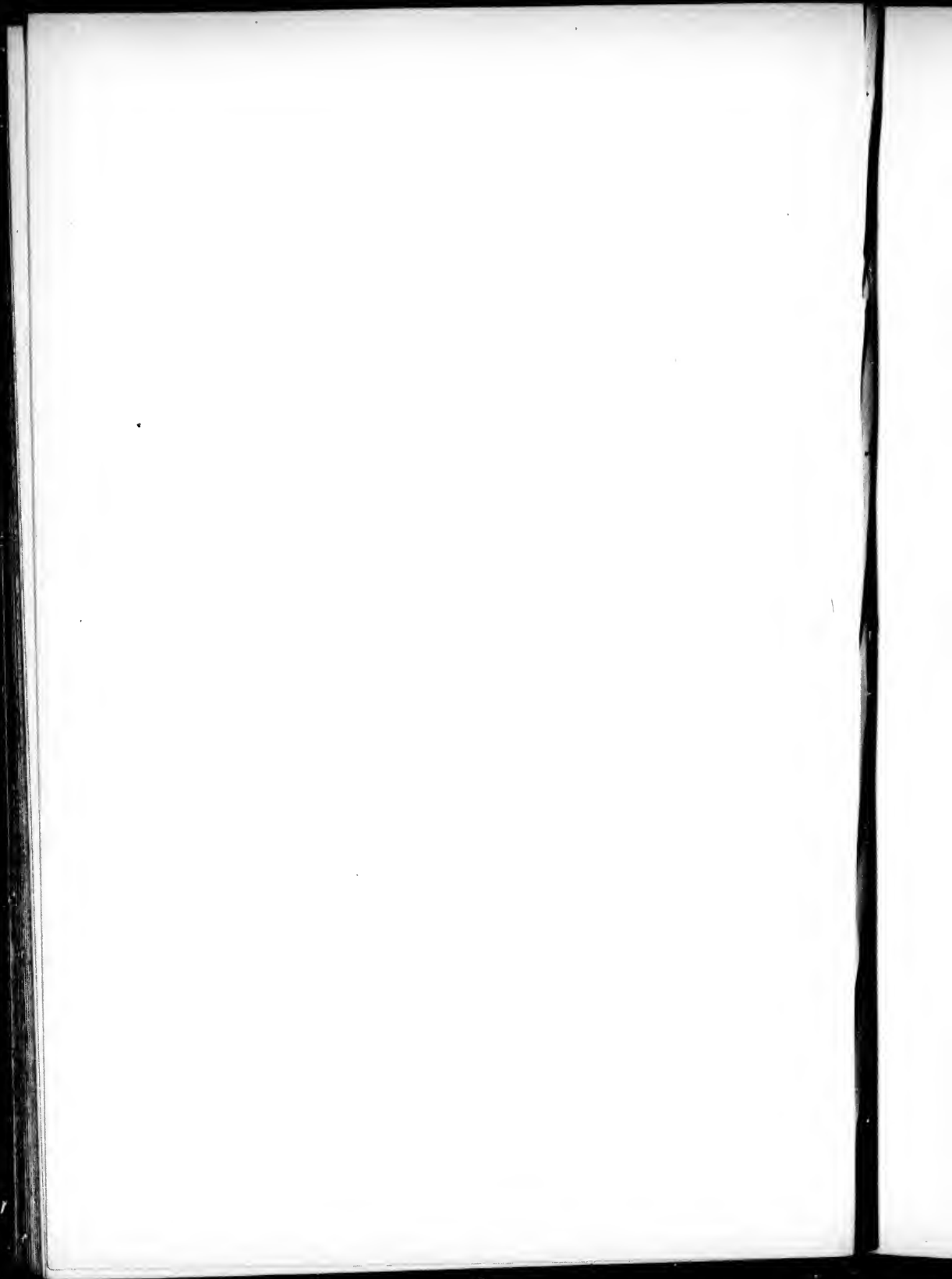
1234567890

As forests shed their foliage by degrees,  
So fade expressions which in season please.  
And we and ours, alas! are due to fate,  
And works and words but dwindle to a date.  
Though as a monarch nods, and commerce calls,  
Impetuous rivers stagnate in canals;  
Though swamps subdued, and marshes drain'd, sustain  
The heavy ploughshare and the yellow grain,  
And rising ports along the busy shore  
Protect the vessel from old ocean's roar,  
All, all must perish; but, surviving last,  
The love of letters half preserves the past.

*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum presidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? paterne tuae consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjunctionem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici consilii particeps: notat et designat oculis*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMNOPQRSTUVWXYZÆ

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, May 12, 1846.

The House went into Committee on the loan to repair the losses by fire at Quebec.

Mr. TASCHEREAU explained the object of the resolution. It was to grant a guarantee for a loan of £100,000, for the relief of the sufferers. He said that one-third of the city of Quebec had been destroyed, and was not yet rebuilt: and although the subscriptions in this country and Great Britain had been greater than could have been expected, yet they were inadequate to the purpose. Great part of the money thus obtained had been spent in relieving the necessities of the destitute; and the Relief Committee was prepared to pay £15 per cent. upon the losses. But this was a small amount when it was considered, that though a small suburb house before it was destroyed by fire was worth only £25, yet to rebuild that house in brick or stone, according to the regulations, would cost more than four times the amount.

Mr. BOUTON would vote for a loan to the city of Quebec, for the purpose of beautifying and widening the streets so as to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity; but he would not vote for this sum being divided directly among borrowers, because it would not be the actual sufferers who obtained the loans. At the present time, the money subscribed for the relief of the distressed was being employed for any thing but the object which the subscribers had in view. If the money were loaned in the way proposed, it would be lost; for it was beneath the dignity of a Government to demand the payment of £15 here and £50 there, from a number of poor people. He repeated that he would vote for a loan, but it must be a loan to the Corporation of Quebec, and to no other parties.

Mr. VIGER spoke in favor of the motion.

Mr. M'DONALD agreed with Mr. Boulton, that it was better to loan this sum to the Corporation of Quebec, rather than to a number of individuals in small sums. He would rather see the Corporation responsible, and allowed to dispose of the money; but if it were to be loaned as now proposed he would rather call it a gift at once, and let it be so.

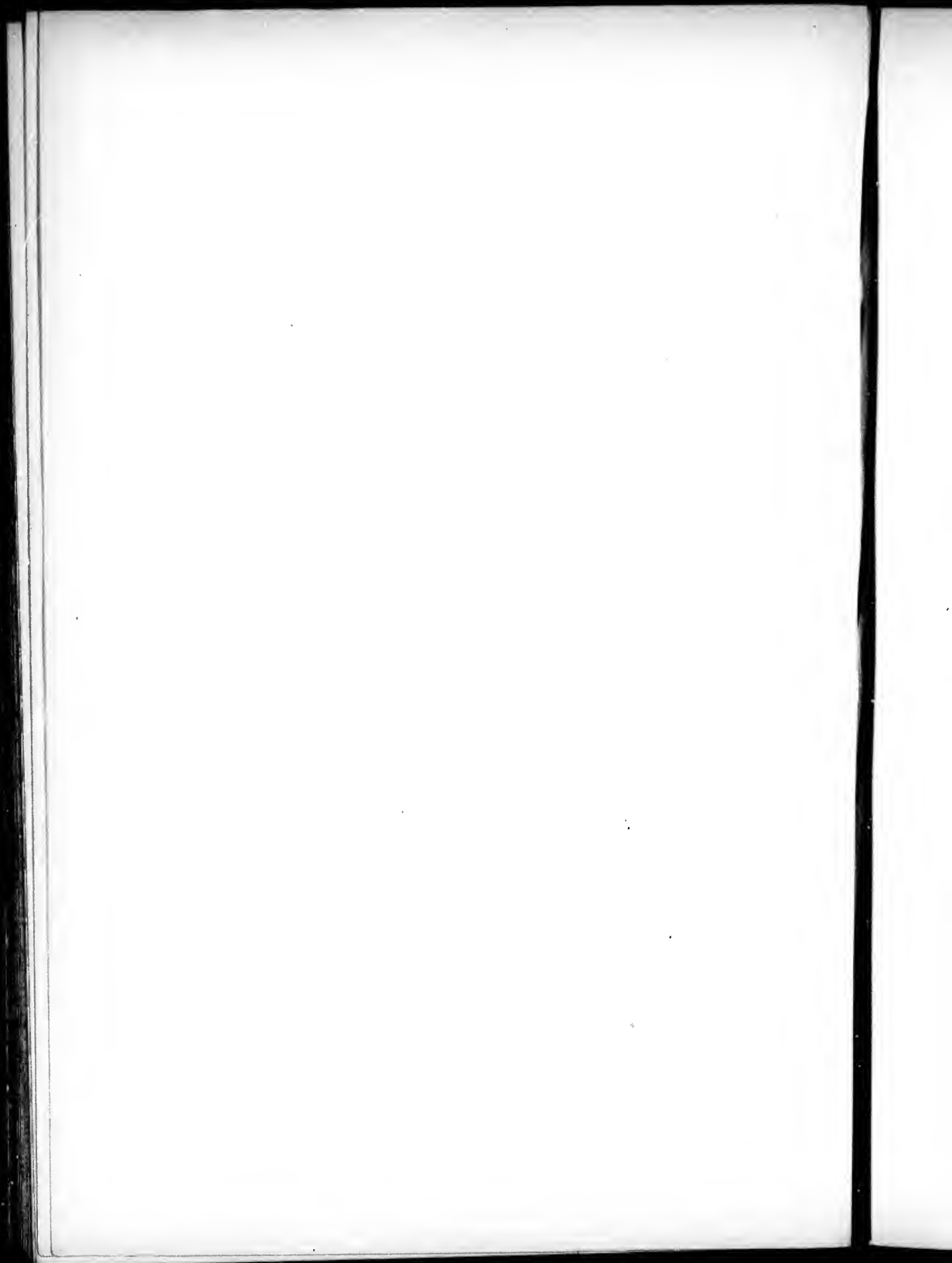
Mr. HALL looked on this matter as one of £ s d. If the Government were able and ready to advance the money, he was willing to vote for it; but he would certainly like to have seen the thing done in a more business like manner: and if the money were to be lent, he should like to see it lent at the legal interest; otherwise the whole amount of interest would be swallowed up by the expenses.

Mr. CHAVEAU said that no part of the money which had been given to the citizens

of Quebec had been hitherto employed to widen the streets; and if it were not for the feelings of parties, which he feared to excite, by going into the particulars of differences which had taken place, he would explain the affair in a manner that would create astonishment. For his own part, he would say, that if the House could only know the gratitude with which the poor people of Quebec had received the contributions sent from Great Britain—how they had come forward, a short time after, when they heard of the probable differences between Great Britain and the United States, to offer their services as a volunteer corps, and, lastly, how abashed they were at the idea of receiving assistance,—if they could only know all these things, he said, they would not hesitate to prefer the personal security of those men to that of the Corporation of Quebec.

Mr. DRAPER would certainly have imagined that no subject could have been introduced which would have developed the sympathies of humanity in a greater degree. He was glad to find—indeed he might safely have anticipated—that no one would have withheld his sympathy with the sufferers, or have failed to desire to do all that lay in his power to remedy the evil. On that point there could be only one opinion; the difference consisted simply in the *modus operandi*. He would therefore explain why he thought the Government measure a better mode of carrying out the general design than that proposed by the honorable member for Toronto. The honorable member desired to grant this guarantee on the faith of the Corporation of Quebec. If he, Mr. Draper, had wanted any argument against that plan before the hon. member who spoke last had addressed the house, he had heard enough from that honorable member to convince him that the Government was right. If in a Committee, on which he recognized the names of Clergymen and other gentlemen, of all sects, races, and parties, the House had been told that party spirit prevailed, how much more might it be expected to do so, if the loan were committed to the hands of a Corporation. He must say with the honorable member, that he would prefer the security of the man to whom they were going to advance an aid which would enable him to rebuild his house, and who would say to the lender, Yes! I thank you for the loan, and I will faithfully repay it. Then, with regard to making this grant a gift instead of a loan, he thought it was misfortune enough for an honest independent man to lose his all, without being reduced to look upon the assistance afforded him as a charity. Every man who knew the value of independence, knew it was humiliating enough to ask for relief, however little his misfortunes were to be attributed to himself; and as the generous contributions of the community and of the mother country had taken away all the degrading sense of obligation,





## PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT.

### HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY.

TUESDAY, May 12, 1846.

The House went into Committee on the loan to repair the losses by fire at Quebec.

Mr. TASCHEREAU explained the object of the resolution. It was to grant a guarantee for a loan of £100,000, for the relief of the sufferers. He said that one-third of the city of Quebec had been destroyed, and was not yet rebuilt; and although the subscriptions in this country and Great Britain had been greater than could have been expected, yet they were inadequate to the purpose. Great part of the money thus obtained had been spent in relieving the necessities of the destitute; and the Relief Committee was prepared to pay £15 per cent. upon the losses. But this was a small amount when it was considered, that though a small suburb house before it was destroyed by fire was worth only £25, yet to rebuild that house in brick or stone, according to the regulations, would cost more than four times the amount.

Mr. BURLIN would vote for a loan to the city of Quebec, for the purpose of beautifying and widening the streets so as to prevent a recurrence of such a calamity; but he would not vote for this sum being divided directly among borrowers, because it would not be the actual sufferers who obtained the loans. At the present time, the money subscribed for the relief of the distressed was being employed for any thing but the object which the subscribers had in view. If the money were loaned in the way proposed, it would be lost; for it was beneath the dignity of a Government to demand the payment of £15 here and £50 there, from a number of poor people. He repeated that he would vote for a loan, but it must be a loan to the Corporation of Quebec, and to no other parties.

Mr. VIGER spoke in favour of the motion.

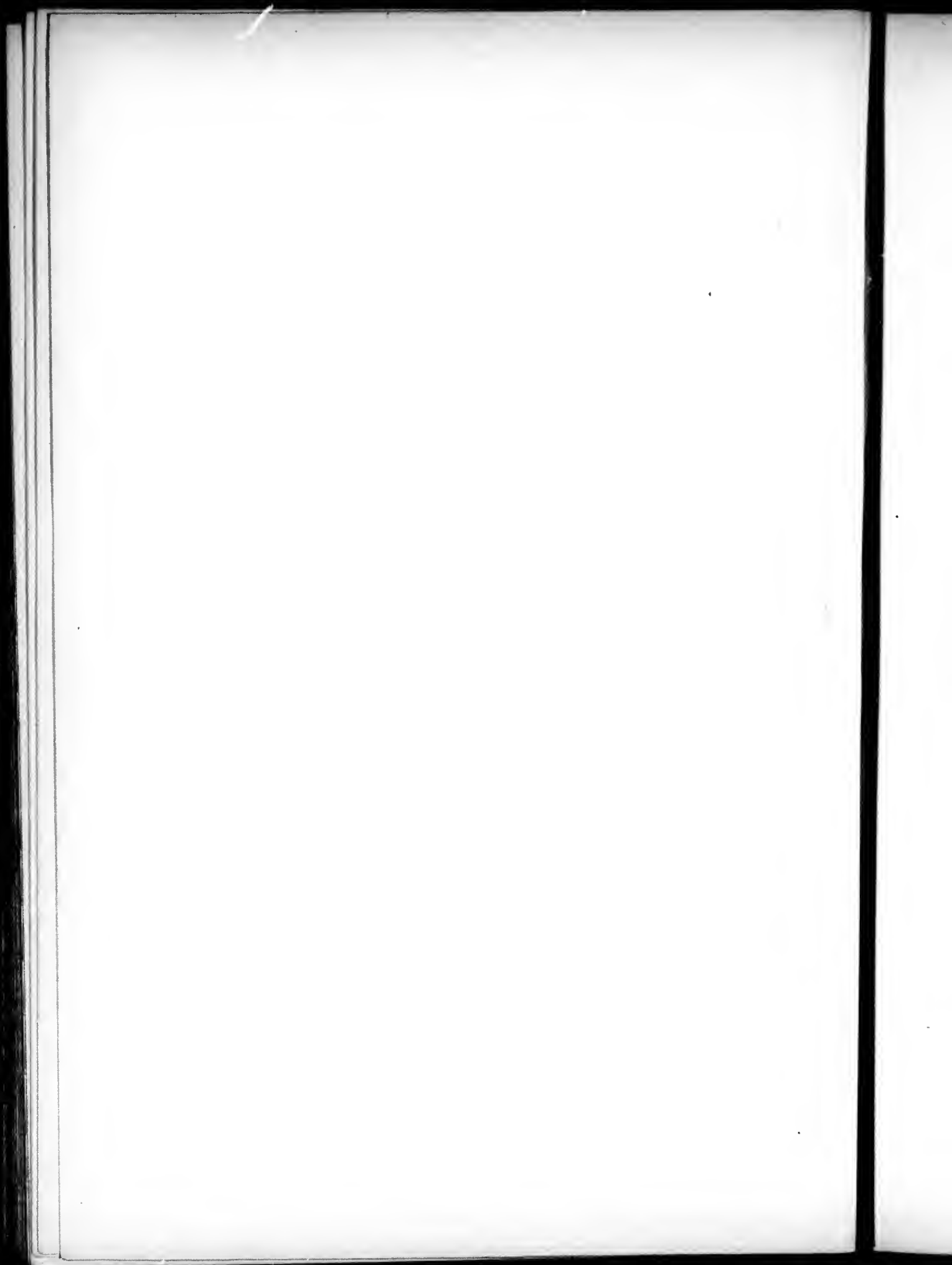
Mr. M'DONALD agreed with Mr. Boulton, that it was better to loan this sum to the Corporation of Quebec, rather than to a number of individuals in small sums. He would rather see the Corporation responsible, and allowed to dispose of the money; but if it were to be loaned as now proposed he would rather call it a gift at once, and let it be so.

Mr. HALL looked on this matter as one of £ s. d. If the Government were able and ready to advance the money, he was willing to vote for it; but he would certainly like to have seen the thing done in a more business like manner; and if the money were to be lent, he should like to see it lent at the legal interest; otherwise the whole amount of interest would be swallowed up by the expenses.

Mr. CHAVEAU said that no part of the money which had been given to the citizens

of Quebec had been hitherto employed to widen the streets; and if it were not for the feelings of parties, which he feared to excite, by going into the particulars of differences which had taken place, he would explain the affair in a manner that would create astonishment. For his own part, he would say, that if the House could only know the gratitude with which the poor people of Quebec had received the contributions sent from Great Britain—how they had come forward, a short time after, when they heard of the probable differences between Great Britain and the United States, to offer their services as a volunteer corps, and, lastly, how abashed they were at the idea of receiving assistance,—if they could only know all these things, he said, they would not hesitate to prefer the personal security of those men to that of the Corporation of Quebec.

Mr. DRAPER would certainly have imagined that no subject could have been introduced which would have developed the sympathies of humanity in a greater degree. He was glad to find—indeed he might safely have anticipated—that no one would have withheld his sympathy with the sufferers, or have failed to desire to do all that lay in his power to remedy the evil. On that point there could be only one opinion; the difference consisted simply in the *modus operandi*. He would therefore explain why he thought the Government measure a better mode of carrying out the general design than that proposed by the honorable member for Toronto. The honorable member desired to grant this guarantee on the faith of the Corporation of Quebec. If he, Mr. Draper, had wanted any argument against that plan before the hon. member who spoke last had addressed the house, he had heard enough from that honorable member to convince him that the Government was right. If in a Committee, on which he recognized the names of clergymen and other gentlemen, of all sects, races, and parties, the House had been told that party spirit prevailed, how much more might it be expected to do so, if the loan were committed to the hands of a Corporation. He must say with the hon. member, that he would prefer the security of the men to whom they were going to advance an aid which would enable him to rebuild his house, and who would say to the lender, Yes! I thank you for the loan, and I will faithfully repay it. Then, with regard to making this grant a gift instead of a loan, he thought it was misfortune enough for an honest independent man to lose his all, without being reduced to look upon the assistance afforded him as a charity. Every man who knew the value of independence, knew it was humiliating enough to ask for relief, however little his misfortunes were to be attributed to himself; and as the generous contributions of the community and of the mother country had taken away all the de-



LONG PRIMER, No. 1.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum presidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit consul vidit: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in se-

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ Æ Æ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

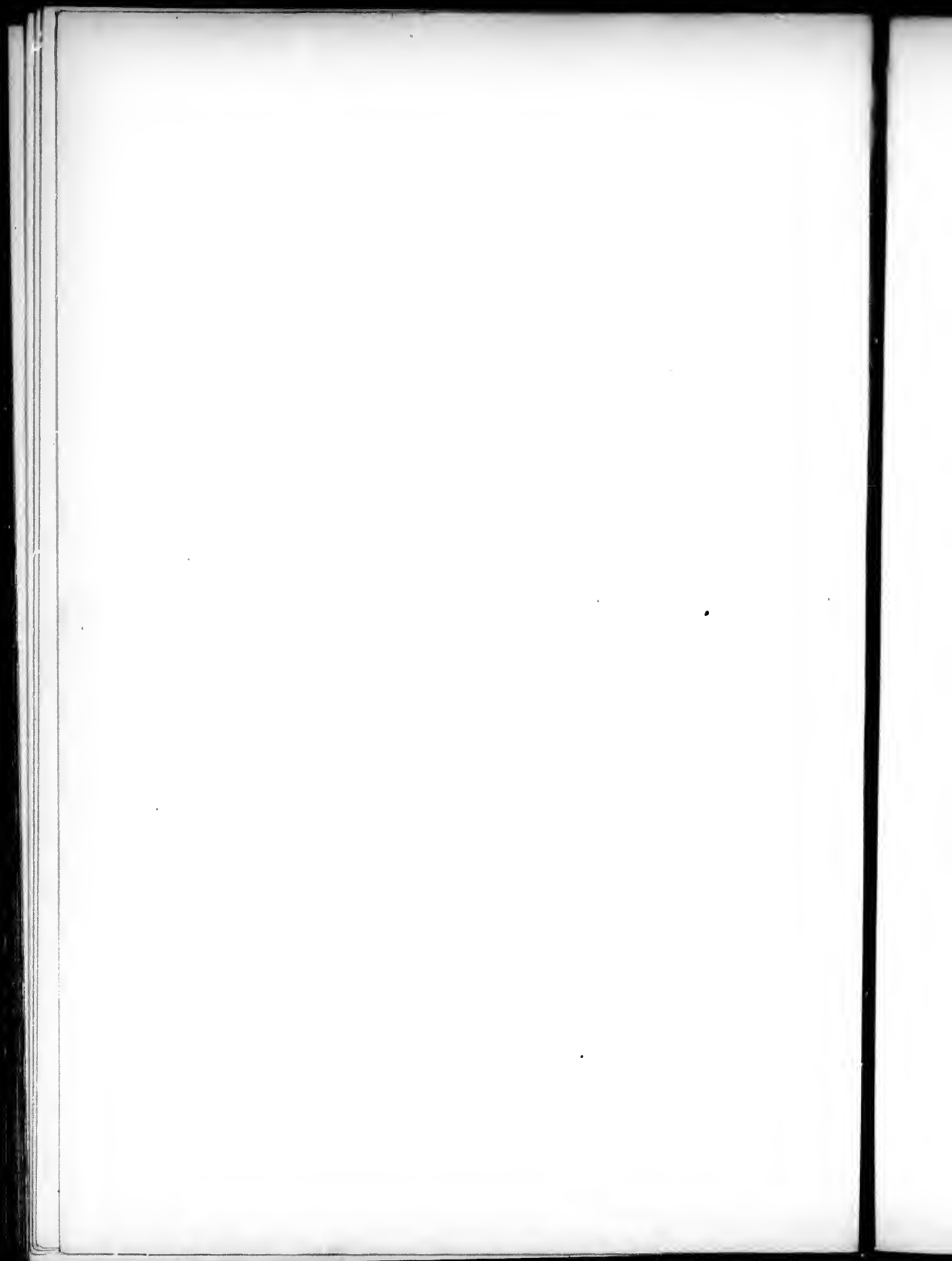
1234567890

There is a pleasure in the pathless woods,  
There is a rapture on the lonely shore,  
There is society, where none intrudes,  
By the deep sea, and music in its roar:  
I love not Man the less but Nature more,  
From these our interviews, in which I steal  
From all I may be or have been before,  
To mingle with the Universe and feel  
What I can ne'er express, yet cannot all conceal.

*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum presidium palatii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores! Senatus hoc intelligit, consul vidit: hic tamen vivit. Vivit? immo vero etiam in senatum venit: fit publici*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ Æ Æ

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



DESCRIPTION OF STADACONA AND THE HARBOR  
OF ST. CROIX.

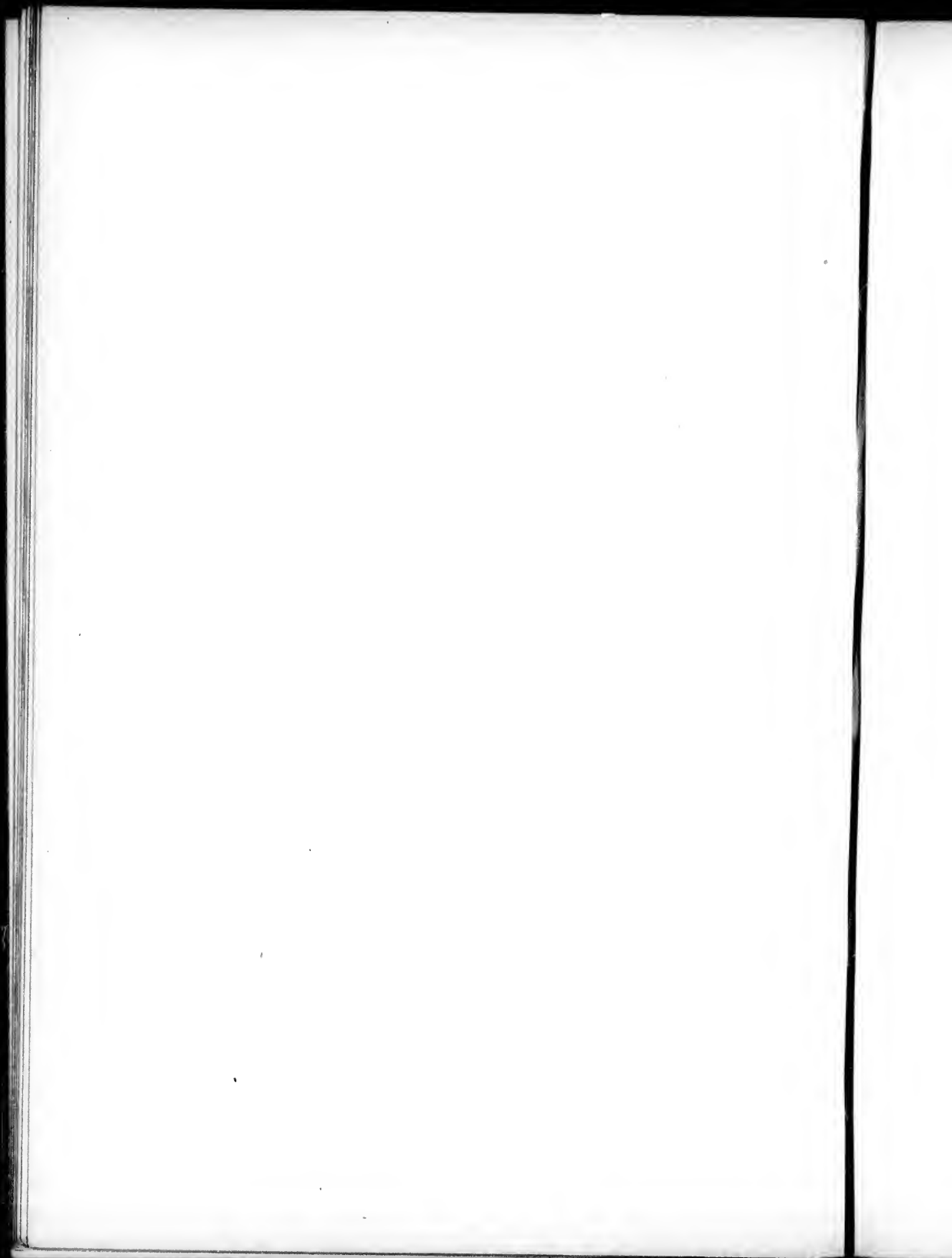
This event forming one of the most important epochs in the ancient history of the country, we shall be more particular in our account of the proceedings of Jacques Cartier; and our sketch will now assume "a local habitation," familiar to all who at the present day are acquainted with the scene, and equally interesting, we trust, to the intelligent antiquarian. There can be no doubt, that the "goodly and pleasant sound," above mentioned, was the beautiful basin of Quebec; and that the place selected by Cartier for lying up his vessels, to which he gave the name of Port de St. Croix, and where he afterwards wintered was in the River St. Charles, to the north of the city; which name it afterwards received, according to La Potherie, in compliment to Charles des Boues, Grand Vicar of Pontoise, founder of the first mission of Recollets of New France. The old writers, and Charlevoix himself, as have been mentioned above, have unaccountably mistaken the locality of the harbor chosen by Cartier; and misled by the name, have asserted that it was at the entrance of the river now called Jacques Cartier, which flows into the St. Lawrence about fifteen miles above Quebec. But it has been well observed, that although three centuries have elapsed since the incidents we are recording took place, the localities still remain unchangeable and may be easily recognised. The Port of St. Croix is thus described by Cartier himself:—"There is a goodly, fair and delectable bay, or creek, convenient and fit to harbor ships; hard by, there is in that river one place very narrow, deep and swift running, but it is not the third part of a league, over against which there is a goodly high piece of land, with a town therein,—that is the place and abode of Donnacona; it is called Stadacona,—under which town towards the north, the river and port of the Holy Cross is, where we staid from the 15th September until the 6th May, 1536; and there our ships remained dry." There cannot be a more accurate description. The "one place" in the River St. Lawrence "deep and swift running," means of course that part immediately opposite the Lower Town; and, no doubt, it appeared by comparison "very narrow" to those who had hitherto seen our noble river only in its grandest forms. The town of Stadacona, the residence of the Chief, stood on that part of Quebec which is now covered by the Suburbs of St. Roch, with part of those of St. John, looking towards the St. Charles. The exact spot in the River St. Charles where Cartier moored his vessels, and where the people passed the winter, is supposed on good authority to have been the site of the old bridge, called Dorchester Bridge.



DESCRIPTION OF STADACONA AND THE HARBOR  
OF ST. CROIX.

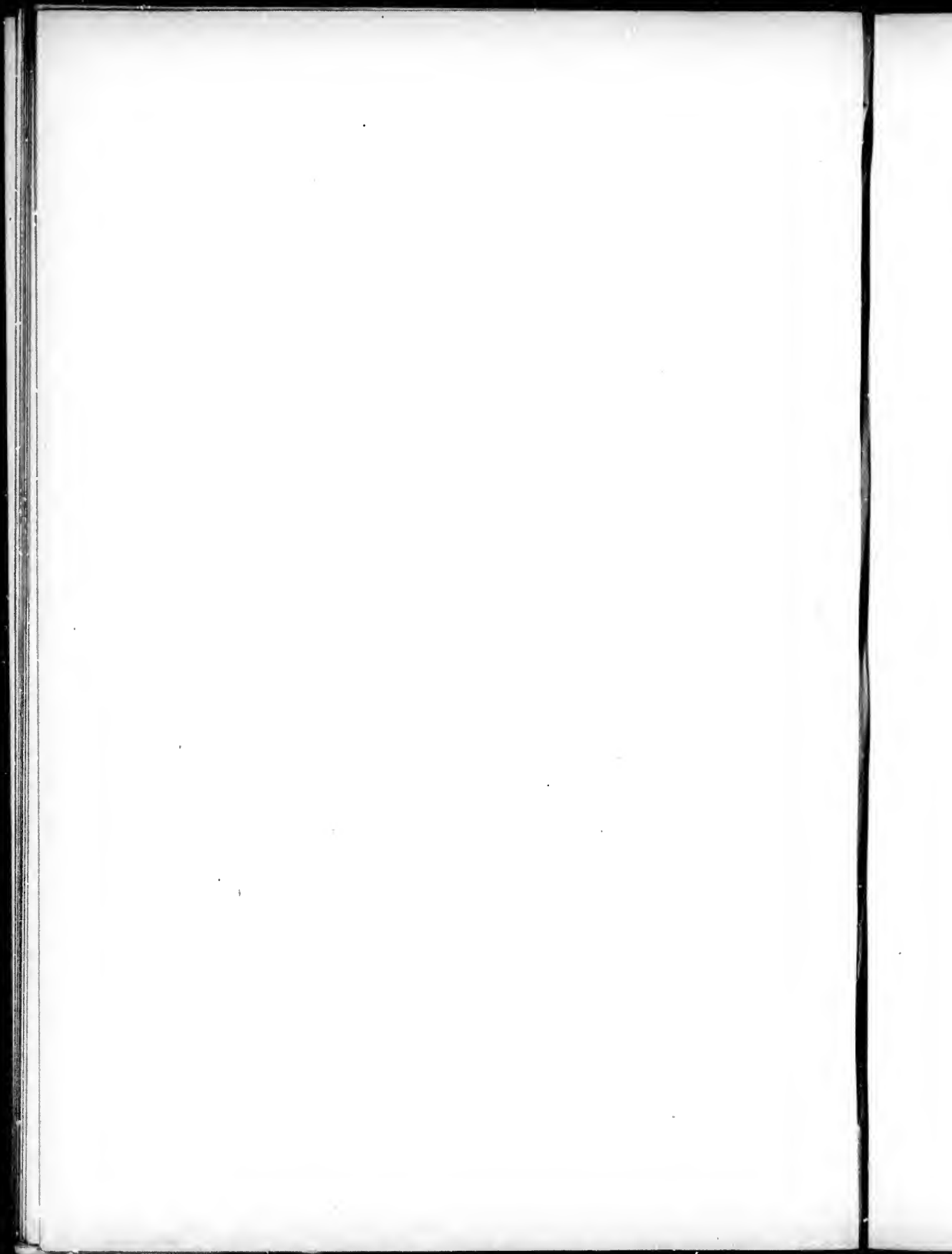
THIS event forming one of the most important epochs in the ancient history of the country, we shall be more particular in our account of the proceedings of Jacques Cartier; and our sketch will now assume "a local habitation," familiar to all who at the present day are acquainted with the scene, and equally interesting, we trust, to the intelligent antiquarian. There can be no doubt, that the "goodly and pleasant sound," above mentioned, was the beautiful basin of Quebec; and that the place selected by Cartier for laying up his vessels, to which he gave the name of Port de St. Croix, and where he afterward wintered, was in the River St. Charles, to the north of the city; which name it afterwards received, according to La Potherie, in compliment to Charles des Boues, Grand Vicar of Pontoise, founder of the first mission of Recollets of New France. The old writers, and Charlevoix himself, as have been mentioned above, have unaccountably mistaken the locality of the harbor chosen by Cartier; and misled by the name, have asserted that it was at the entrance of the river now called Jacques Cartier, which flows into the St. Lawrence about fifteen miles above Quebec. But it has been well observed, that although three centuries have elapsed since the incidents we are recording took place, the localities still remain unchangeable and may be easily recognised. The Port of St. Croix is thus described by Cartier himself:—"There is a goodly, fair and delectable bay, or creeck, convenient and fit to harbor ships; hard by, there is in that river one place very narrow, deep and swift running, but it is not the third part of a league, over against which there is a goodly high piece of land, with a town therein,—that is the place and abode of Donnacona; it is called Stadacona,—under which town towards the north, the river and port of the Holy Cross is, where we staid from the 15th September until the 6th May, 1536; and there our ships remained dry." There cannot be a more accurate description. The "one place" in the River St. Lawrence "deep and swift running," means of course that part immediately opposite the Lower Town; and, no doubt, it appeared by comparison "very narrow" to those who had hitherto seen our noble river only in its grandest forms. The town of Stadacona, the residence of the Chief, stood on that part of Quebec which is now covered by the Suburbs of St. Roch, with part of those of St. John, looking towards the St. Charles. The exact spot in the River St. Charles where Cartier moored his vessels, and where the people passed the winter, is supposed on good authority to have been the site of the old bridge, called Dorchester Bridge, where there is a ford at low water, close to the Marine Hospital. To all who witness the present state of Quebec, its buildings, population, and trade, employing a thousand vessels, these early accounts, handed down from the first European visitor, must be full of interest.





## DESCRIPTION OF STADACONA AND THE HARBOR OF ST. CROIX.

THIS event forming one of the most important epochs in the ancient history of the country, we shall be more particular in our account of the proceedings of Jacques Cartier; and our sketch will now assume "a local habitation," familiar to all who at the present day are acquainted with the scene, and equally interesting, we trust, to the intelligent antiquarian. There can be no doubt, that the "goodly and pleasant sound," above mentioned, was the beautiful basin of Quebec; and that the place selected by Cartier for laying up his vessels, to which he gave the name of Port de St. Croix, and where he afterwards wintered, was in the River St. Charles, to the north of the city; which name it afterwards received, according to La Potherie, in compliment to Charles des Boues, Grand Vicar of Pontoise, founder of the first mission of Recollets of New France. The old writers, and Charlevoix himself, as have been mentioned above, have unaccountably mistaken the locality of the harbor chosen by Cartier; and, misled by the name, have asserted that it was at the entrance of the river now called Jacques Cartier which flows into the St. Lawrence about fifteen miles above Quebec. But it has been well observed, that although three centuries have elapsed since the incidents we are recording took place, the localities still remain unchangeable and may be easily recognised. The Port of St. Croix is thus described by Cartier himself:—"There is a goodly, fair and delectable bay, or creek, convenient and fit to harbor ships; hard by, there is in that river one place very narrow, deep and swift running, but it is not the third part of a league, over against which there is a goodly high piece of land, with a town therein,—that is the place and abode of Donnacona; it is called Stadacona,—under which town, towards the north, the river and port of the Holy Cross is, where we staid from the 15th September until the 6th May, 1536; and there our ships remained dry." There cannot be a more accurate description. The "one place" in the River St. Lawrence "deep and swift running," means of course that part immediately opposite the Lower Town; and, no doubt, it appeared by comparison "very narrow" to those who had hitherto seen our noble river only in its grandest forms. The town of Stadacona, the residence of the Chief, stood on that part of Quebec which is now covered by the Suburbs of St. Roch, with part of those of St. John, looking towards the Saint Charles. The exact spot in the River Saint Charles where Cartier moored his vessels, and where the people passed the winter, is supposed on good authority to have been the site of the old bridge, called Dorchester Bridge, where there is a ford at low water, close to the Marine Hospital. To all who witness the present state of Quebec, its buildings, population, and trade, employing a thousand



SMALL PICA, No. 2.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quam-  
diu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese  
effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium  
palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus  
bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus  
locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua con-  
silia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia  
teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid  
superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid  
consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZÆŒ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZÆŒ

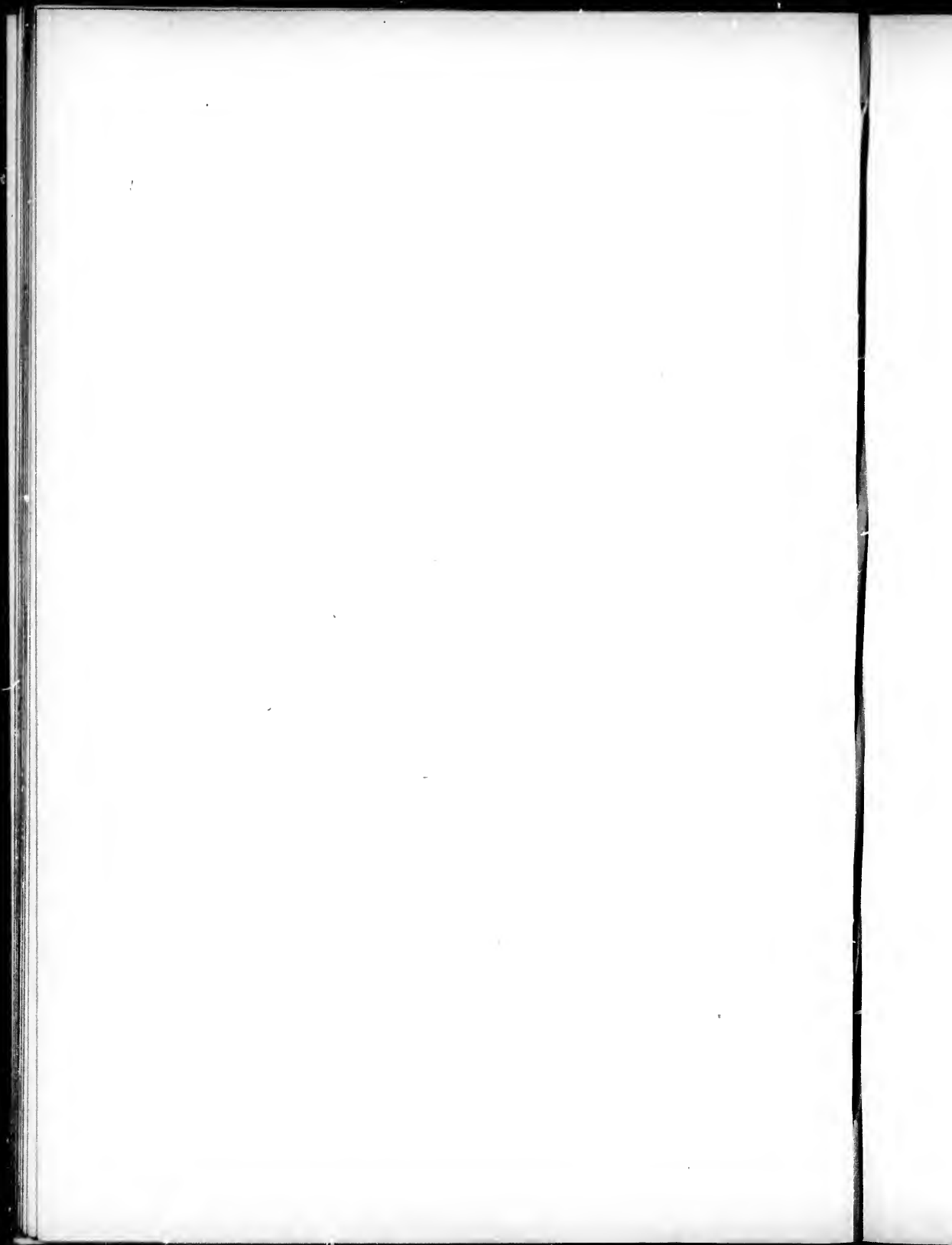
1234567890

Sun of the sleepless! melancholy star!  
Whose tearful beam glows tremulously far,  
That show'st the darkness thou canst not dispel,  
How like art thou to joy remember'd well!  
So gleams the past, the light of other days,  
Which shines, but warms not with its poverless rays;  
A night-beam Sorrow wateheth to behold,  
Distinct, but distant—clear—but, oh how cold!

*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra? quam-  
diu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad finem sese  
effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te nocturnum praesidium  
palatii, nihil urbis vigiliae, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus  
bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus  
locus, nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? patere tua con-  
silia non sentis? constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia  
teneri conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid  
superiore nocte egeris, ubi fueris, quos convocaveris, quid  
consilii ceperis, quem nostrum ignorare arbitraris? O tempora, O mores!*

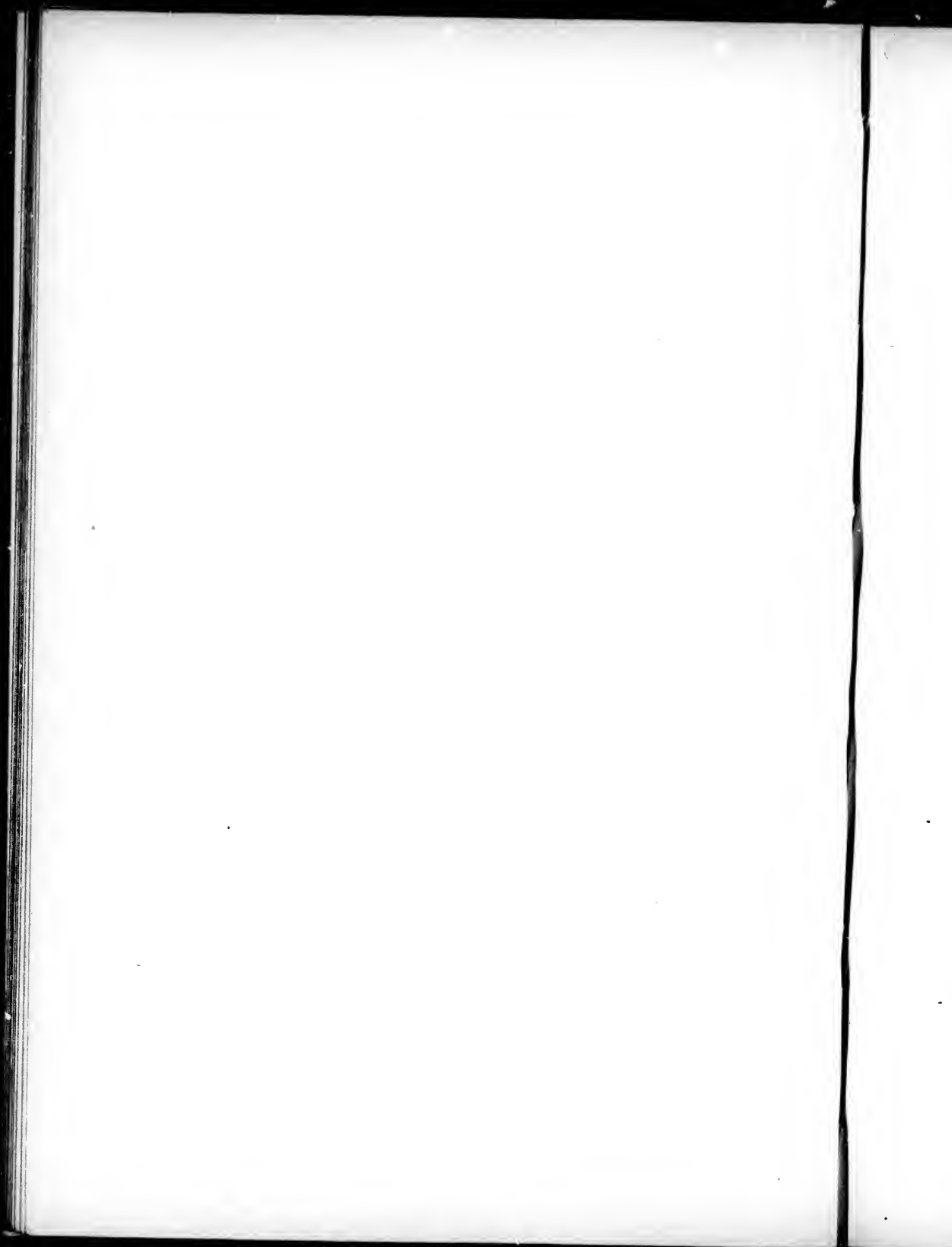
ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZÆŒ

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



## TORONTO, CANADA WEST,

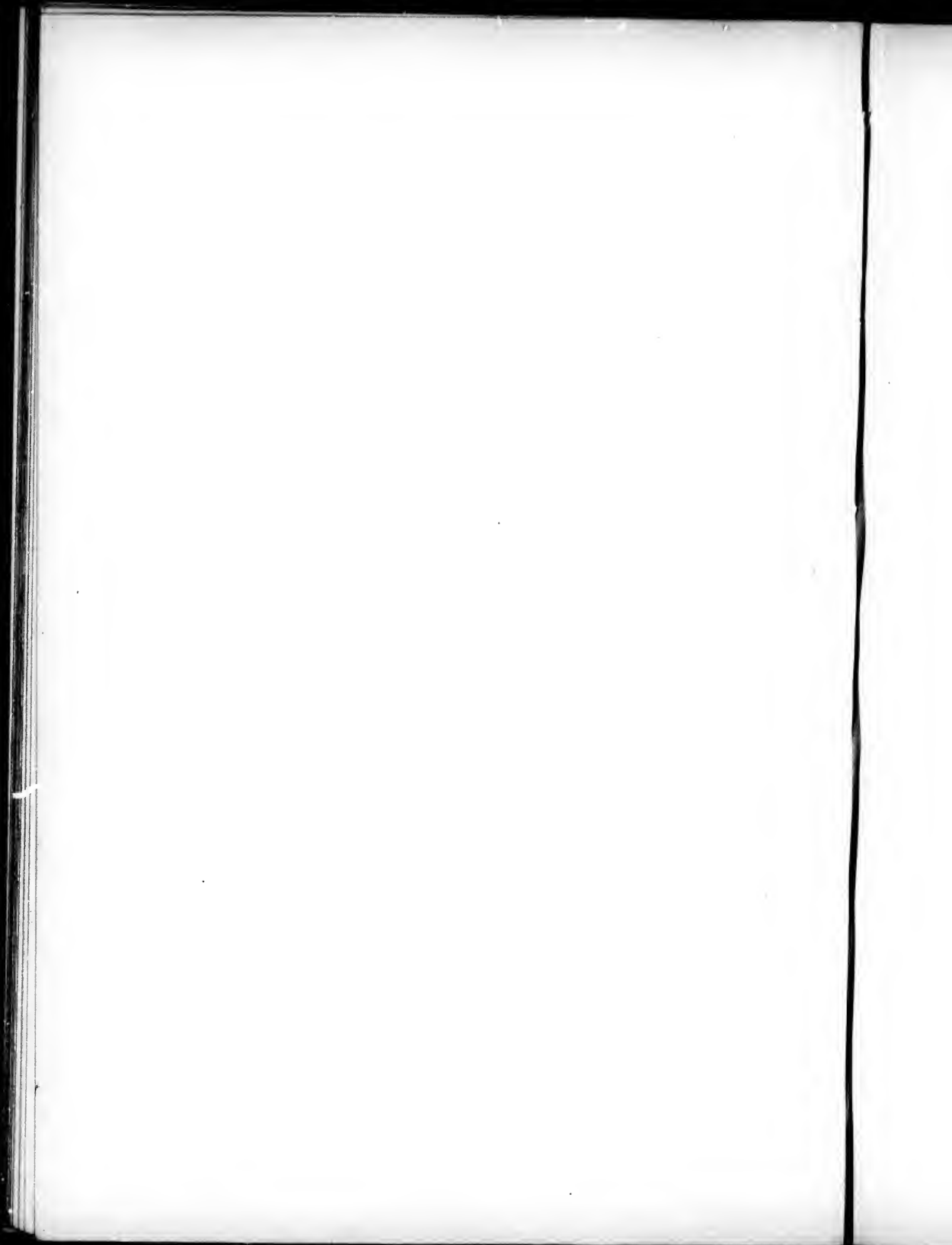
THE seat of local government for the Home District, and, until the union of the provinces in 1841, the capital of Upper Canada, is a handsome and flourishing city, situated on a bay near the head of Lake Ontario, in the Township of York. But little more than fifty years have elapsed since the first settlers landed in the district, and at present the city alone numbers some twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Its rapid and steady progress has doubtless been much assisted by its having been, since 1797, the seat of government; but, even without such aid, its geographical and other natural advantages, such as its central position, the safety and excellence of its harbour, protected in a circular sweep of seven miles by a narrow peninsula, the fertility and extent of its magnificent back country, by offering the most certain incentives to individual enterprise, could not have failed to place it foremost in influence and wealth amongst the cities of the West. It is neatly and regularly built, principally of brick; the streets are wide, well paved and clean, running at right angles and are lighted with gas: added to which the city is now supplied with pure water, raised by steam power from the lake. Many of its churches and public buildings are of a superior style; the houses are lofty and regular, and built, for the most part, in blocks and terraces. The *tout ensemble* is that of a handsome English town. It has a college and university; the latter one of the first institutions on this continent: a noble avenue leading to it from the centre of the city offers attractions for a promenade which but few cities possess. The St. James's Cemetery is another instance of the correct taste shewn in this city in matters of public interest, and should not be overlooked by the tourist. It is at half a league's distance, in a north-easterly direction; a beautiful and romantic spot, highly embellished by art. On the west, two miles from the city, is the garrison; a place of inconsiderable strength on the land sides, being merely a collection of buildings of various dates, surrounded by a turf rampart and double palisades: it is stronger on the water side, and being in a good position, protects the entrance to the harbour most effectually. Strangers generally visit this city on their way to the Falls of Niagara, there being a daily line of steamers running to Hamilton, Queenston, and the neighbouring ports. These steamers are of the first class, large, and strongly built, well fitted for the heavy gales and sea they are sometimes exposed to on the lake: their accommodations are superior, and no convenience wanting for



## TORONTO, CANADA WEST,

THE seat of local government for the Home District, and, until the union of the provinces in 1841, the capital of Upper Canada, is a handsome and flourishing city, situated on a bay near the head of Lake Ontario, in the Township of York. But little more than fifty years have elapsed since the first settlers landed in the district, and at present the city alone numbers some twenty-five thousand inhabitants. Its rapid and steady progress has doubtless been much assisted by its having been, since 1797, the seat of government; but, even without such aid, its geographical and other natural advantages, such as its central position, the safety and excellence of its harbour, protected in a circular sweep of seven miles by a narrow peninsula, the fertility and extent of its magnificent back country, by offering the most certain incentives to individual enterprise, could not have failed to place it foremost in influence and wealth amongst the cities of the West. It is neatly and regularly built, principally of brick; the streets are wide, well paved and clean, running at right angles, and are lighted with gas: added to which the city is now supplied with pure water, raised by steam power from the lake. Many of its churches and public buildings are of a superior style; the houses are lofty and regular, and built, for the most part, in blocks and terraces. The *tout ensemble* is that of a handsome English town. It has a college and university; the latter one of the first institutions on this continent: a noble avenue leading to it from the centre of the city offers attractions for a promenade which but few cities possess. The St. James's Cemetery is another instance of the correct taste shown in this city in matters of public interest, and should not be overlooked by the tourist. It is at half a league's distance, in a north-easterly direction; a beautiful and romantic spot, highly embellished by art. On the west, two miles from the city, is the garrison; a place of inconsiderable strength on the land sides, being merely a collection of buildings of various dates, surrounded by a turf rampart and double palisades: it is stronger on the water side, and, being a good position, protects the entrance to the harbour most effectually. Strangers generally visit this city on their way to the Falls of Niagara, there being a daily line of steamers running to Hamilton, Queenston, and the neighbouring ports.





PICA, No. 4.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra  
quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem  
ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te  
nocturnum praesidium palatii, nihil urbis vigilae,  
nihil timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum om-  
nium, nihil hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus  
nihil horum ora vultusque moverunt? paterre tua  
con silia non sentis? constrictam jam ominum  
horum conscientia teneri conjurationem tuam non

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZÆE

1234567890

If that high world, which lies beyond  
Our own, surviving Love endears;  
If there the cherish'd heart be fond,  
The eye the same, except in tears—  
How welcome those untrodden spheres,  
How sweet this very hour to die,  
To soar from earth and find all fears  
Lost in thy light, eternity.

*Quousque tandem, abutere, Catilina, patientia nostra?  
quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet? quem ad  
finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia? nihilne te noc-  
turnum praesidium palatii, nihil urbis vigilae, nihil  
timor populi, nihil consensus bonorum omnium, nihil  
hic munitissimus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum  
ora vultusque moverunt? paterre tua consilia non sentis  
constrictam jam omnium horum conscientia teneri  
conjurationem tuam non vides? quid proxima, quid*

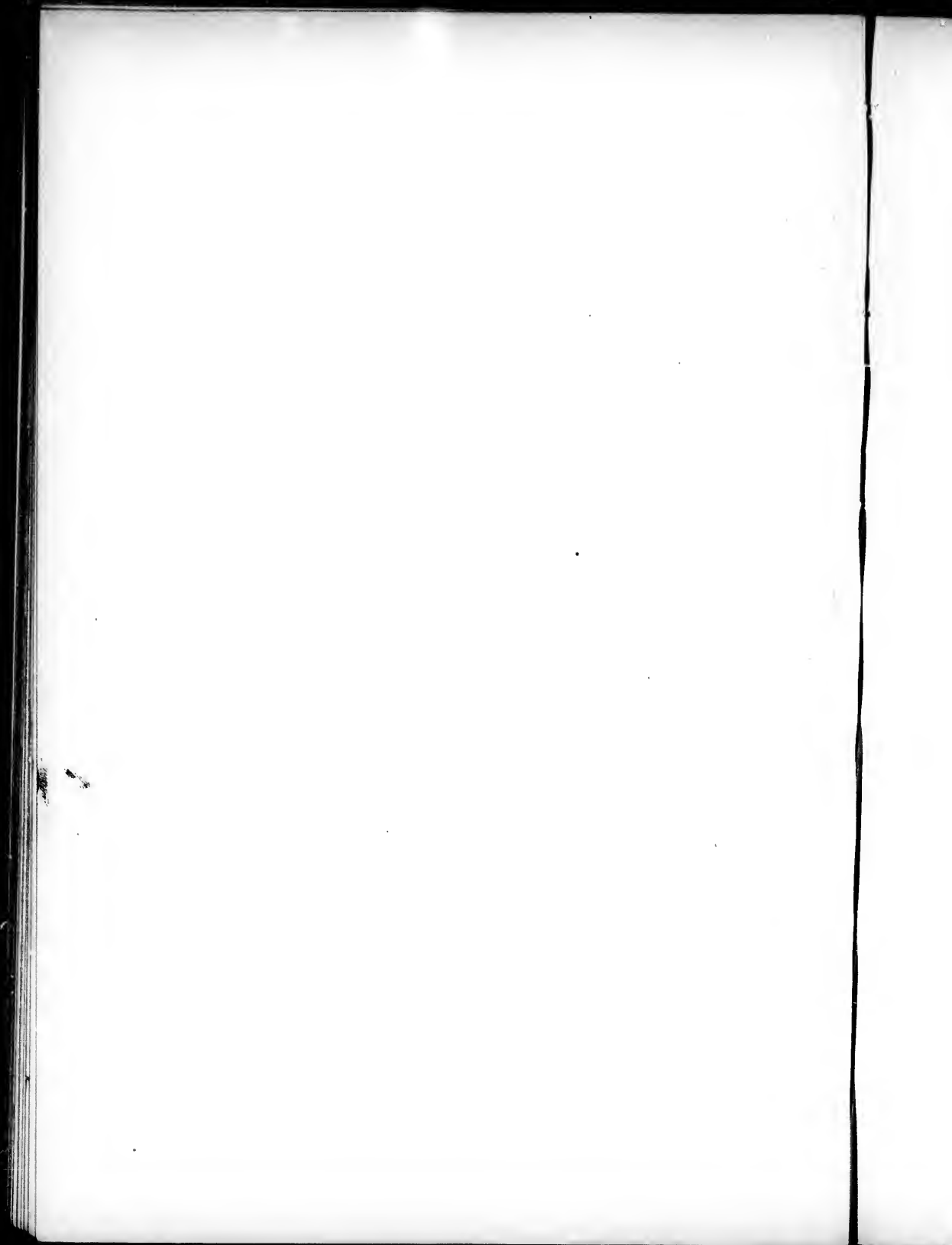
ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



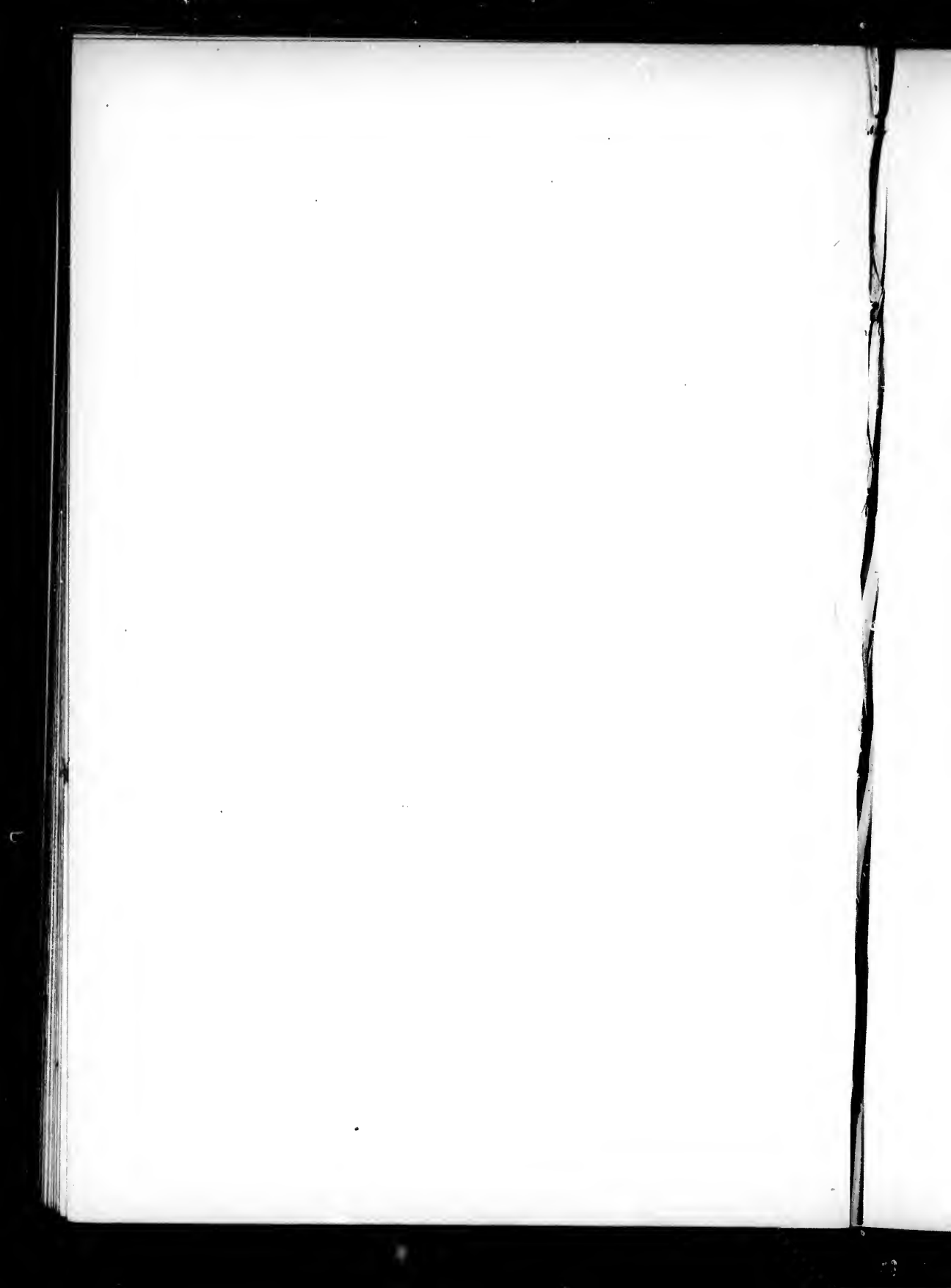
#### DISCOVERY OF HOHELAGA OR MONTREAL.

The place where Cartier first touched the land, near Hochelaga, appears to have been about six miles from the city, and below the Current St. Mary. On the 3rd October, having obtained the services of three natives as guides, Cartier, with his volunteers and part of his men, in full dress, proceeded to visit the town. The way was well beaten and frequented; and he describes the country as the best that could possibly be seen. Hochelaga was situated in the midst of large fields of Indian corn; and by the description, must even then have been a very considerable place, and the metropolis of the neighboring country. The name is now lost, but on its site stands the rich and flourishing city of Montreal. It was encompassed by pallsades, or a picket fence, in three rows, one within the other, well secured and put together. A single entrance was secured with piles and stakes; and every precaution adopted for defence against sudden attack or siege. The town consisted of about fifty houses, each fifty feet in length by fourteen in breadth, were built of wood and covered with bark, "well and cunningly joined together." Each house contained several chambers, built round an open court yard in the centre, where the fire was made. The inhabitants belonged to the Huron tribe and appear to have been more than usually civilized. After having seen all that was worthy of note in the city, he set out to examine the mountain, which was about three miles from Hochelaga. He describes it as tilled all round and very fertile. The beautiful view from the top did not escape his notice, and he states that he could see the country and the river for thirty leagues around him. He gave it the name of Mont Royal, which was afterwards extended to the city beneath, and the whole of the rich and fertile Island, now Montreal.



#### DISCOVERY OF HOCHELAGA OR MONTREAL.

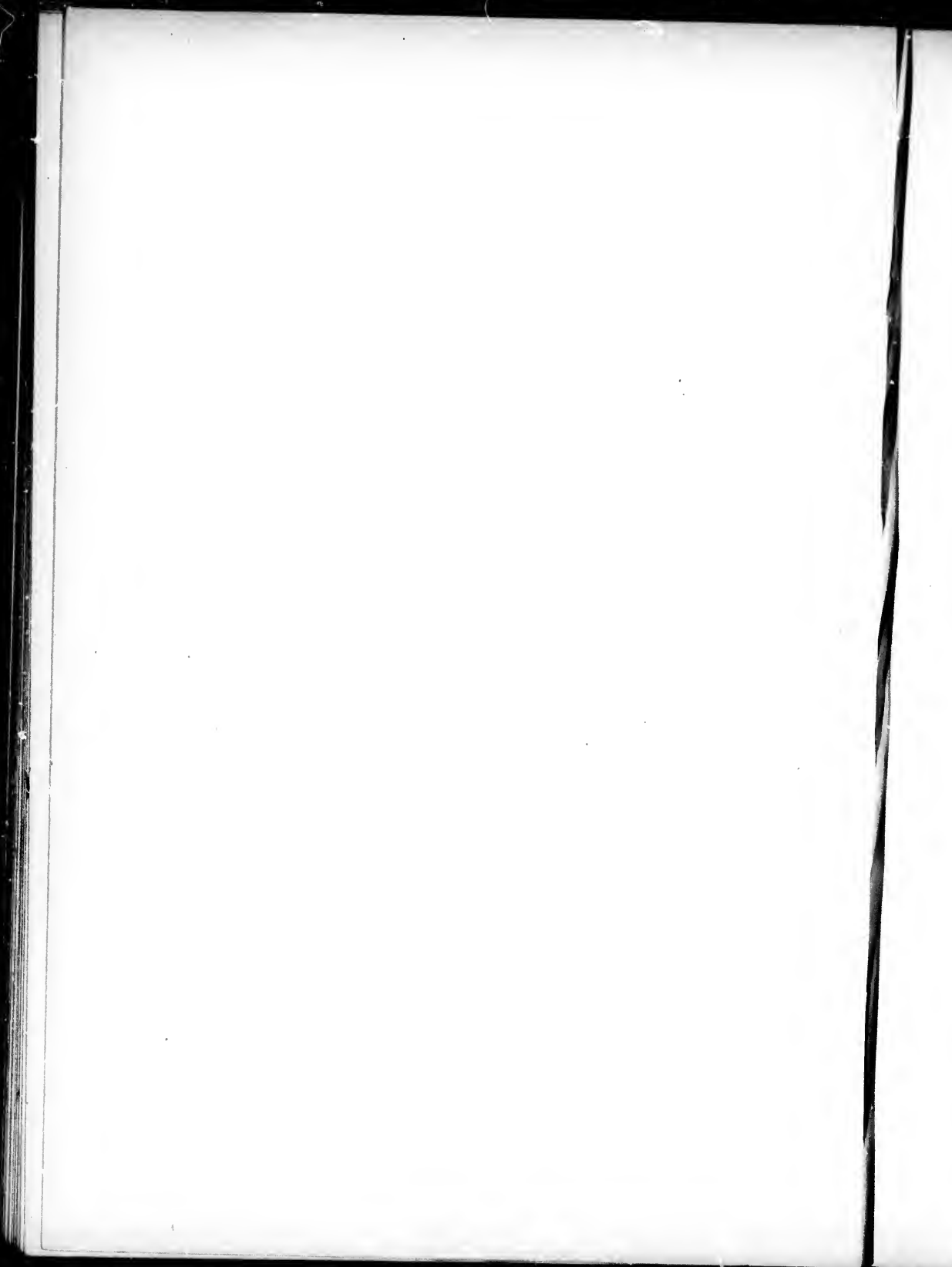
The place where Cartier first touched the land, near Hochelaga, appears to have been about six miles from the city, and below the Current St. Mary. On the 3rd October, 1535, having obtained the services of three natives as guides, Cartier, with his volunteers and part of his men, in full dress, proceeded to visit the town. The way was well beaten and frequented; and he describes the country as the best that could possibly be seen.—Hochelaga was situated in the midst of large fields of Indian corn; and, by the description, must even then have been a very considerable place, and the metropolis of the surrounding country. The name is now lost, but on its site stands the rich and flourishing city of Montreal. It was encompassed by pallisades, or a picket fence, in three rows, one within the other, well secured and put together. A single entrance was secured with piles and stakes; and every precaution adopted for defence against sudden attack or siege. The town consisted of about fifty houses, each fifty feet in length by fourteen in breadth, were built of wood and covered with bark, "well and cunningly put together." Each house contained several chambers, built round an open court yard in the centre, where the fire was made. The inhabitants belonged to the Huron tribe, and appear to have been more than usually civilized. After having seen all that was worthy of note in the city he set out to examine the mountain, which was about three miles from Hochelaga. He describes it as tilled all round and very fertile. The beautiful view from the top did not escape his notice, and he states that he could see the country and the river for thirty leagues around him. He gave it the name of Mont Royal, which was afterwards extended to the city beneath, and the whole of the rich and fertile Island, now Montreal.



#### DISCOVERY OF HOHELAGA OR MONTREAL.

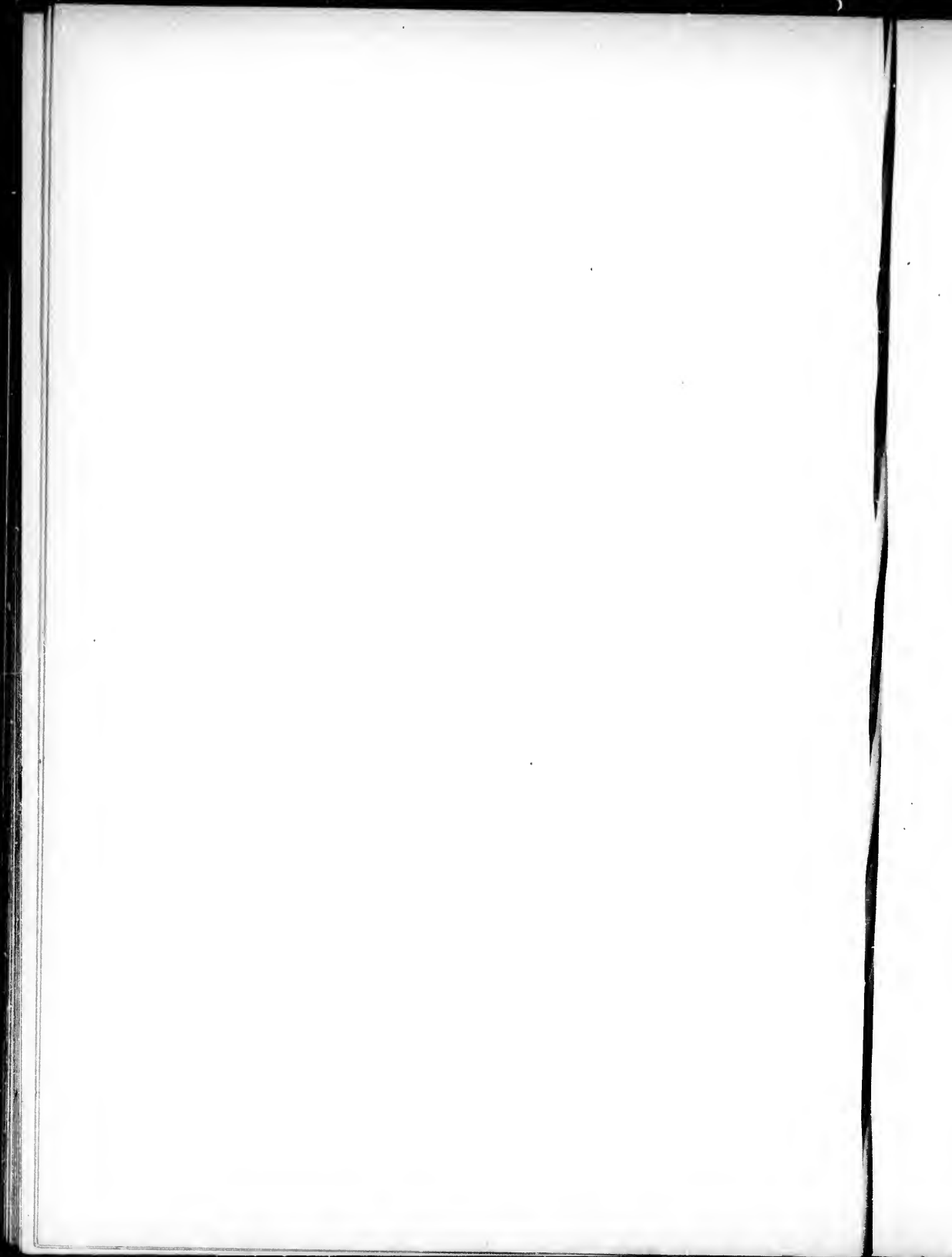
The place where Cartier first touched the land, near Hochelaga, appears to have been about six miles from the city, and below the Current St. Mary. On the 3rd October, 1535, having obtained the services of three natives as guides, Cartier, with his volunteers and part of his men, in full dress, proceeded to visit the town. The way was well beaten and frequented; and he describes the country as the best that could possibly be seen.—Hochelaga was situated in the midst of large fields of Indian corn; and by the description must even then have been a very considerable place, and the metropolis of the neighboring country. The name is now lost, but on its site stands the rich and flourishing city of Montreal. It was encompassed by pallsades, or a picket fence, in three rows, one within the other, well secured and put together. A single entrance was secured with piles and stakes; and every precaution adopted for defence against sudden attack or siege. The town consisted of about fifty houses, each fifty feet in length by fourteen in breadth, were built of wood and covered with bark, “well and cunningly put together.” Each house contained several chambers, built round an open court yard in the centre, where the fire was made. The inhabitants belonged to the Huron tribe, and appear to have been more than usually civilized. After having seen all that was worthy of note in the city, he set out to examine the mountain, which was about three miles from Hochelaga. He describes it as tilled all round and very fertile. The beautiful view from the top did not escape his notice, and he states that he could see the country and the river for thirty leagues around him. He gave it the name of Mont Royal, which was afterwards extended to the city beneath, and the whole of the rich and fertile Island, now Montreal.





#### DISCOVERY OF HOHELAGA OR MONTREAL.

The place where Cartier first touched the land, near Hochelaga, appears to have been about six miles from the city, and below the Current St. Mary. On the 3rd October, 1535, having obtained the services of three natives as guides, Cartier, with his volunteers and part of his men, in full dress, proceeded to visit the town. The way was well beaten and frequented; and he describes the country as the best that could possibly be seen. Hochelaga was situated in the midst of large fields of Indian corn; and by the description, must even then have been a very considerable place, and the metropolis of the neighboring country. The name is now lost, but on its site stands the rich and flourishing city of Montreal. It was encompassed by palisades, or a picket fence, in three rows, one within the other, well secured and put together. A single entrance was secured with piles and stakes; and every precaution adopted for defense against sudden attack or siege. The town consisted of about fifty houses, each fifty feet in length by fourteen in breadth, were built of wood and covered with bark, "well and cunningly joined together." Each house contained several chambers, built round an open court yard in the centre, where the fire was made. The inhabitants belonged to the Huron tribe, and appear to have been more than usually civilized. After having seen all that was worthy of note in the city he set out to examine the mountain, which was about three miles from Hochelaga. He describes it as tilled all round and very fertile. The beautiful view from the top did not escape his notice, and he states that he could see the country and the river for thirty leagues around him. He gave it the name of Mont Royal, which was afterwards extended to the city beneath, and the whole of the rich and fertile Island, now Montreal.



ENGLISH, No. 1.

Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia  
nostra quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus eludet?  
quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit audacia?  
nihilne te nocturnum præsidium palatii, nihil  
urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil consensus  
bonorum omnium nihil hic munitissimus habendi  
senatus locus, nihil horum ora vultusque mover-  
unt? patere tua consilia non sentis? constrictam

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN**OP**QRSTU**VW**XYZ

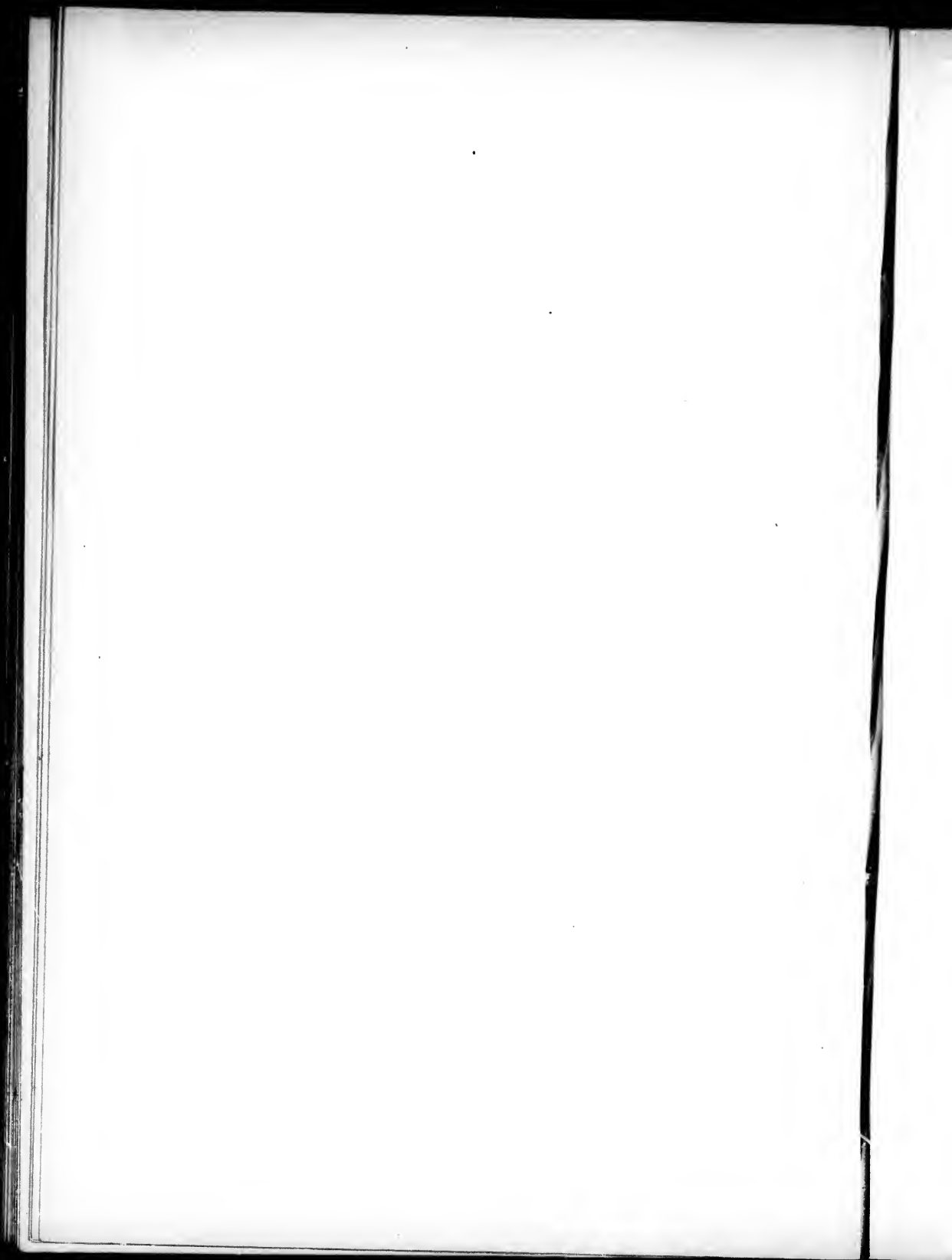
ABCDEFGHIJKLMN**OP**QRSTU**VW**XYZ

1234567890

The ice-bound stream, the cutting gale,  
The crunching snow, and driving hail,  
Attest old Winter's sway:  
But still the sleigh bells merry noise,  
Proclaims that Winter has its joys,  
To sweep dull care away.

*Quousque tandem abutere, Catilina, patientia  
nostra? quamdiu nos etiam furor iste tuus elu-  
det? quem ad finem sese effrenata jactabit  
audacia? nihilne te nocturnum præsidium pala-  
tii, nihil urbis vigiliæ, nihil timor populi, nihil  
consensus bonorum omnium, nihil hic munitis-  
simus habendi senatus locus, nihil horum ora*

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN**OP**QRSTU**VW**XYZ



### ENGLISH CONDENSED.

By means of the Printing Press, man may speak to all kindreds, and tribes, and peoples, and tongues, and make his voice be heard, with simultaneous power, beyond the Atlantic waves, and upon the shores of the Caspian Sea, and amid the population of Europe. Nay, he may speak to accumulating generations after death with all the freshness and force of eloquence. Printing gives to man a sort of ubiquity, and eternity of being; it enables him to outwit death, and enshrine himself amid a kind of earthly immortality. It enables him to speak while yet dead. His words that breathe, and thoughts that burn, are enshrined

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ Æ Æ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0

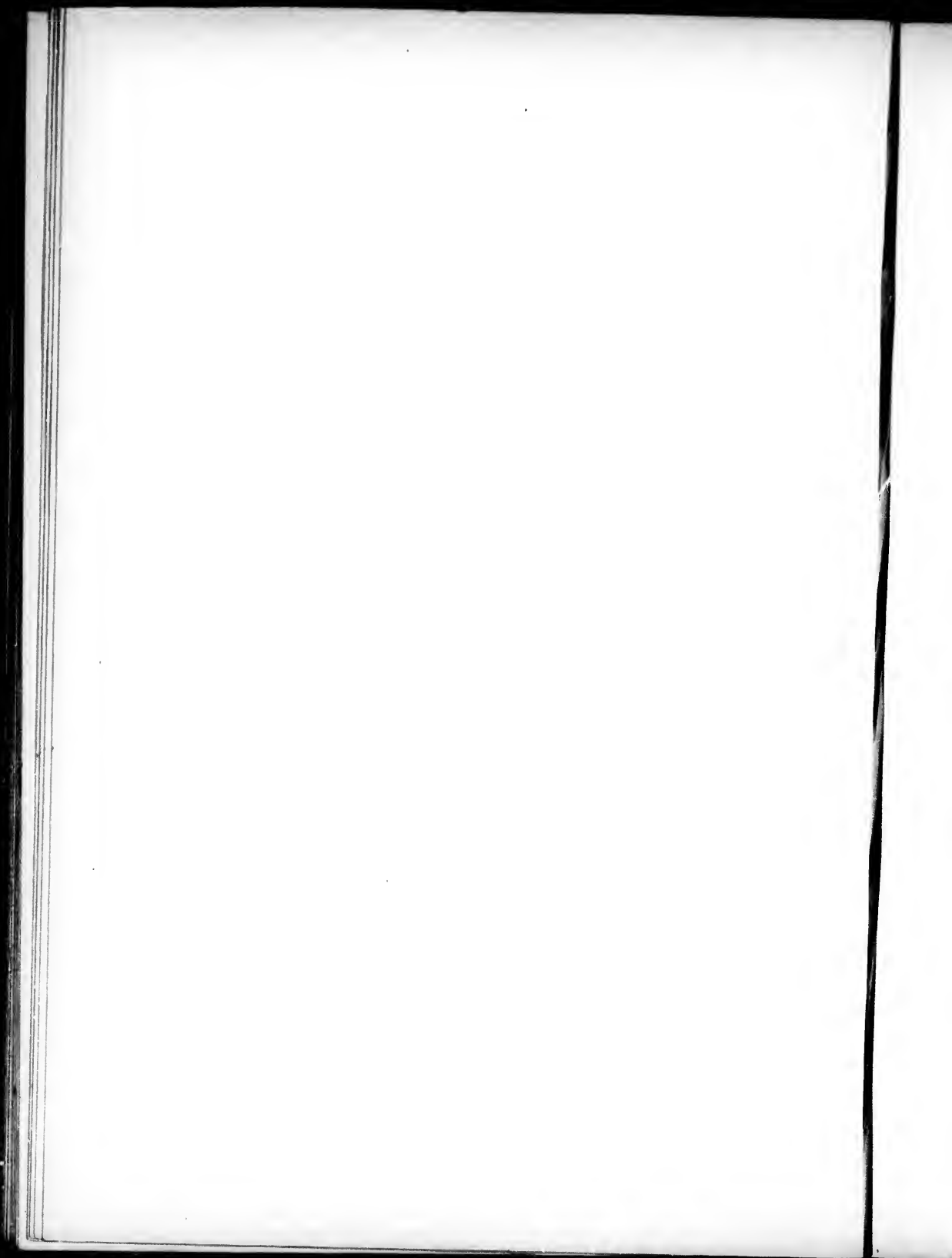
---

### ENGLISH BACK SLOPE.

One of the noblest and most invigorating labours of genius, is to clothe its conceptions in clear and beautiful forms, to give them existence in other souls. Thus literature creates, as well as manifests, intellectual power; and without it, the highest minds will never be summoned to the most invigorating action. We doubt whether a man ever brings his faculties to bear with their whole force on any subject, until he writes upon it for the instruction or gratification of others. To place it clearly before others, he feels the necessity of

ABCDEFGHIJKLMN OPQRSTUVWXYZ

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 0



## **BRITANNIA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.**

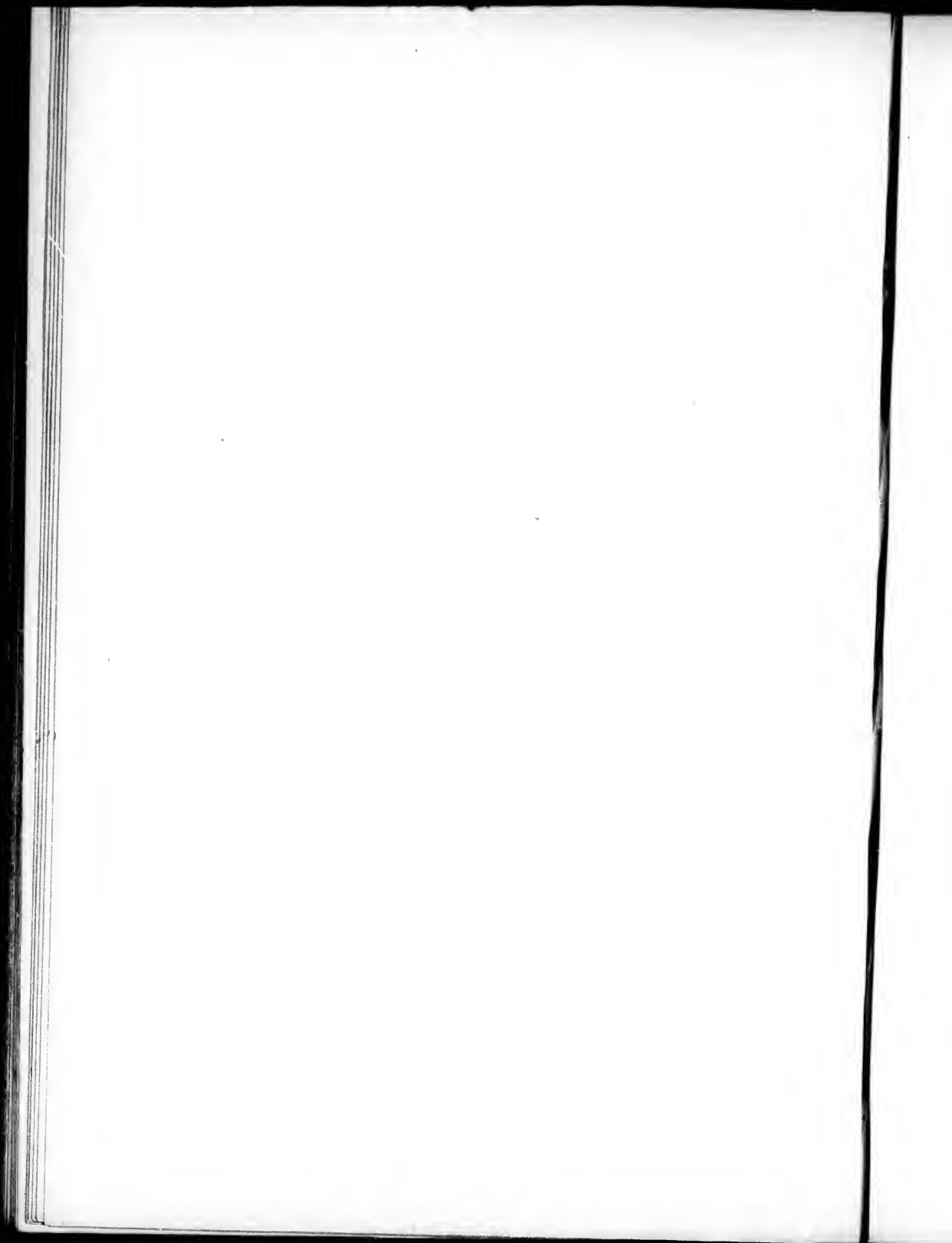
*Capital, £1,000,000 Sterling.*

**T**HE great and decided success which has attended this Institution has induced the Directors to *Reduce the Rates* originally required in British North America to the ordinary European Rates. The result of such reduction is to enable parties to avail themselves of the important benefits of Life Assurance, at much lower rates of Premium than those of any other Company transacting business in Canada. The Directors have also resolved to extend to British North America the advantages afforded by the *Half Credit Rates of Premium* which have been so highly approved and are so generally adopted by policy holders in the United Kingdom. The most liberal conditions are likewise offered to the Assured in the limits to which they may proceed by sea or land, to other parts of North America, without affecting their interest in their respective policies.

GREAT PRIMER.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





DOUBLE SMALL PICA.

True Candour is much different from that guarded, inoffensive language, and that studied openness of behaviour, which we frequently meet with among men of the world. Smiling, very often, in the aspect, and smooth are the words, of those who inwardly are

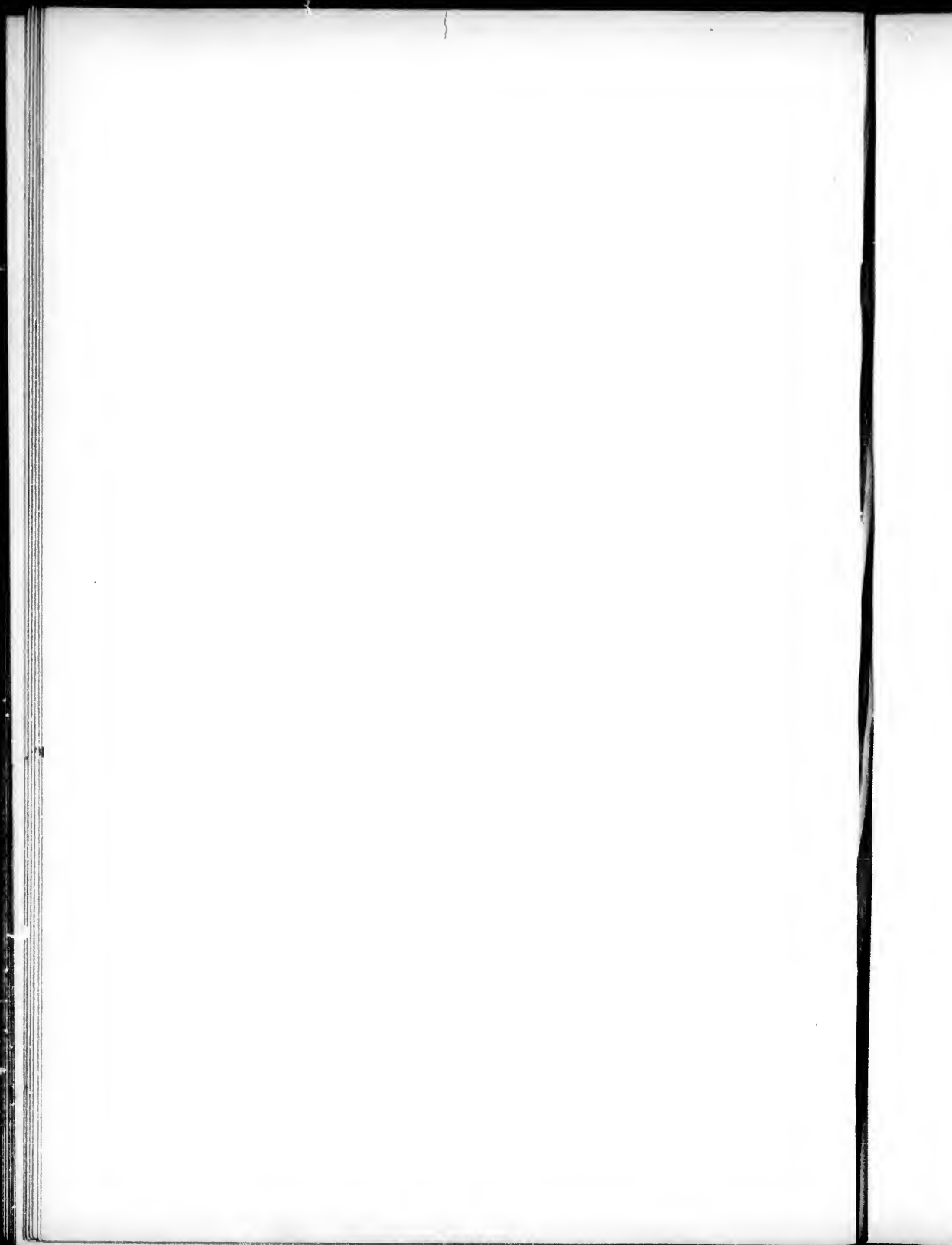
**REAL ESTATE IN MONTREAL.**

**£1234567890\$**

*The most ready to think evil of others; and that candour which is a christian virtue consists not in fairness of speech, but in fairness of heart. It may*

**HOME MANUFACTURES.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



DOUBLE ENGLISH.

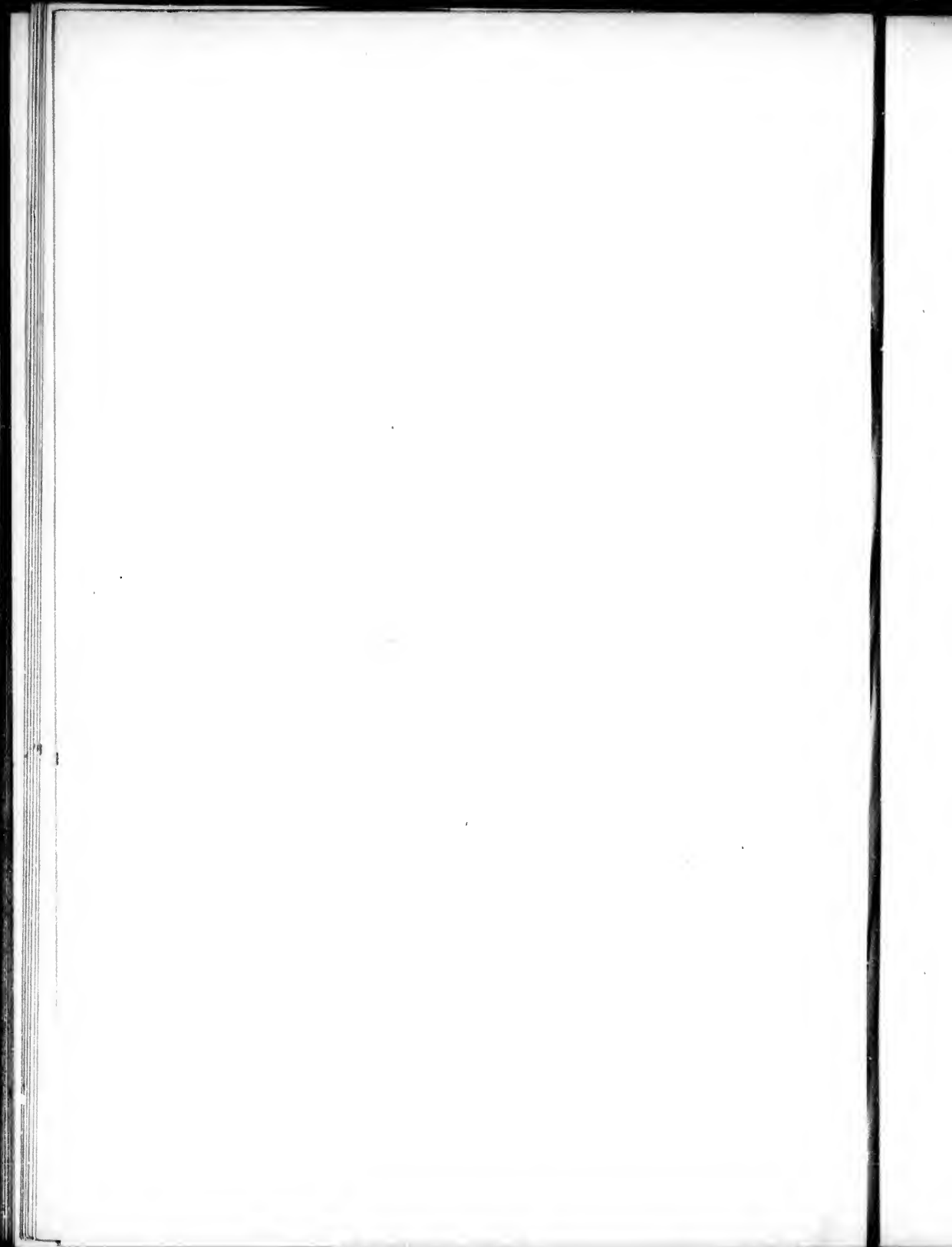
**True Politeness is modest, generous, and unpretending; it appears little as may be, and when it does a favour willingly conceals it; a polite man is**

**THE CITY OF MONTREAL.**

**£1234567890 \$**

***Tender of a neighbor's reputation, and considers it more becoming a christian to descend a little than to***  
**CITY OF KINGSTON.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



DOUBLE GREAT PRIMER.

**Sincerity is the most com-  
pious wisdom, and an excellent  
instrument for the despatch of**

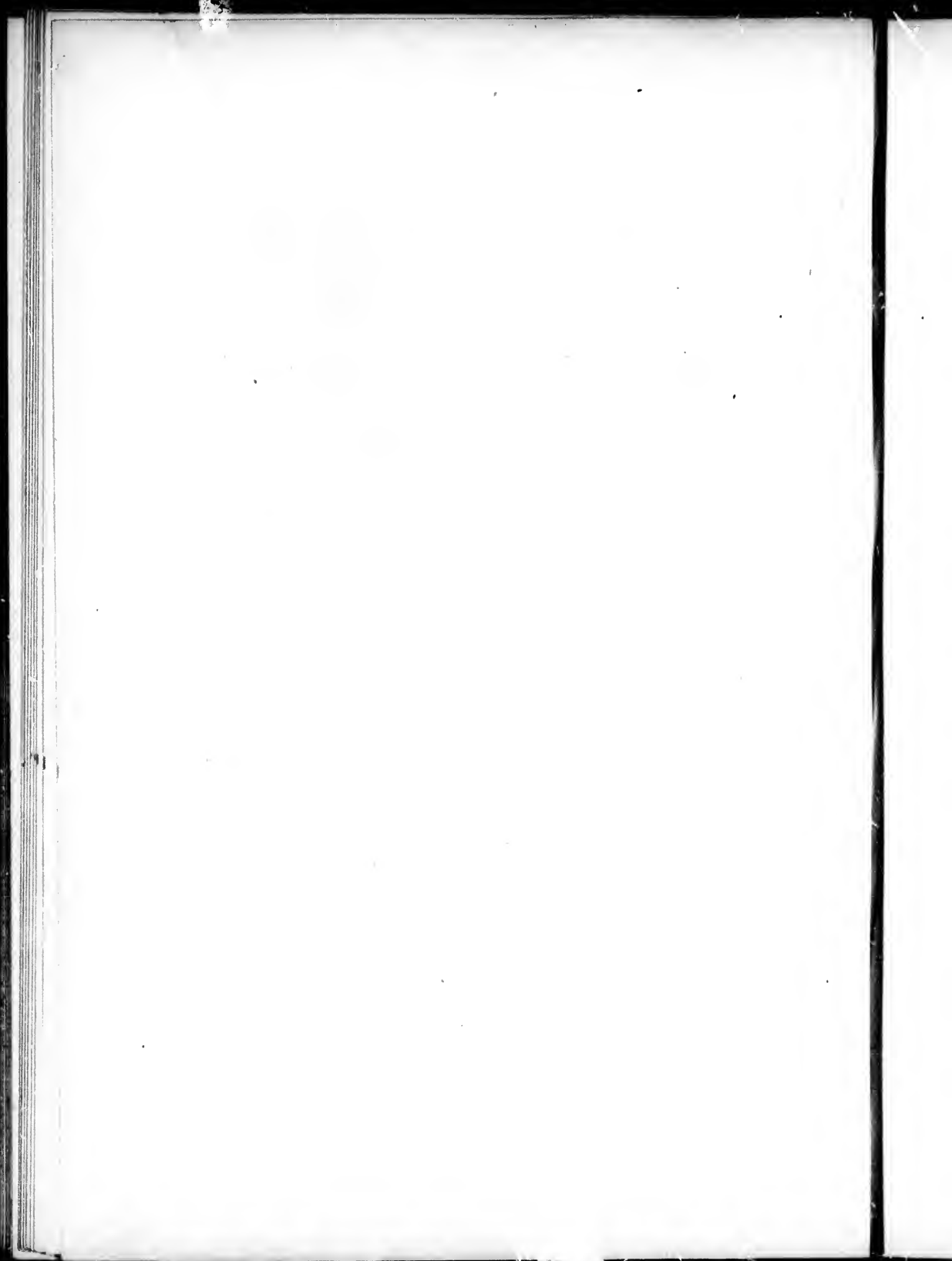
**CANADIAN PRODUCTS.**

**£ 1234567890 \$**

***Business: as it creates confi-  
dence in those we have to deal  
with, and prevents perplexity.***

***AGRICULTURAL.***

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



CANON.—No. 1.

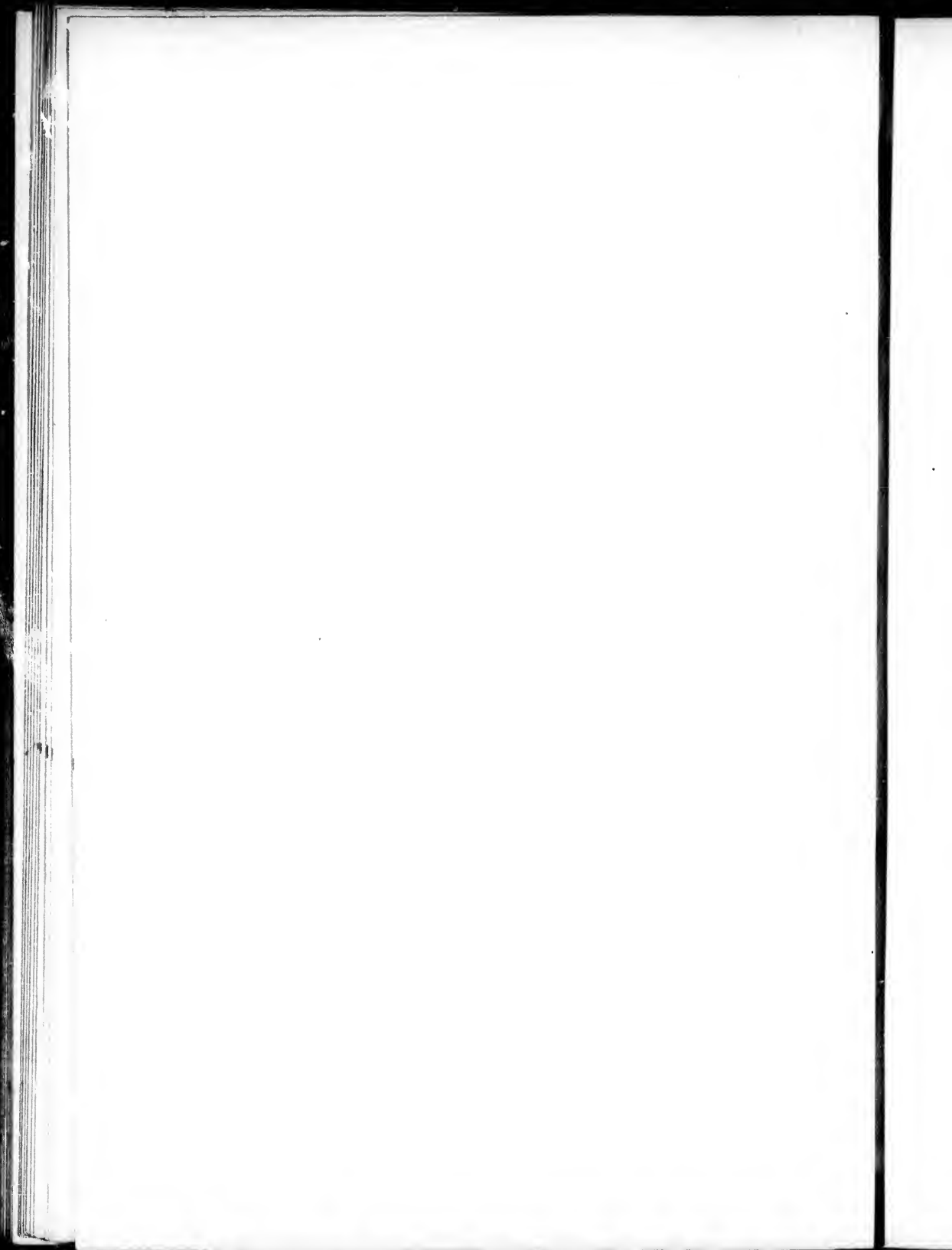
**A Special General Meeting  
of the Shareholders in the  
Stock of the Lachine Rail  
Road will be held on Tues-**

**GREAT WESTERN.**

**\$1234567890**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





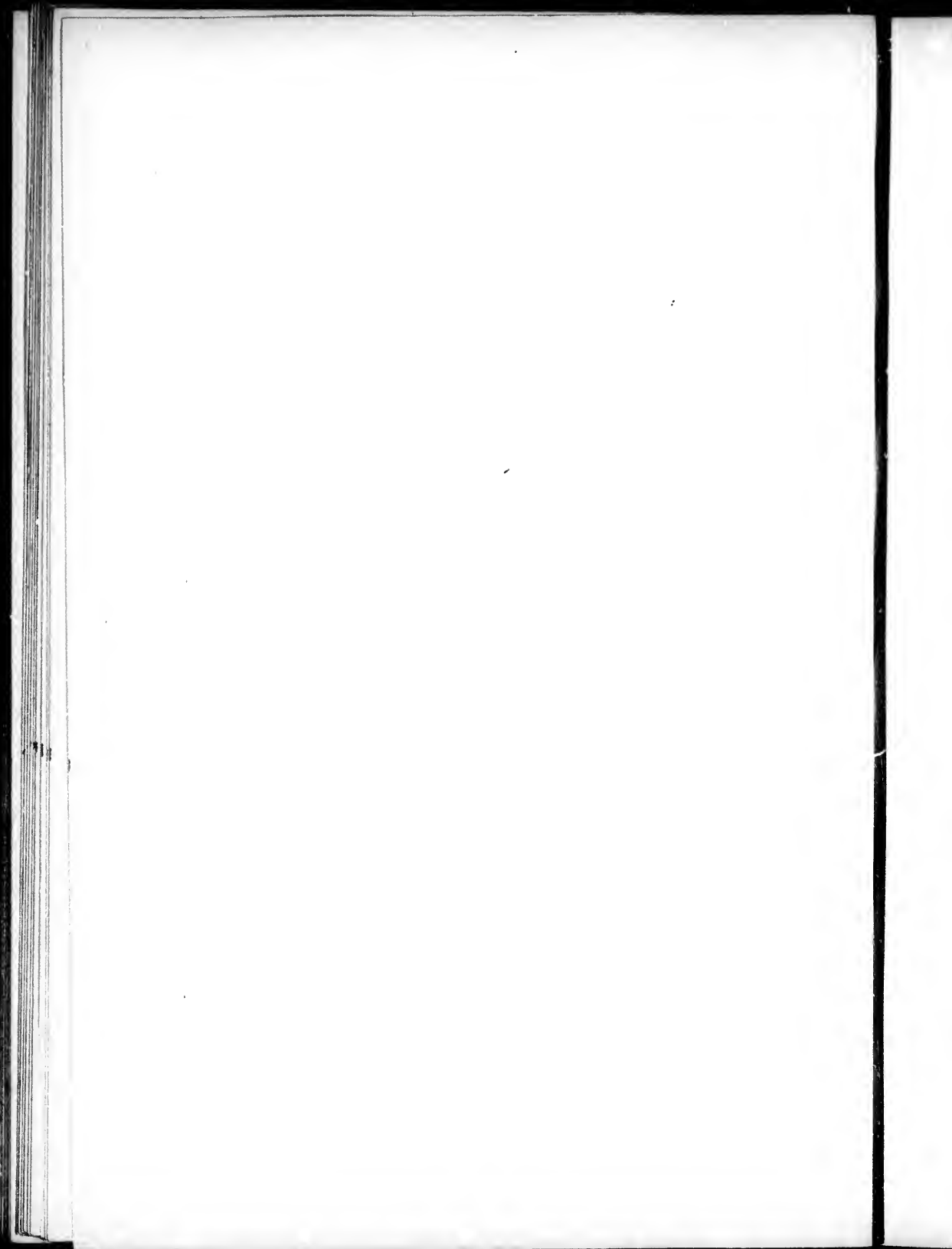
FOUR LINE PICA ROMAN.

**True happiness  
is of a retired  
nature, and has**

**€1234**

**CHAMPLAIN.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



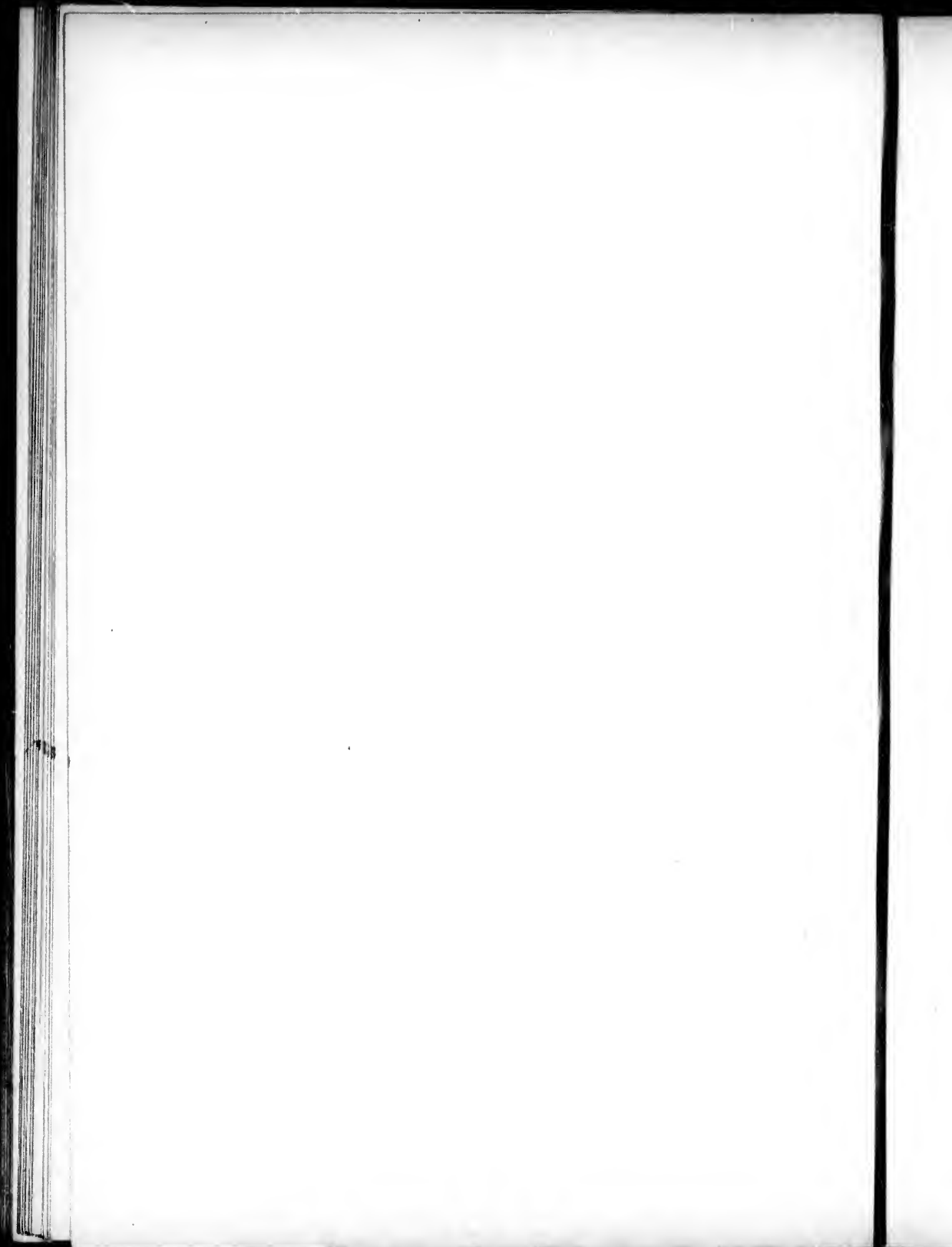
DOUBLE PARAGON CONDENSED.

**Virtue is the source of order and honor;  
the foundation of true happiness. Religion  
embraces virtue as enjoined by the  
laws of God; honour, as graceful and  
ornamental to human nature.**

**£1234567890**

**THE GREAT WESTERN RAIL-ROAD.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



70. DOUBLE SMALL PICA BLACK.

One of the noblest labors of genius is to clothe its conceptions in clear and beautiful forms, to give them existence in other souls. Arrange

ABCDEFGHIJKL MNOP  
\$1234567890

71. GREAT PRIMER BLACK, No. 3.

One of the most invigorating labours of genius is to clothe its conceptions in clear and beautiful forms, to give them existence in other souls. Thus literature creates as well as

ABCDEFGHIJKL MNOPQRSTU  
\$1234567890

72. PICA BLACK.

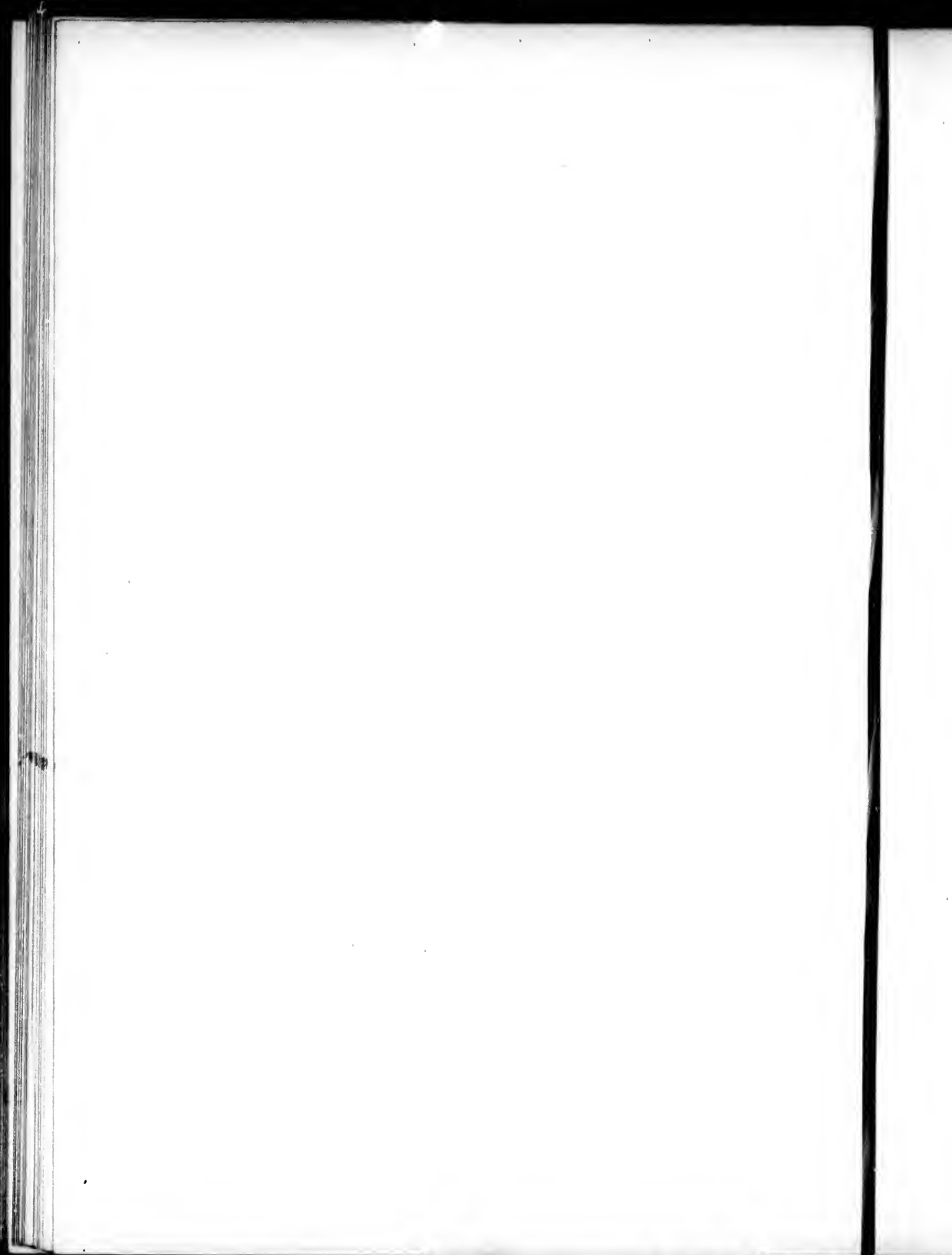
Rectitude of judgment in the arts, which may be called good taste, depends in a great measure on sensibility; because if the mind has no bent to the pleasures of the imagination, it will never supply itself sufficiently to the study of works of

ABCDEFGHIJKL MNOPQRSTU  
\$1234567890

73. LONG PRIMER BLACK, No. 3.

One of the noblest and most invigorating labours of genius, is to clothe its conceptions in clear and beautiful forms, to give them existence in other souls. Thus literature creates, as well as manifests, intellectual power; and without it the highest minds can never be summoned to the most invigorating action. We doubt whether a

ABCDEFGHIJKL MNOPQRSTU  
\$1234567890



81. MINION CLARENDON.

Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have been so rapidly increased, they have been so admirably adapted to every taste, every degree of information, and every situation of life; they afforded so easy, and frequently so delightful an instruction; they have opened so many doors to truth, which it is impossible ever to close again, that there is no longer a class or profession of mankind from whom the light of knowledge can absolutely be excluded. Accordingly, though there may still remain a multitude of individuals condemned to a forced or voluntary ignorance, yet the barrier between the enlightened and unenlightened proportion of mankind is nearly effaced; and an insensible gradation occupies the space which

ROYAL MAIL LINE BETWEEN MONTREAL AND TORONTO.

£1234567890\$

85. BOURGEOIS CLARENDON.

Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have been so rapidly increased, they have been so admirably adapted to every taste, every degree of information, and every situation of life; they afforded so easy, and frequently so delightful an instruction; they have opened so many doors to truth, which it is impossible ever to close again, and there is no longer a class or profession of mankind from whom the light of knowledge can absolutely be excluded. Accordingly, though there may still remain a multitude of individuals condemned to a forced or voluntary ignorance, yet the barrier

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAIL-ROAD.

£1234567890\$

86. SMALL PICA CLARENDON.

Small Pica, being of an irregular body, takes its name here from its inferiority to Pica. But in France they assign the invention of this body of letter to Philosophie; for which, indeed, they may have their reason, considering that their Cicero and Philosophie are of one and the same face; from which, we conclude, that they did not consider Small Pica worth cutting with a face proportionable to its body; and that the cramping of Cicero to Philosophie was done with

MONTREAL AND TROY TELEGRAPH CO.

£1234567890\$

87. ENGLISH CLARENDON.

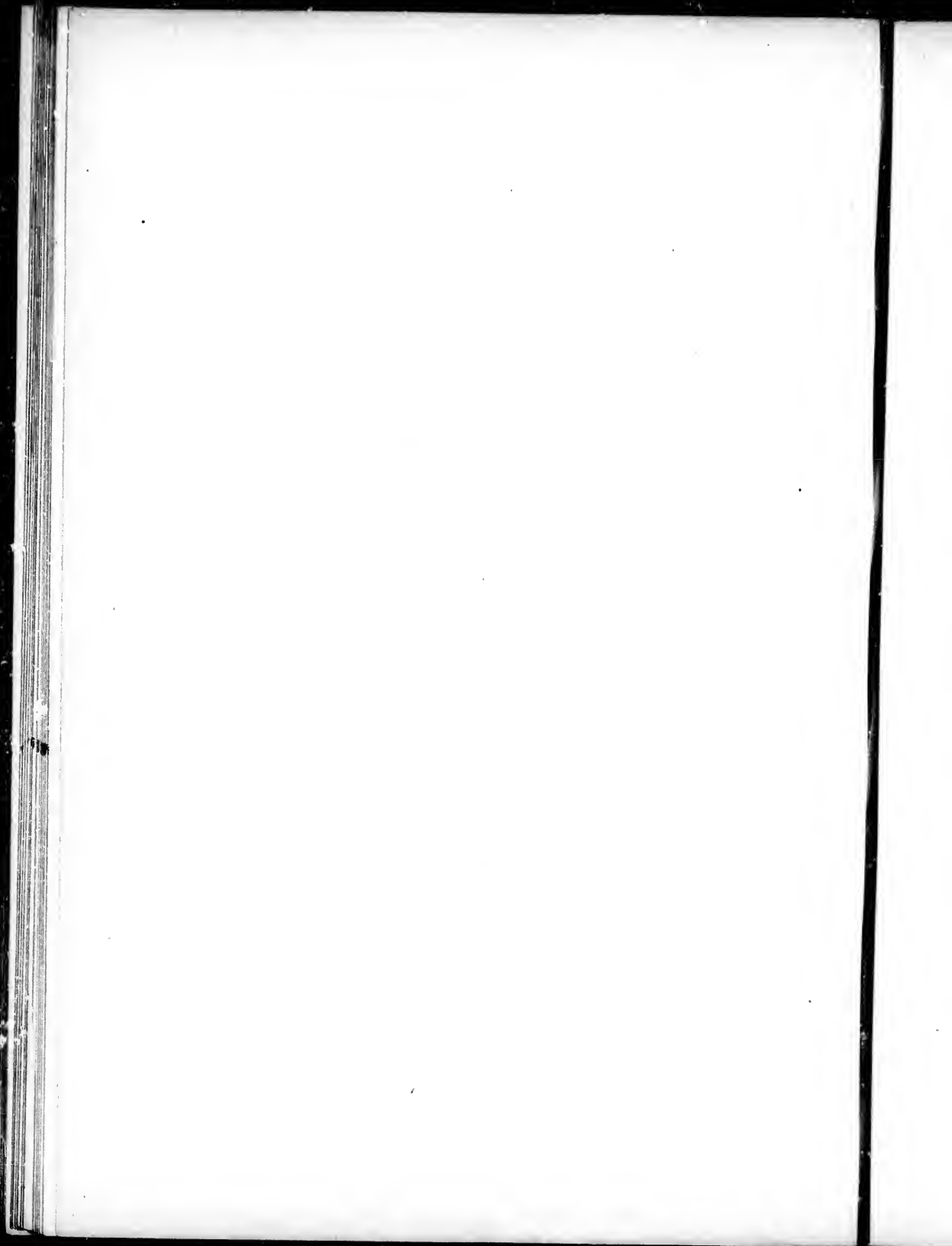
English is called mittel by the Germans, and Saint Augustin by the French and Dutch; both which names might be productive of considerable argument; the word mittel bearing the same meaning with middle, intimates, that the former sizes of letter were seven in number, the centre of which being

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

£1234567890\$

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





88. NONPAREIL TITLE.

Printing has been applied to so many subjects, books have so rapidly increased, they have been so admirably adapted to every taste, every degree of information, and every situation of life; they afforded so easy, and frequently so delightful, an instruction; they have opened so many doors to truth, which it is impossible ever to close again, that there is no longer a class or profession of mankind from whom the light of knowledge can absolutely be excluded. Accordingly, though there still may remain a multitude of individuals condemned to a forced or voluntary ignorance, yet the barrier between the enlightened and unenlightened proportion of

CHAMPLAIN AND ST. LAWRENCE RAIL-ROAD CO.

1234567890

89. BREVIER TITLE.

Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have so rapidly increased, they have been so admirably adapted to every taste, every degree of information, and every situation of life; they afforded so easy, and frequently so delightful, an instruction; they have opened so many doors to truth, which it is impossible ever to close again, that there is no longer a class or profession of mankind from whom the light of knowledge can absolutely be excluded. Accordingly, the

MONTREAL AND BUFFALO TELEGRAPH LINE.

£1234567890\$

90. LONG PRIMER TITLE.

Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have so rapidly increased, they have been so admirably adapted to every taste, every degree of information, and every situation of life; they afforded so easy, and frequently so delightful, an instruction; they have opened so many doors to truth, which it is impossible ever to close again, that there is no longer a class or profession of mankind from whom the

TO BE SOLD BY PUBLIC AUCTION.

£1234567890\$

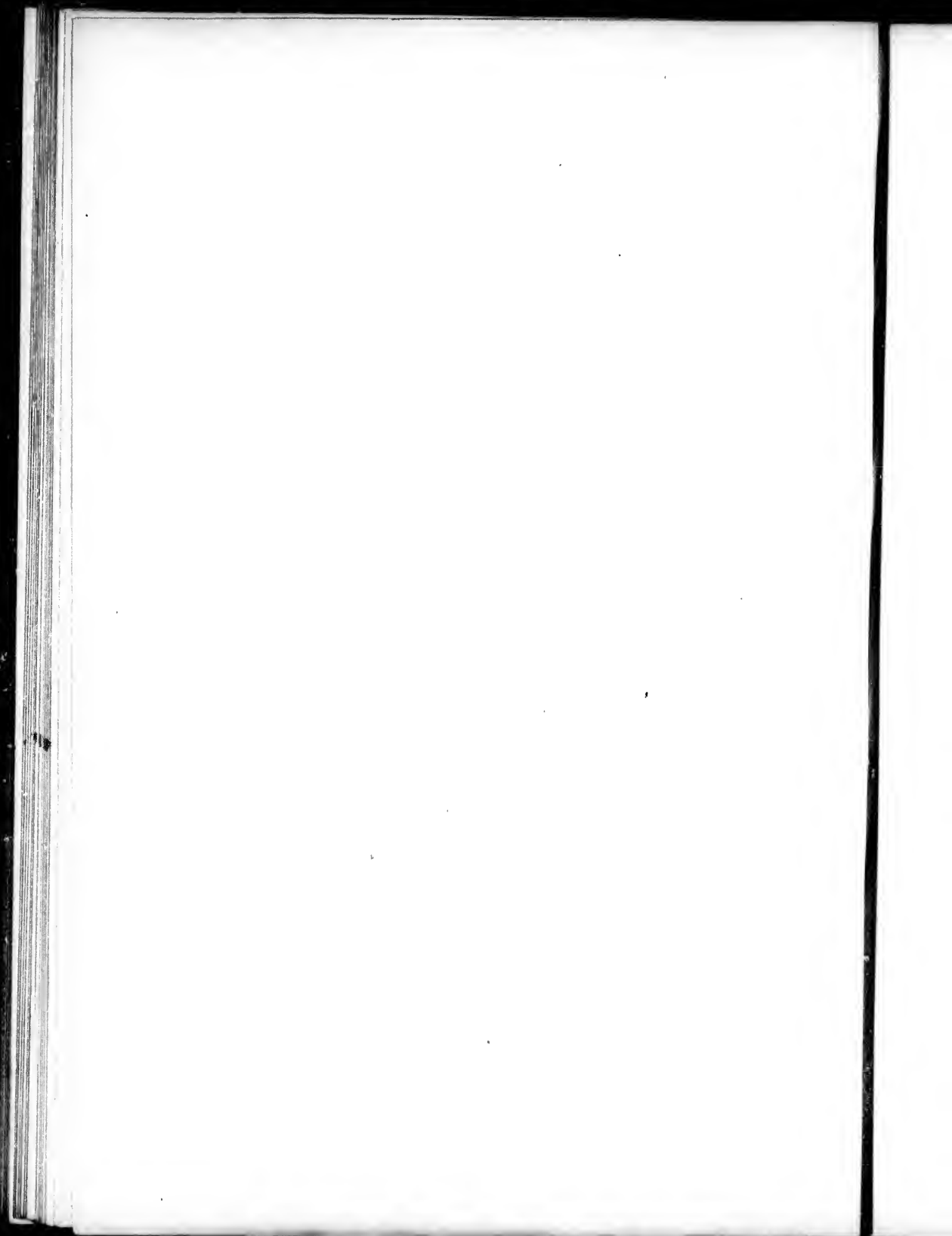
91. PICA TITLE.

Printing has been applied to so many subjects; books have so rapidly increased, they have been so admirably adapted to every taste, every degree of information, every situation of life; they afforded so easy, and frequently so pleasant an instruction; they have opened so many doors to truth, which

HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.

\$1234567890

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



NONPAREIL ANTIQUE.

Brevier takes its name from being first used for the Breviary, a Roman Catholic church-book, which is commonly printed in this character. It is called Petit, and Jungfer, or Maiden Letter, by the Germans, on account of its comeliness.—Little can be observed with respect to Nonpareil: why it received the name of Nonpareil no one has yet ventured to investigate. It is therefore most probable that the appellation was given on account of its extraordinary smallness in proportion to those letters in general use at the time of its introduction.—With respect to Pearl, we are left in the same position as the last mentioned; consequently we shall again venture at a suggestion

THE ORIGIN, RISE, AND PROGRESS OF THE TYPOGRAPHIC ART.

£ 1234567890 \$

LONG PRIMER ANTIQUE.

Upon the same supposition, that some bodies of letter took their names from works in which they were first employed, we are induced to believe that the Germans gave the name of Corpus to Long Primer, on account of their Corpus Juris being first done in that letter; but whether Garmond is the name of the author, or what signification

DICTIONARY OF PRINTERS AND TYPOGRAPHY.

£ 1234567890 \$

PICA ANTIQUE.

Pica is another letter that admits of having particular notice taken of it, on account of being called Cicero by the French and Germans; for as English was distinguished by the name of St. Augustin, so has this been honored with the name of Cicero, on account of the Epistles of that writer having been first printed in Pica, and the only point now

**TO BE SOLD BY AUCTION.**

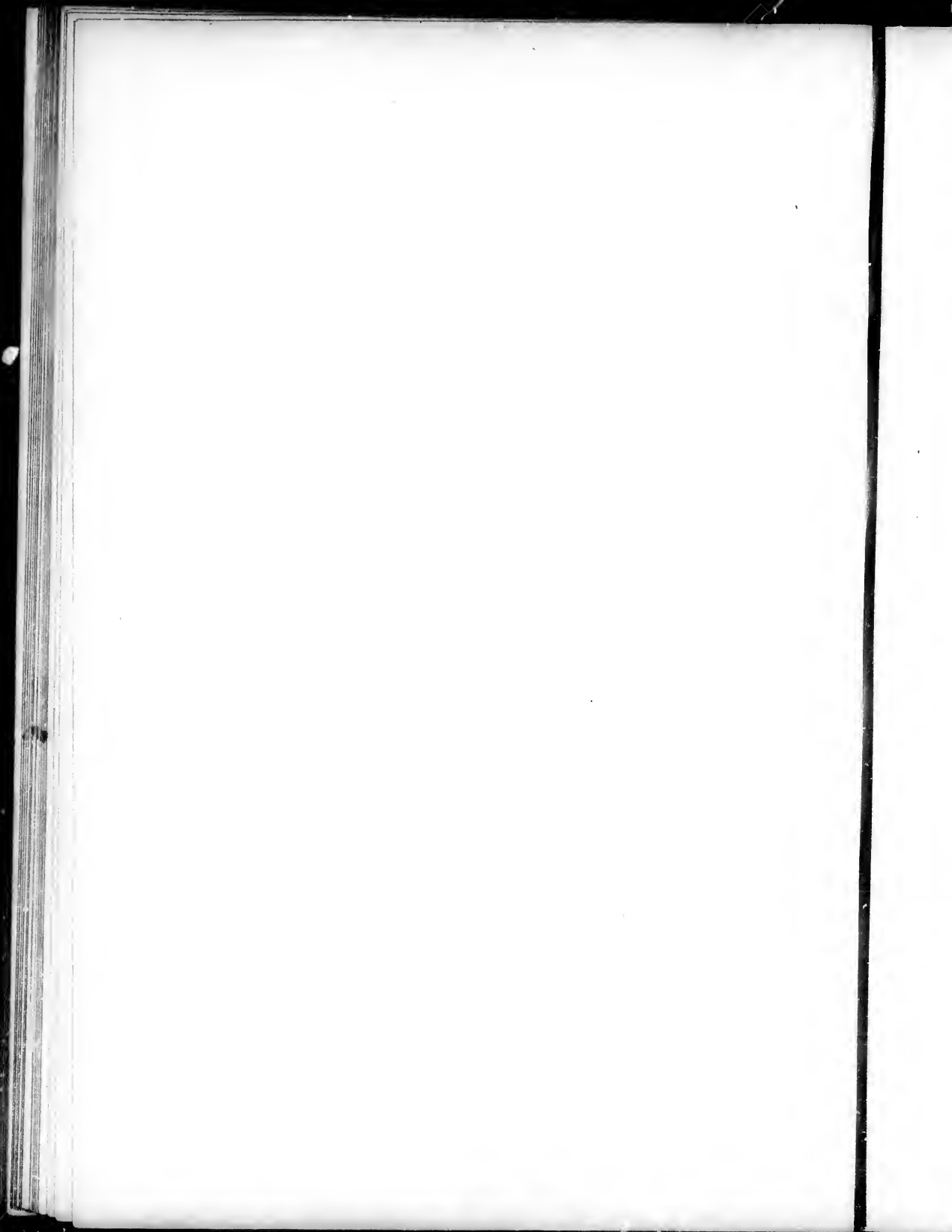
**\$ 1234567890**

GREAT PRIMER ANTIQUE.

**Great Primer, in Germany, is called Tertia, and is therefore one of the major sizes of letter which, in the infancy of the Art, served for printing works of consideration, and particularly the**

**FREEHOLD PROPERTY**

**£ 1234567890 \$**



80. DOUBLE PICA CHURCH TEXT.

The history of the origin of the Art of Printing is enveloped in mystery; and this art, which commemorates all other inventions, which hands down to posterity every important event, which immortalizes the actions of the great, and which, above all, extends and diffuses the word of God to all mankind; this very art has left its own origin in obscurity, and has given employment to

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T

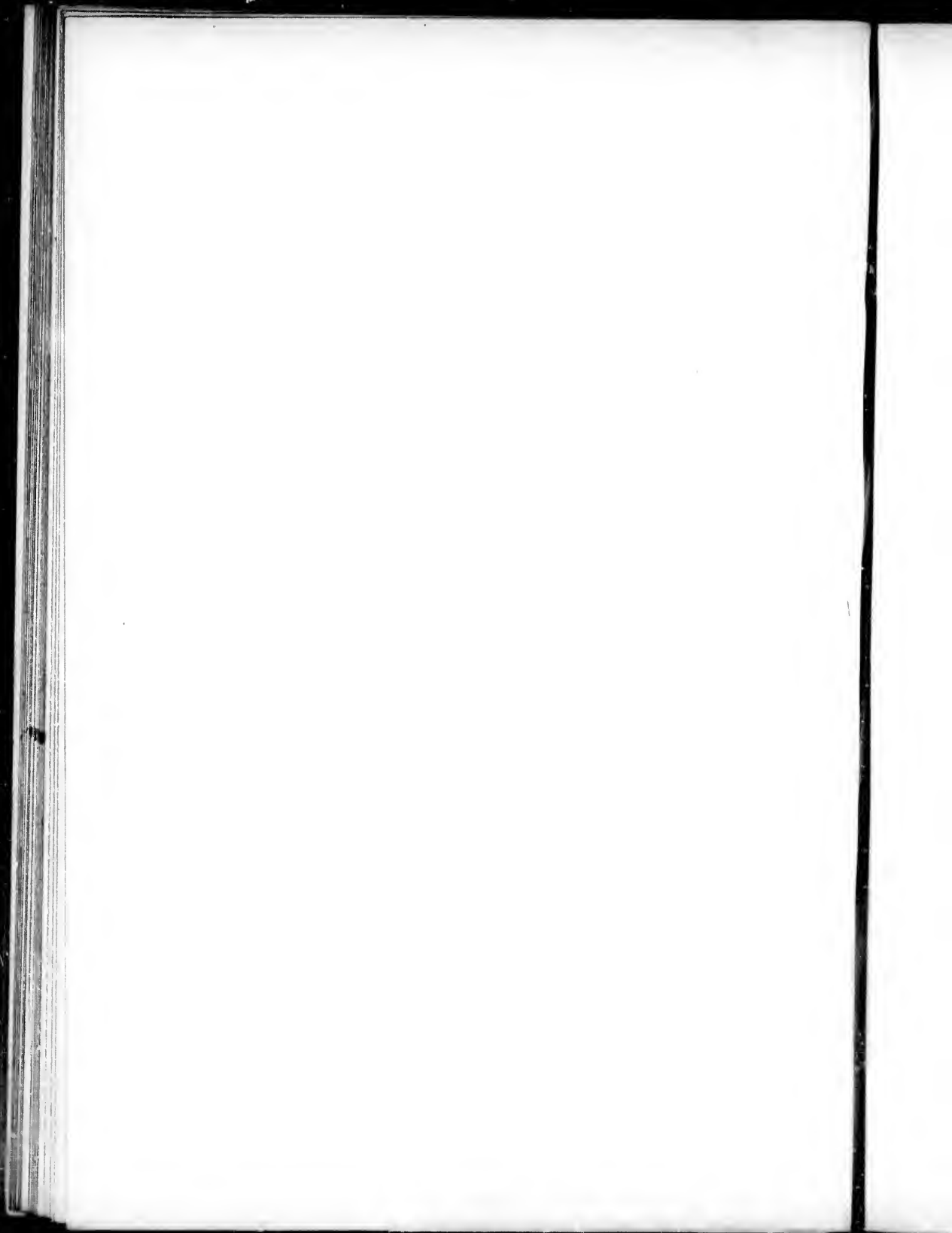
U V W X Y Z

81. GREAT PRIMER BLACK SHADED.

The history of the origin of the Art of Printing is enveloped in mystery; this art, which commemorates all other inventions, which hands down to posterity every important event, which immortalizes the actions of the great, and which, above all, extends and diffuses the word of God to all mankind; this very art has left its own origin in obscurity, and has given employment to the studies and researches of

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.







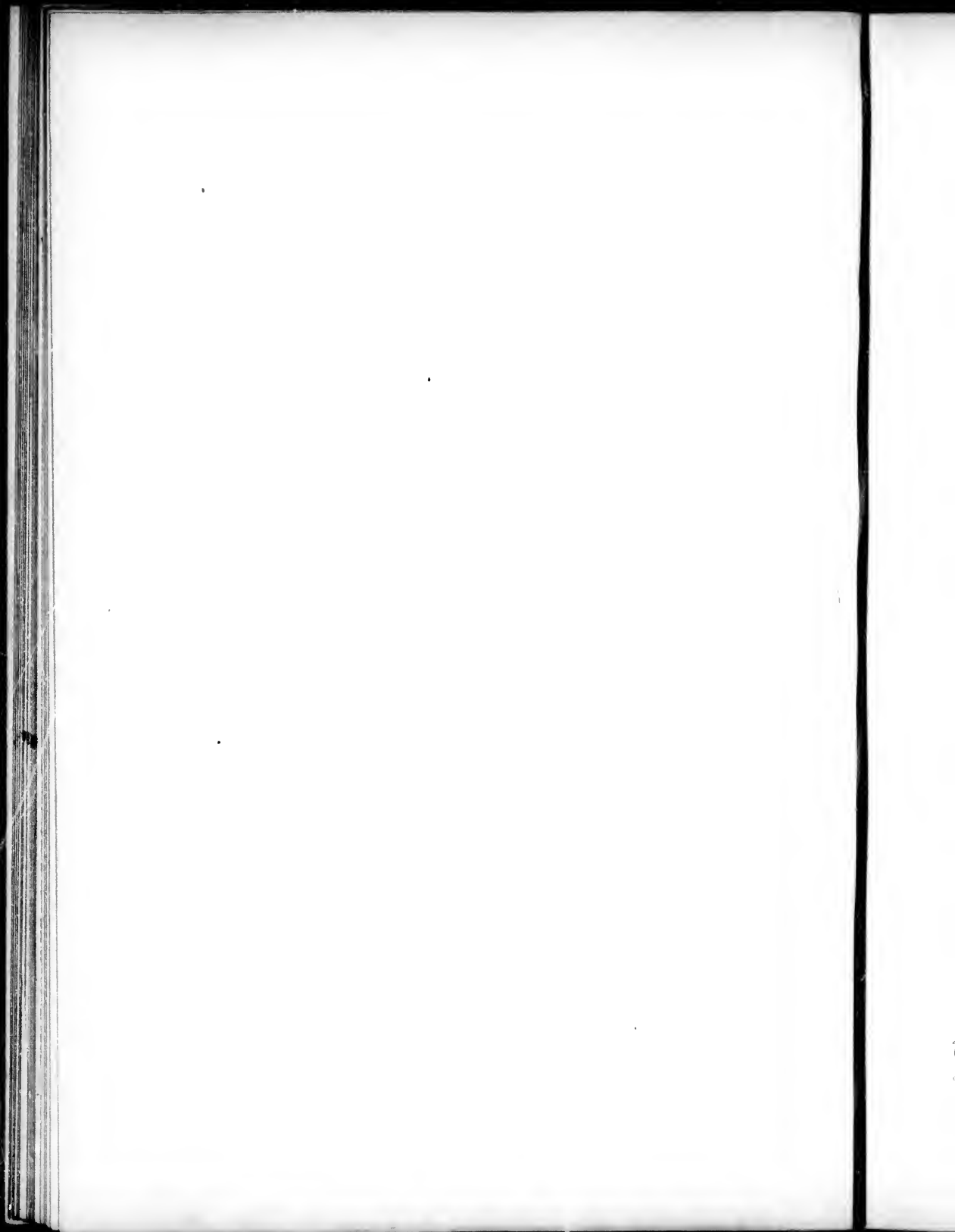
Great Primer Secretary.

By means of the Printing Press, man may speak to all kindreds, and tribes, and peoples, and tongues, and make his voice be heard, with simultaneous power, beyond the Atlantic waves, and upon the shores of the Caspian Sea, and amid the population of Europe. Nay, he may speak to accumulating generations after death with all the freshness and force of eloquence. Printing gives to man a sort of ubiquity, and eternity of being; it enables him to outwit death, and enshrine himself amid a kind of earthly immortality. His words that breathe, and thoughts that burn, are enshrined and embalmed; and with him thousands hold profitable or hurtful communion till time is no more. If, then, we are loudly called upon to be careful what we speak and what we do, we are doubly warned to beware what we throw into the press, and invest with a power to endure, and strength to pass every sea, and to visit every people. It is to this we are indebted for the promulgation of the arts and sciences, and for every other social and intellectual blessing. In short, it may be asked, what is there, that tends to improve the moral and physical condition of man, that is not fostered by the all powerful energies of the Press!

Montreal Type Foundry, 1849.



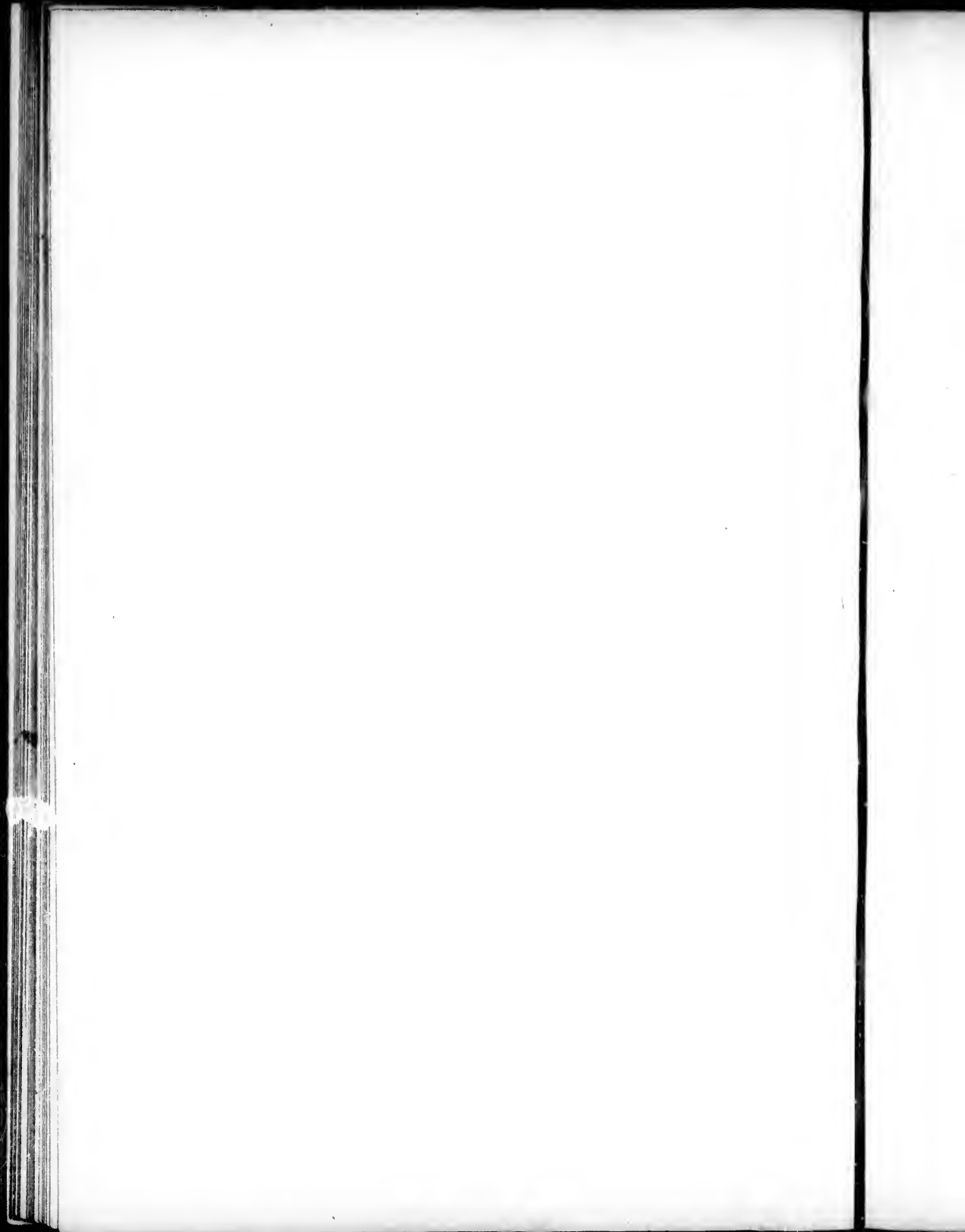




*Great Primer Script.*

By means of the Printing Press, man may speak to all kindreds, and tribes, and peoples, and tongues, and make his voice be heard, with simultaneous power, beyond the Atlantic waves, and upon the shores of the Caspian Sea, and amid the population of Europe. Nay, he may speak to accumulating generations after death with all the freshness and force of eloquence. Printing gives to man a sort of ubiquity, and eternity of being; it enables him to outwit death, and enshrine himself amid a kind of earthly immortality. It enables him to speak while yet dead. His words that breathe, and thoughts that burn, are enshrined and embalmed; and with him thousands hold profitable or hurtful communion till time is no more. If, then, we are loudly called upon to be careful what we speak and what we do, we are doubly warned to beware what we throw into the press, and invest with a power to endure, and strength to pass every sea, and to visit every people. It is to this we are indebted for the promulgation of the arts and sciences, and for every other social and intellectual blessing. In short, it may be asked, what is there, that tends to improve the moral and physical condition of man, that is not fostered by the all-powerful energies of the Press!

*Abcutual Type Foundry. 1848.*



No. 82. Double English Script.

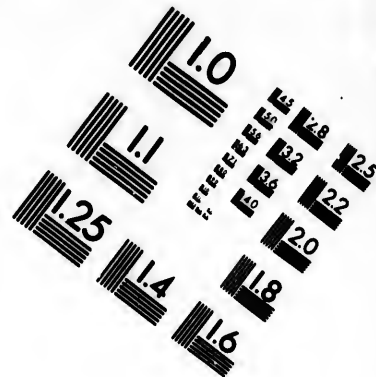
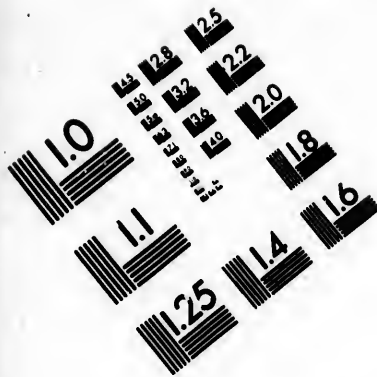
The proprietor of this Foundry begs to acquaint the printers in the Canadas, that he has been appointed Agent, by Messrs. Wells & Well, of New York, for the Sale of their *Wells & Well's*; of which he has a well selected assortment in Stock, both here and in Toronto.

No. 83. Double Pica Script.

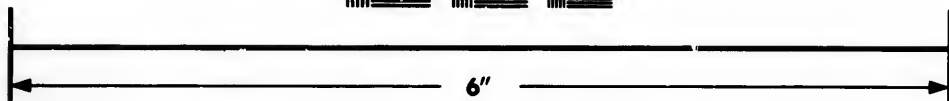
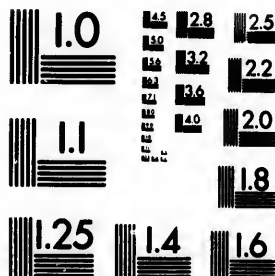
The Trade of Canada, not being sufficiently extensive to warrant the introduction of matrices for Fancy Letter; Mr. Palgrave has solicited and obtained the Agency of Messrs. L. Johnson & Co. of Philadelphia, who keep him constantly supplied in Montreal and Toronto, with Fonts of the most modern style, an arrangement which cannot fail to prove convenient to the Canadian Printer.

Montreal Type Foundry,  
1st. Oct. 1845





**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**

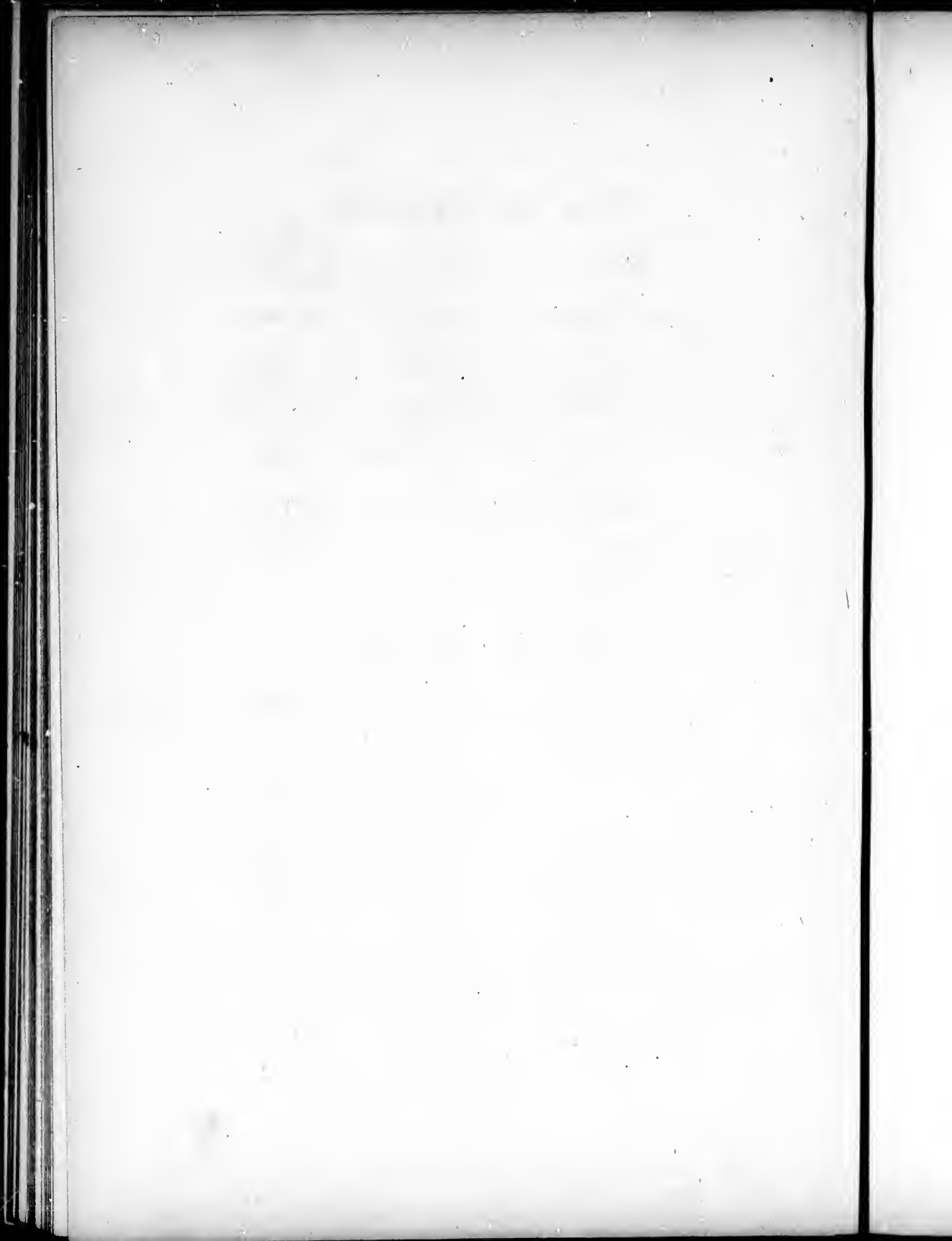


**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

18 20 22 25  
16 18 20 22 25  
14 16 18 20 22 25

10  
18 20 22 25  
16 18 20 22 25





EIGHT LINE PICA BLACK OPEN. 10d. per Letter.

The Examiner.

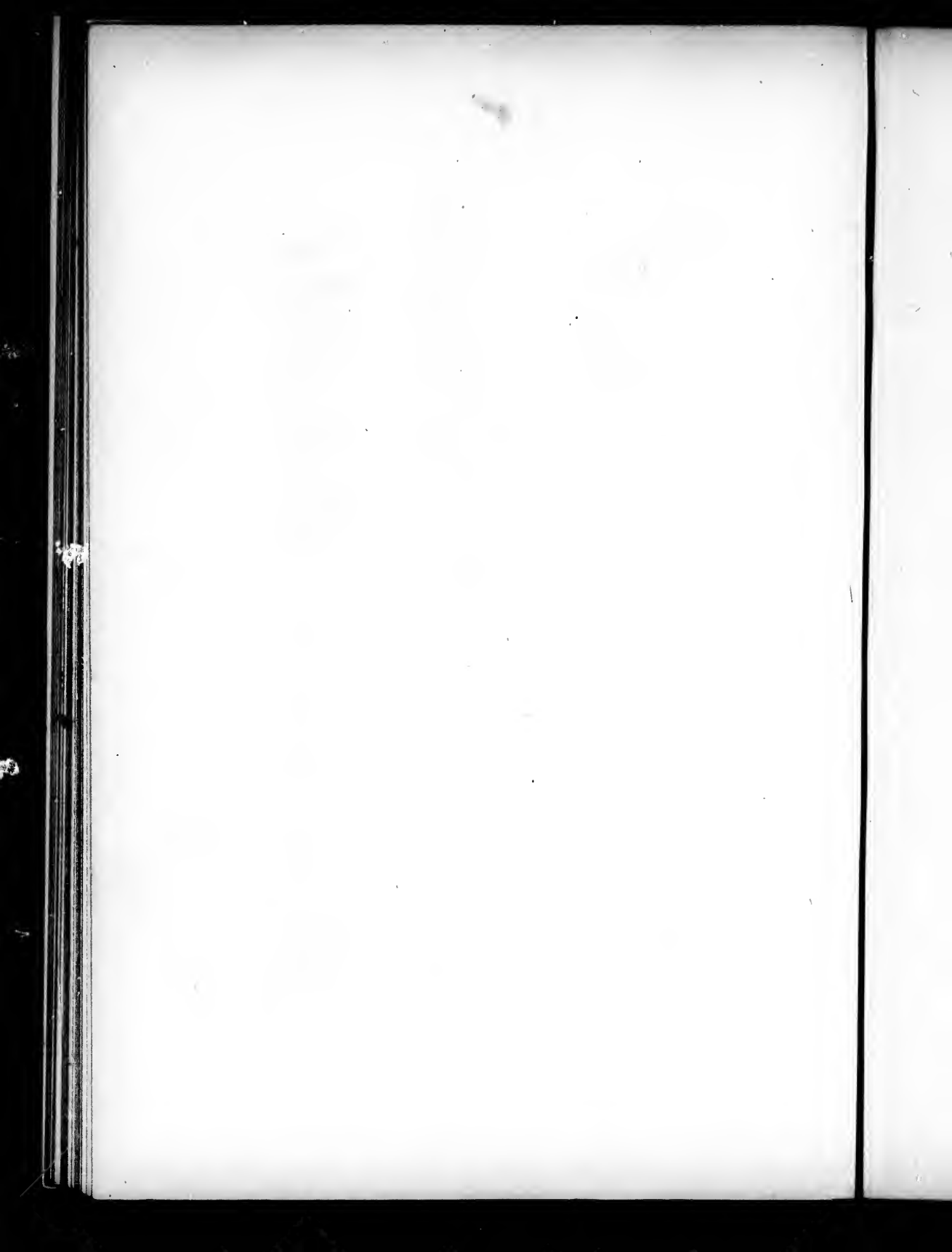
SIX LINE PICA BLACK OPEN. 8d. per Letter.

Morning Chronicle.

SIX LINE PICA BLACK. 6d. per Letter.

Montreal Gazette.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





COMMISSIONERS OF THE LAND OFFICE

THE LAND OFFICE

GENERAL LAND OFFICE

1. TWO LINE ENGLISH LIGHT FACE.

# THE MAP OF MONTREAL.

2. TWO LINE SMALL PICA LIGHT FACE.

## COMMERCIAL BANK.

3. TWO LINE BREVIER LIGHT FACE.

## VIEWS OF THE FALLS OF NIAGARA.

4. TWO LINE NONPAREIL LIGHT FACE.

## CHRISTIE'S HISTORY OF LOWER CANADA.

5. TWO LINE PEARL LIGHT FACE.

## GEOLOGICAL RESEARCHES ON THE SHORES OF LAKE SUPERIOR.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



*Eight faces condensed*

6. TWO LINE PICA.

A FOUR ON THE WESTERN LAKES.

7. TWO LINE PICA CONDENSED.

REVISED STATUTES OF CANADA.

8. TWO LINE LONG PRIMER CONDENSED.

ST. LAWRENCE AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD LINE.

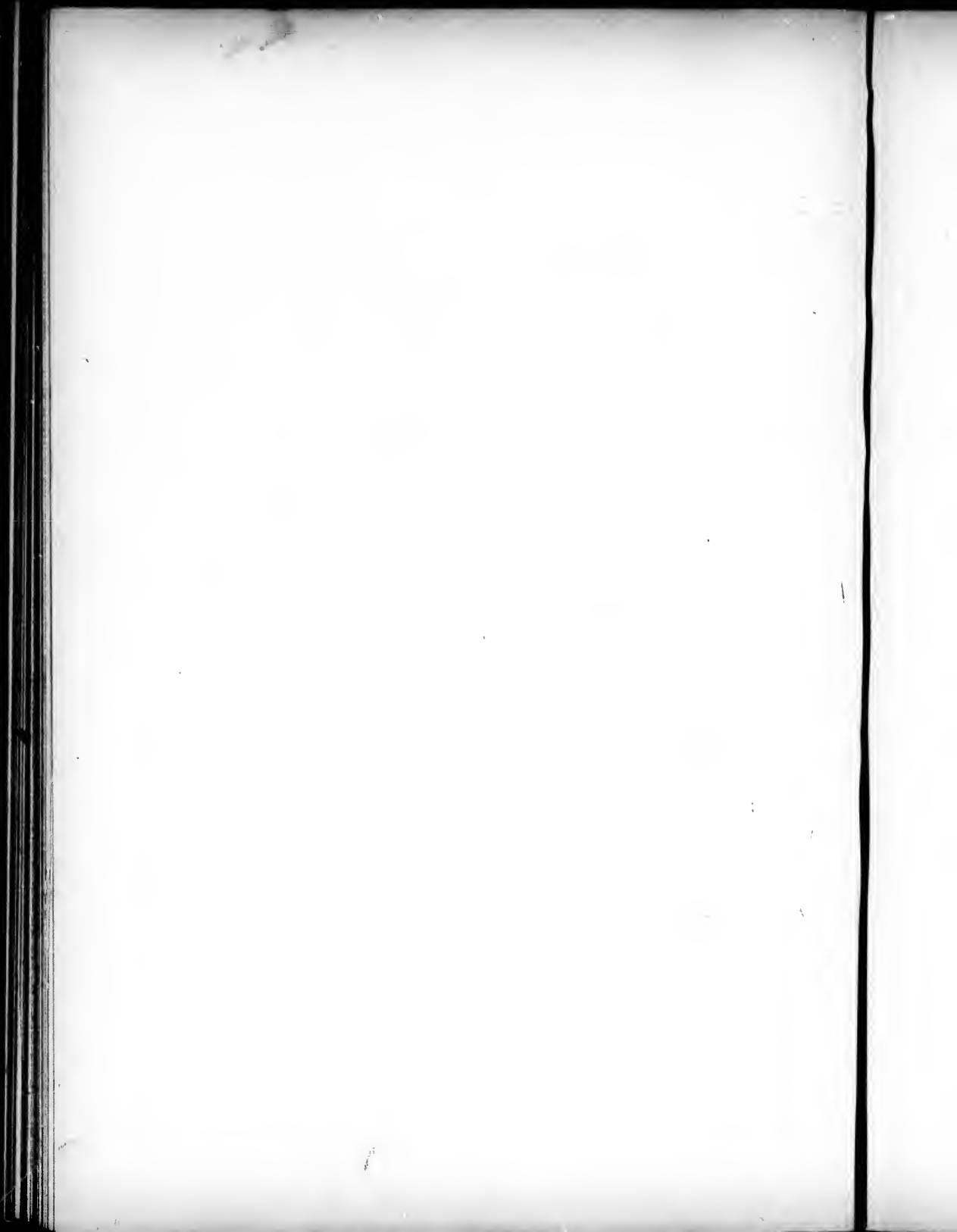
9. TWO LINE BREVIER CONDENSED.

QUEBEC FORWARDING COMPANY.

10. TWO LINE DIAMOND LIGHT FACE CONDENSED.

FIRST SESSION OF THE PROVINCIAL PARLIAMENT OF UNITED CANADA HELD IN KINGSTON.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





11. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER ORNAMENTED, No. 4.

**GRAND MUSICAL SOIREE.**

12. FOUR LINE SMALL PICA BLACK GROUND ORNAMENTED.

**THE EASTERN TOWNSHIPS**

13. TWO LINE PICA ORNAMENTED, No. 2.

**BANK OF MONTREAL.**

14. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER BLACK GROUND.

**CONSTITUTIONAL ASSOCIATION. 1849.**

15. TWO LINE LONG PRIMER ORNAMENTED, No. 4.

**SKETCHES OF CANADIAN SCENERY.**

16. TWO LINE PICA CONDENSED TUSCAN SHADED.

**THE BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



17. FOUR LINE PICA ORNAMENTED.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

18. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER ORNAMENTED, No. 3.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

19. FOUR LINE SMALL PICA ORNAMENTED, No. 4.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

20. TWO LINE LONG PRIMER ORNAMENTED, No. 2.

A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T U V W X Y Z

21. FOUR LINE SMALL PICA BLACK SHADED.

French Golds About Nothing.



22. TWO LINE PICA ORNAMENTED.

## INDIAN TRIBES OF NORTH AMERICA.

23. TWO LINE LONG PRIMER ORNAMENTED.

## THE LADY OF LYONS.

24. TWO LINE PICA ORNAMENTED.

## HOCHELAGA DEPICTA.

25. TWO LINE BREVIER ORNAMENTED.

## MUSICAL RECREATIONS.

26. TWO LINE MINION ORNAMENTED.

## THE BACK WOODS OF CANADA.

27. TWO LINE NONPAREIL ORNAMENTED.

## LAKE SUPERIOR COPPER MINES.

28. TWO LINE NONPAREIL OPEN SHADED.

## COMMERCE. ARTS. MANUFACTURES.

29. LONG PRIMER OPEN SHADED.

## MERCANTILE LIBRARY ASSOCIATION.

30. TWO LINE PICA GOTHIC SHADED.

## RAISING THE WIND.

31. TWO LINE MINION TUSCAN OPEN SHADED.

## LECTURES ON NATURAL PHILOSOPHY.

32. TWO LINE SMALL PICA GOTHIC SHADED.

## THE MAPLE LEAF. 1849.

33. SMALL PICA TUSCAN OPEN SHADED.

## LOWER CANADA IN THE YEAR 1837.

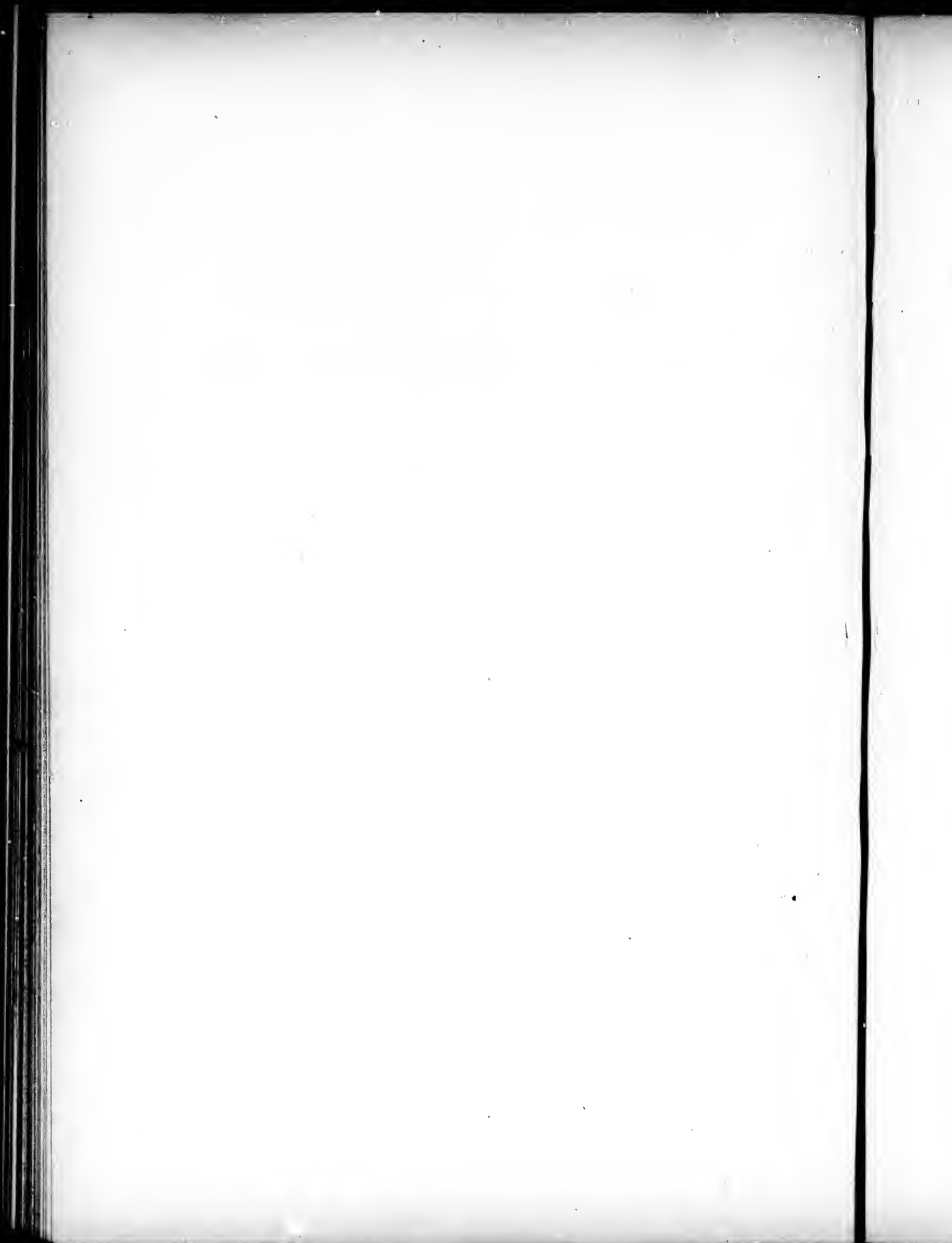
34. BOURGEOIS TUSCAN OPEN SHADED.

## SPECIMENS OF THE BRITISH NOVELISTS AND ROMANCERS.

35. MINION OUTLINE.

WORKS IN EVERY DEPARTMENT OF SCIENCE.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



36. TWO LINE PICA GOTHIC.

# **THEATRE ROYAL.**

37. TWO LINE BREVIER GOTHIC.

## **NEW CITY GAS COMPANY.**

38. PICA GOTHIC.

### **THE SECOND EDITION OF PUNCH IN CANADA.**

39. LONG PRIMER GOTHIC.

#### **AUTOGRAPHS OF EMINENT AUTHORS.**

40. BREVIER GOTHIC.

#### **WINTER AMUSEMENTS IN CANADA.**

41. NONPAREIL GOTHIC.

#### **VIEWS OF SCENERY ON LAKES HURON AND SUPERIOR.**

42. GREAT PRIMER GOTHIC CONDENSED.

### **ASSEMBLAGES OF ORGANIC REMAINS.**

43. PICA GOTHIC CONDENSED.

#### **RECTITUDE OF JUDGMENT IN THE FINE ARTS.**

44. LONG PRIMER GOTHIC CONDENSED.

#### **THE TRUE STANDARD OF THE ARTS IS IN EVERY MAN'S POWER.**

45. BREVIER GOTHIC CONDENSED.

#### **FORGIVENESS OF INJURIES IS THE FIRST OF OUR DUTIES.**

46. NONPAREIL GOTHIC CONDENSED.

#### **LAKE CHAMPLAIN WAS LONG KNOWN TO THE DUTCH AS LAKE CORLAER.**

47. TWO LINE PICA GRECIAN.

## **THE NATURAL RESOURCES OF LOWER CANADA.**

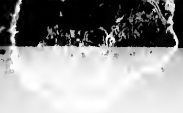
48. TWO LINE NONPAREIL GRECIAN.

### **DIVISIONS AND EXTENT OF UPPER CANADA.**

49. TWO LINE PEARL GRECIAN.

#### **THE FIRST SETTLEMENT MADE BY EUROPEANS.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





52. FOUR LINE PICA GOTHIC CONDENSED.

**THE THOUSAND ISLANDS.**

53. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER GOTHIC CONDENSED.

**THE WESTERN DISTRICT.**

54. TWO LINE PICA GOTHIC CONDENSED.

**QUEBEC MONTREAL KINGSTON HAMILTON**

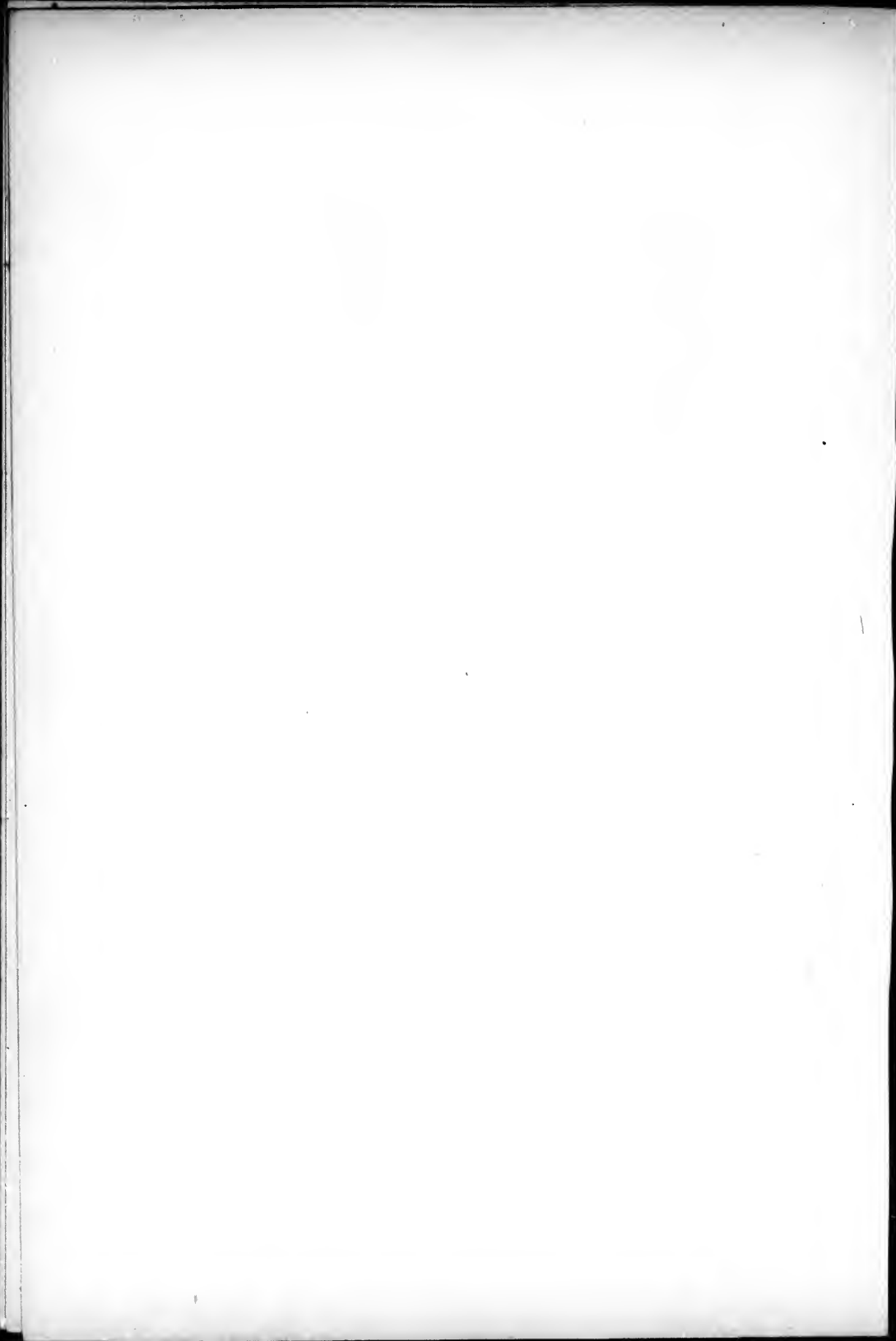
55. CANON GRECIAN.

**ANNUAL HORTICULTURAL EXHIBITION.**

56. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER GRECIAN.

**SALE OF ELEGANT HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



57. SIX LINE PICA GOTHIC CONDENSED OPEN.

**UNITED PROVINCES.**

58. FOUR LINE PICA ROUND SHADE.

**CHARITABLE SOIREE.**

59. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER ROUND SHADE.

**GEMS FROM GREAT MASTERS.**

60. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER SHADE.

**QUEBEC METROURRY.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



61. TEN LINE PICA GRECIAN.

**METROPOLITAN.**

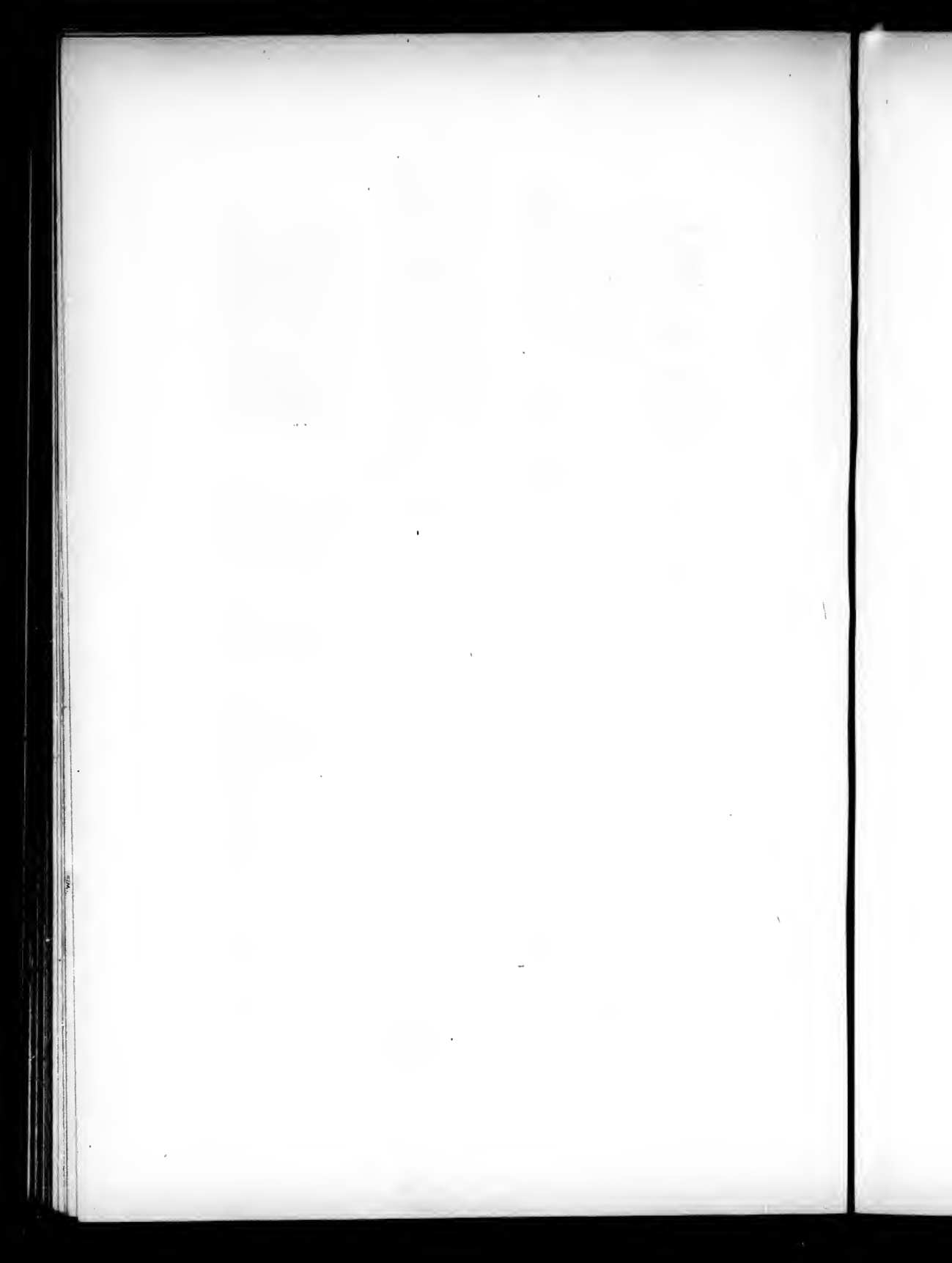
62. FIVE LINE PICA GRECIAN.

**GRAND DISPLAY OF FIRE WORKS.**

63. SEVEN LINE PICA GRECIAN.

**INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



64. TEN LINE PICA SHADED.

BRAND CONCERT.

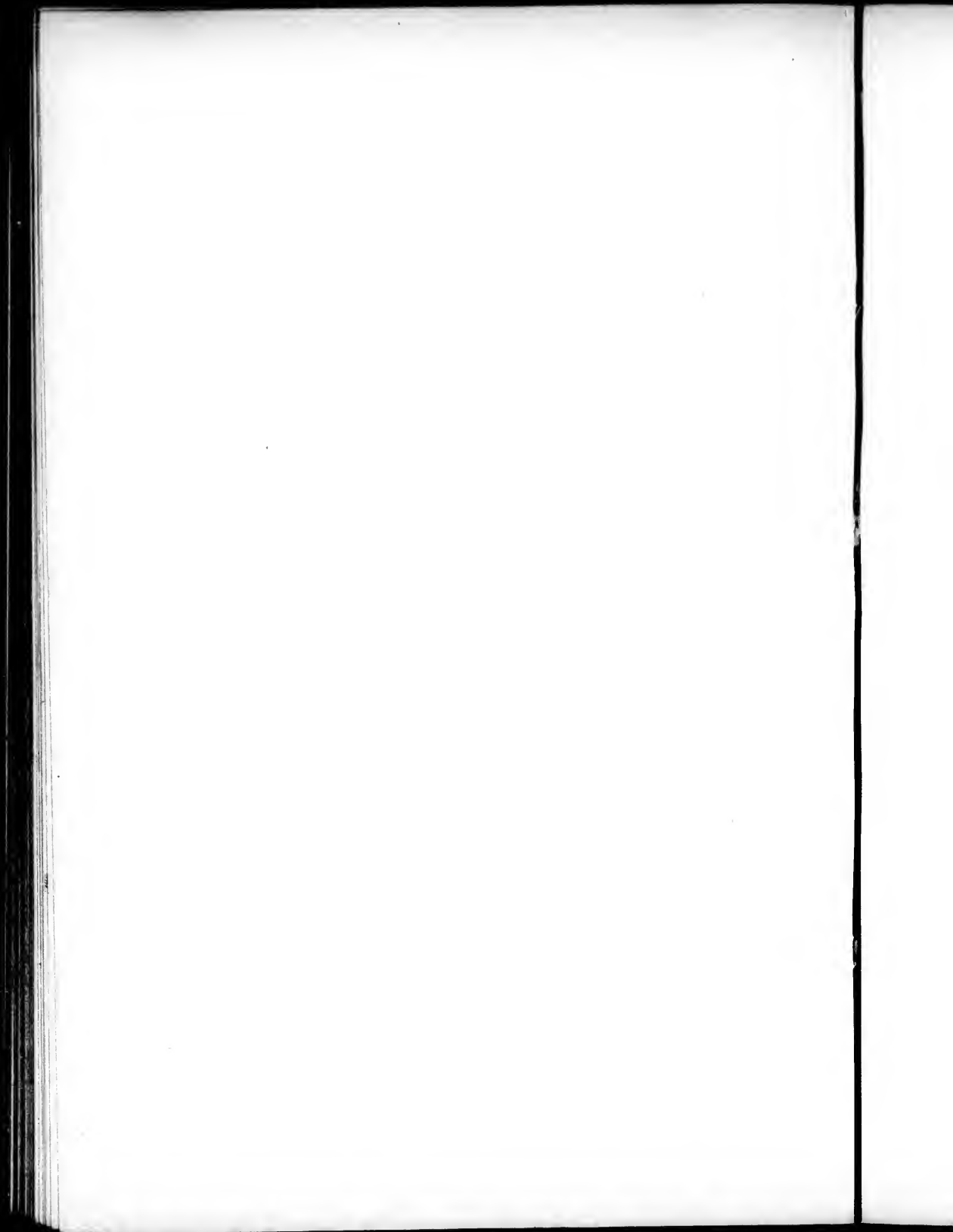
65. SEVEN LINE PICA SHADED, No. 2.

AGRICULTURAL SHOW.

66. FIVE LINE PICA SHADED, No. 2.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





67. TWELVE LINE PICA EXTRA CONDENSED.

**EXHIBITION.**

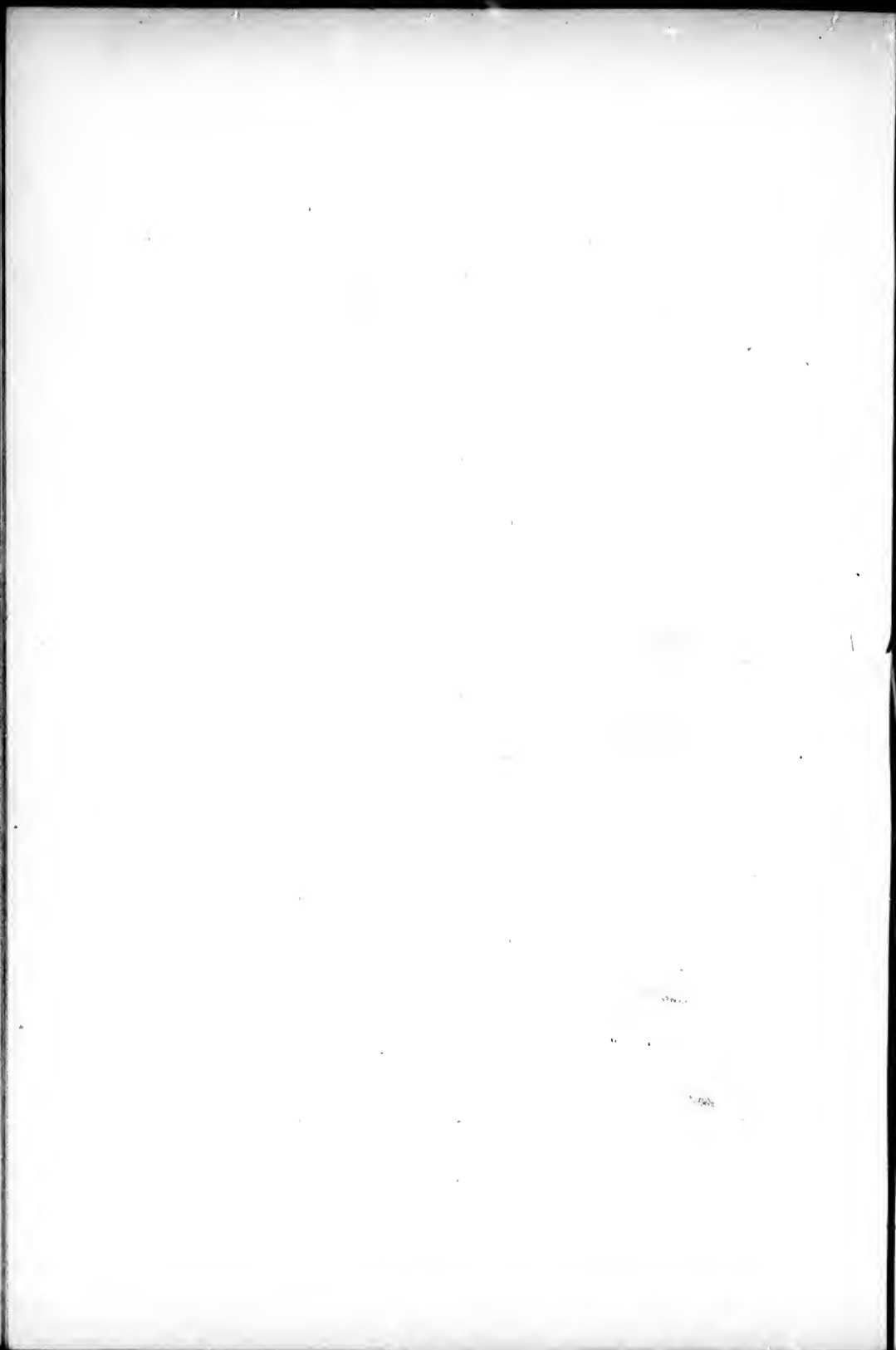
68. EIGHT LINE PICA EXTRA CONDENSED.

**PROVINCIAL ASSEMBLY**

69. FOUR LINE PICA EXTRA CONDENSED.

**ST. LAWRENCE INLAND MARINE ASSURANCE.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY



74. FOUR LINE PICA GOTHIC.

**HUNTINGDON.**

75. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER GOTHIC.

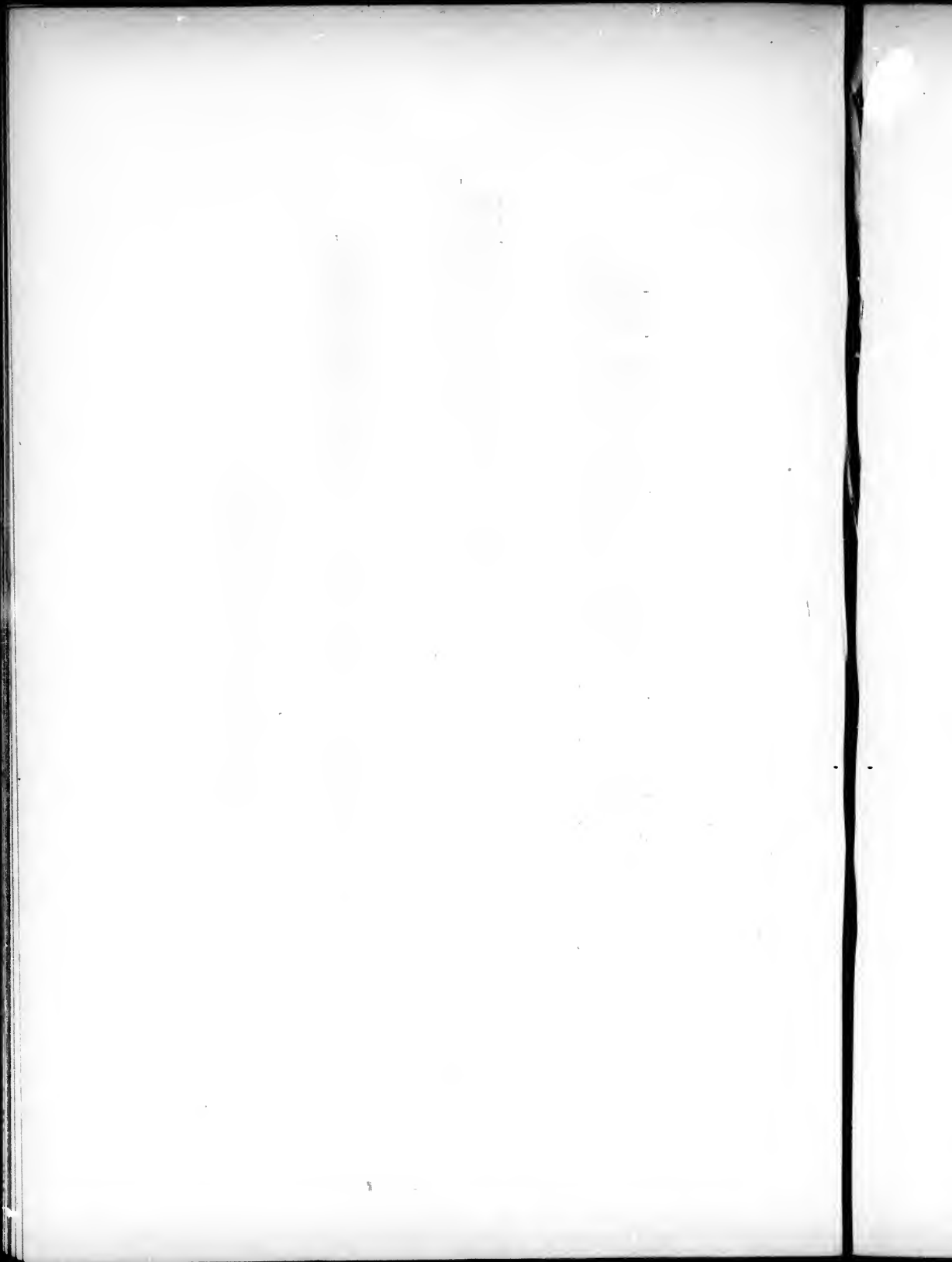
**ISLAND OF ST. HELENS.**

76. TWO LINE GREAT PRIMER ANTIQUE.

**MORNING ECHO.**

**£1849\$.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



77 FIVE LINE TEXT ORNAMENTED.

**B**

**Whisper**

**Ed.**

1234567890

78. FOUR LINE TEXT ORNAMENTED.

**Saint Lawrence and**

**Historic**

**Wilson**

**Es.**

79. THREE LINE TEXT ORNAMENTED.

*Episcopi*

**Montreal**

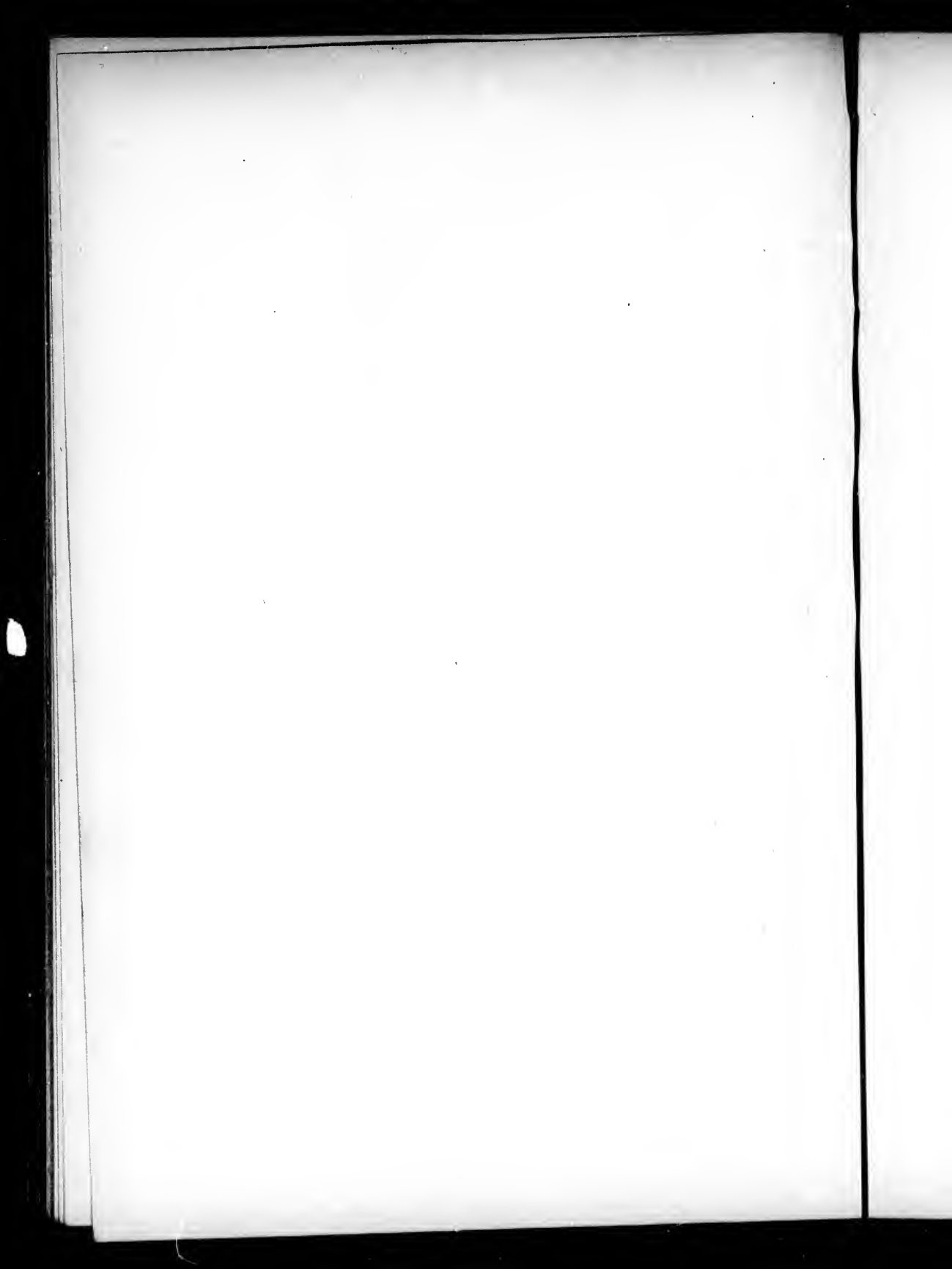
**Episcopale**

**Library**

**Association.**

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

*2 lines per Line Ornate*



Bought of  
205.—3a.

Bought of  
234.—3a. 6d.

Bought of  
145.—3a.

Bought of  
A. 201.—3a.

Bought of  
201.—3a.

Bought of  
144.—3a.

Bought of  
A. 132.—2a. 6d.

Bought of  
132.—2a. 6d.

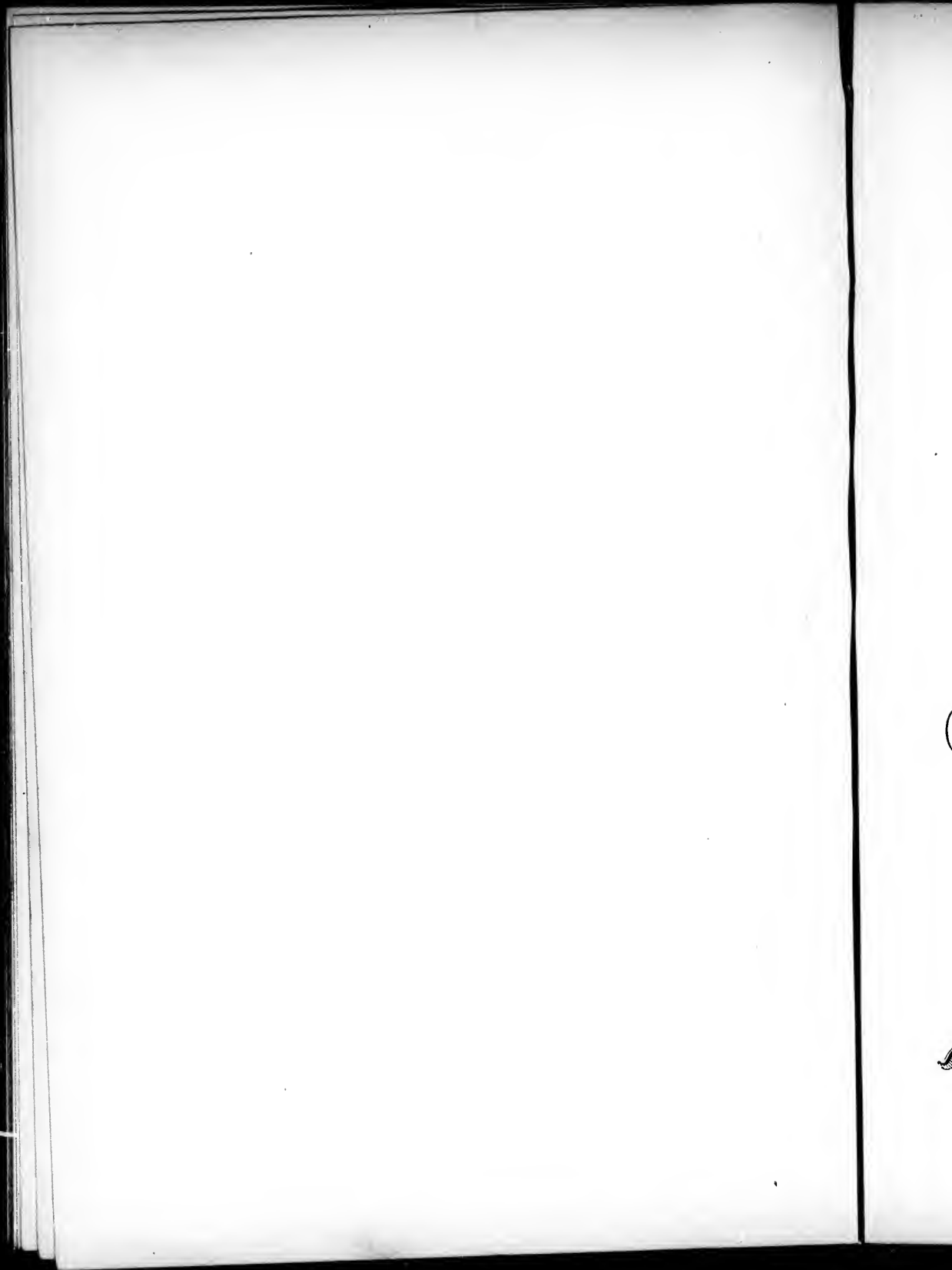
Bought of  
130.—2a. 6d.

Bought of  
78.—1a. 6d.

Bought of  
83.—1a. 6d.

Bought of  
74.—1a. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.







123.—2s. 6d.



85.—1s. 6d.



73.—1s.



74.—1s. 6d.



134.—2s.



133.—1s. 6d.



76.—1s.



86.—2s.



70.—1s. 4d.



72.—1s. 4d.



69.—1s.



71.—1s. 4d.



205.—2s. 6d.



223.—4s.



201.—2s. 6d.



136.—3s. 4d.



137.—3s. 4d.

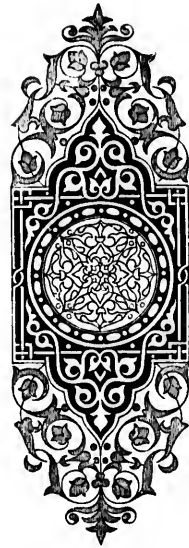


87.—4s.

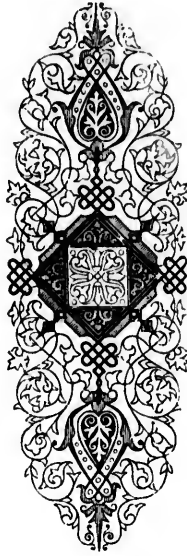
MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

...

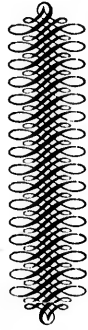
...



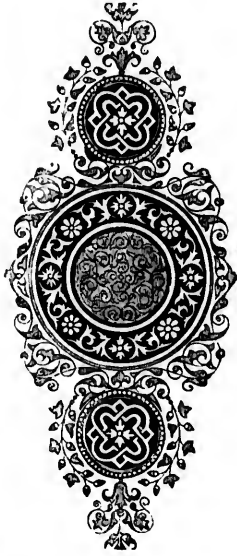
No. 291.—6s.



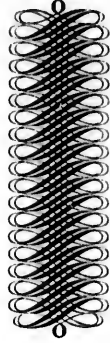
No. 292.—6s.



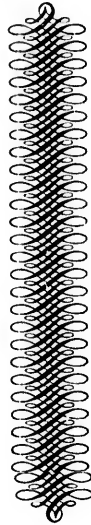
No. 183.—2s. 6d.



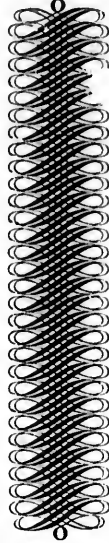
No. 293.—6s.



No. 221.—2s. 6d.



No. 248.—4s.



No. 286.—4s.



No. 121.—1s. 4d.



No. 128.—1s. 4d.

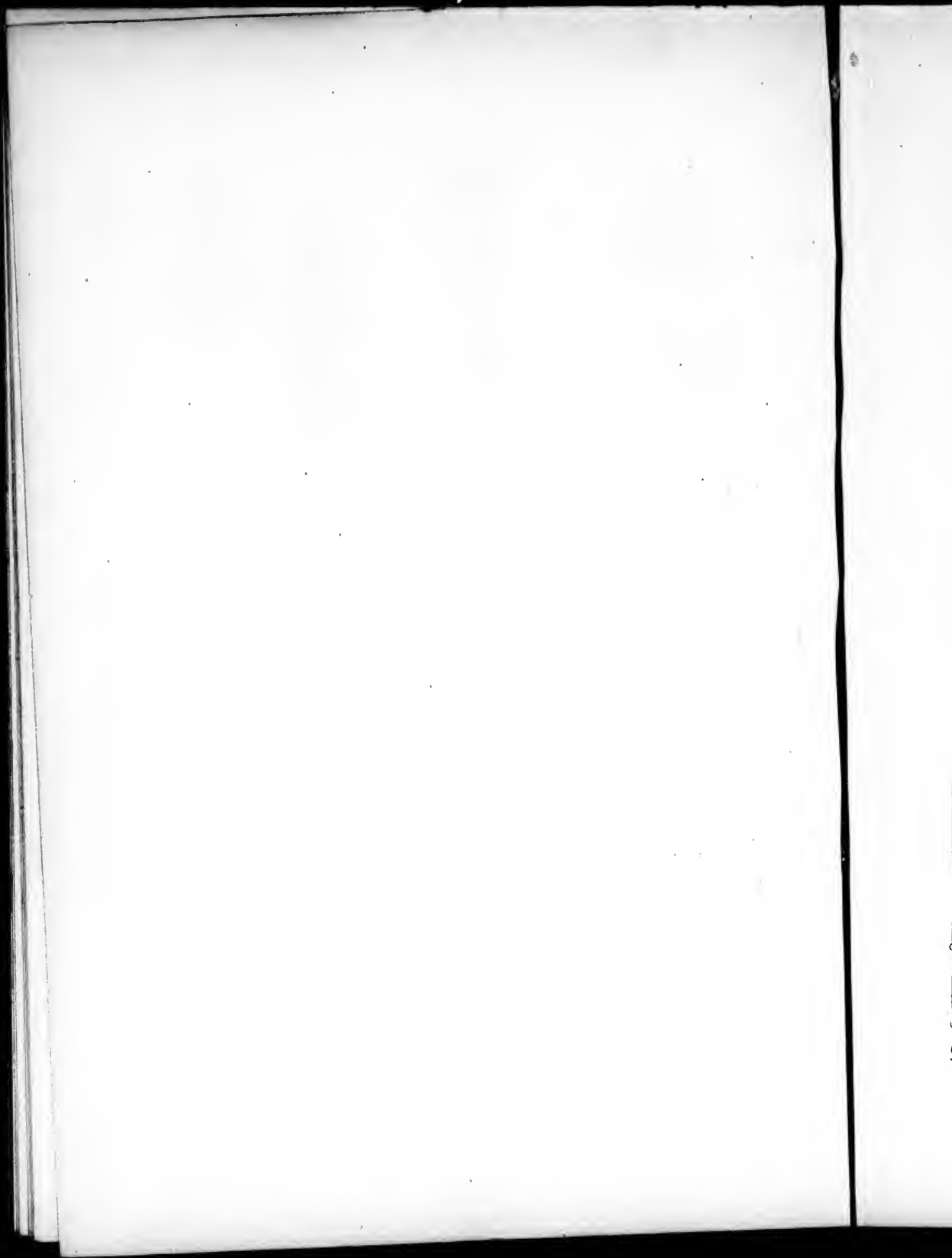


No. 178.—1s. 4d.

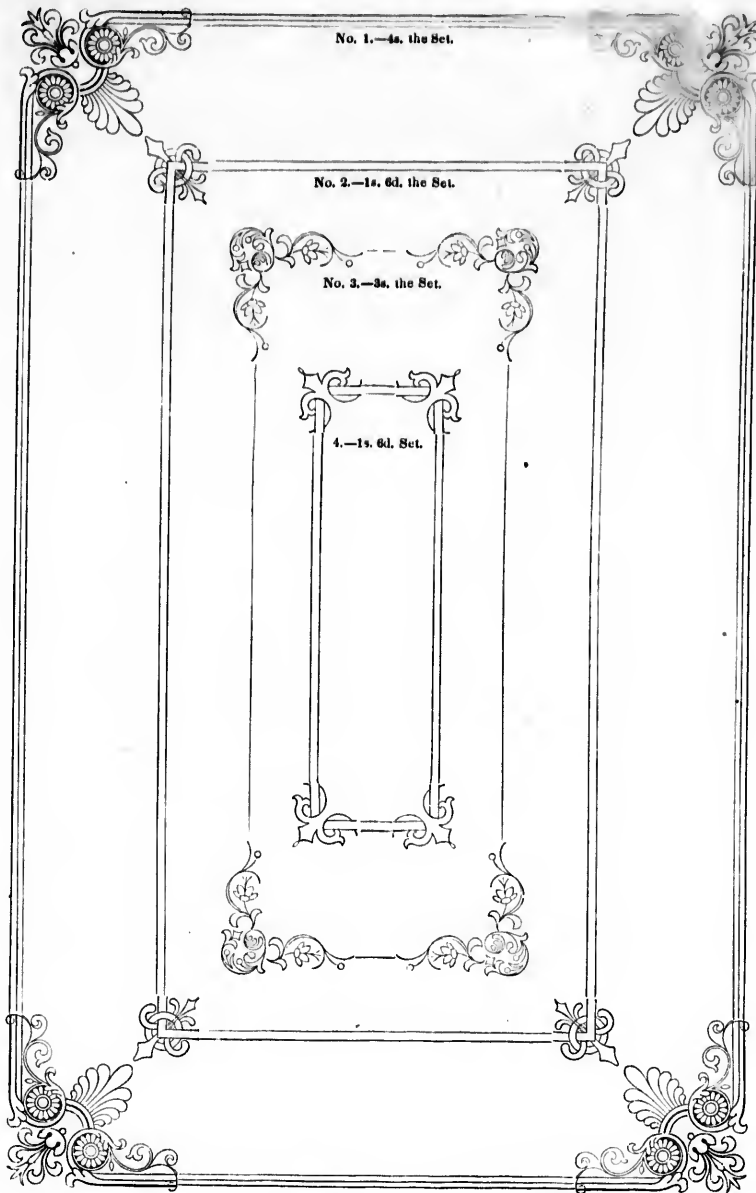


No. 178.—1s. 4d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY



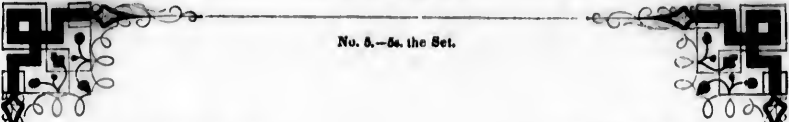
CORNERS.



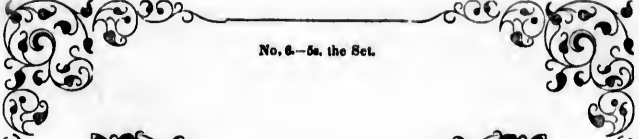
MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



CORNERS.



No. 5.—5s. the Set.



No. 6.—5s. the Set.



No. 7.—4s. the Set.



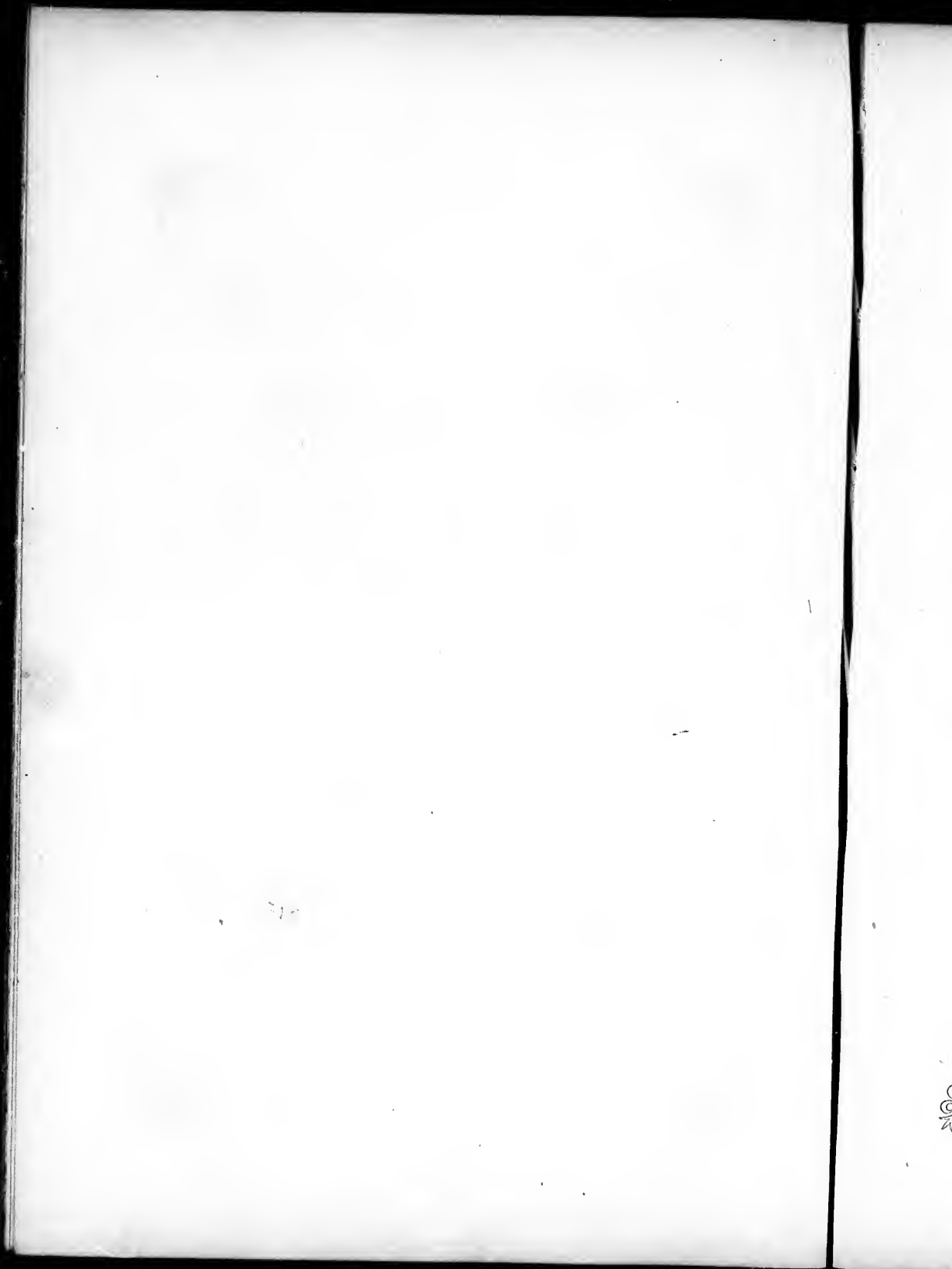
No. 8.—2s. the Set.



No. 9. 1s. 6d.



MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





CORNERS.

No. 10.—4s. the Set.

No. 11. 4s. the Set.

No. 12.—3s. the Set.

No. 13.—1s. 6d. the Set.

*M*

No. 162.—1s.

*Dr.* *To*

No. 163.—1s.

No. 164.—1s.

*or Bearer*

No. 165.—1s 6d.

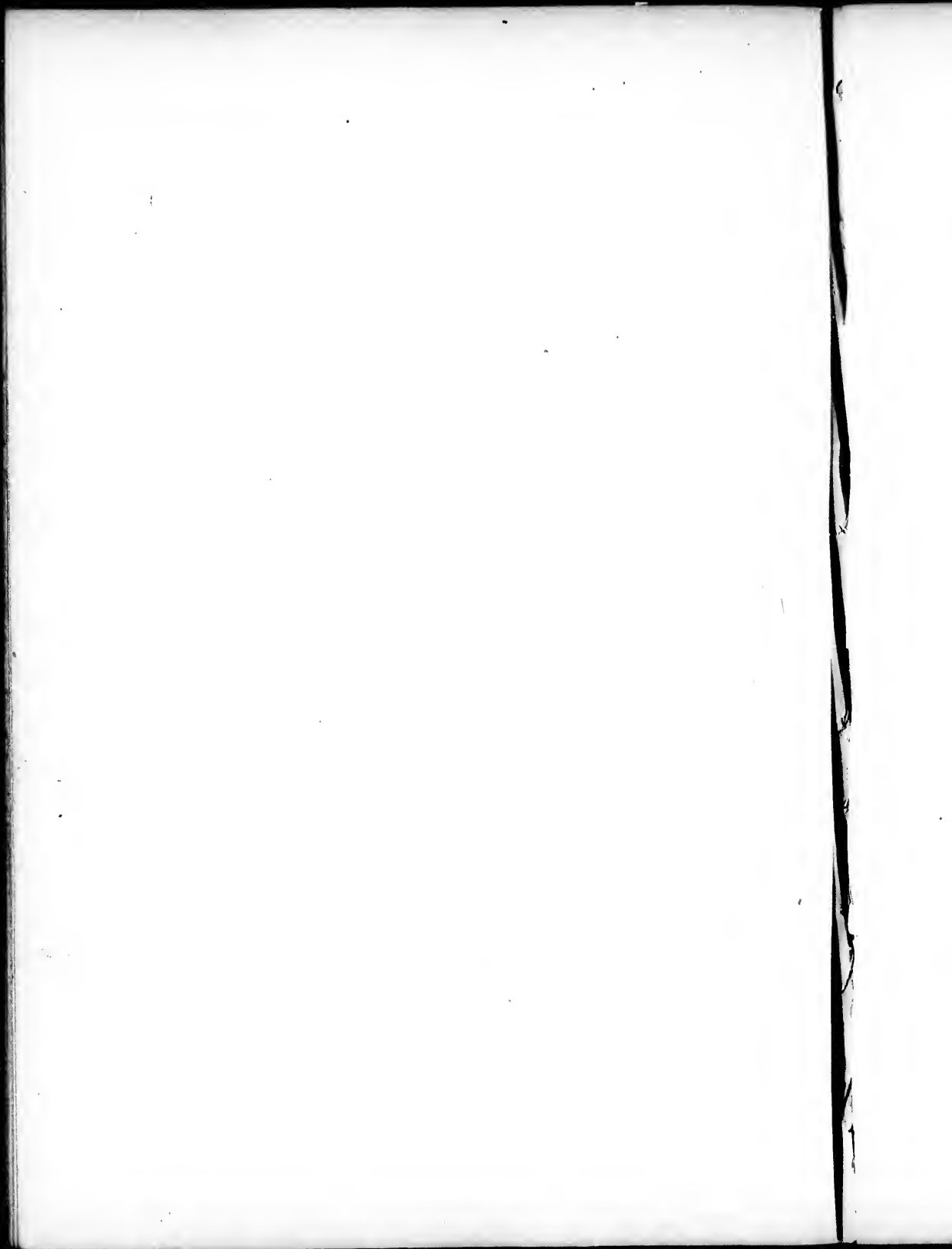
*Pay to*

No. 166.—1s. 6d.

*or Order*

No. 167.—1s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



FLOWERS.

DOUB'E GREAT PRIMER.

No. 1.



No. 2.



DOUBLE ENGLISH.

No. 1.



No. 2.



No. 3.



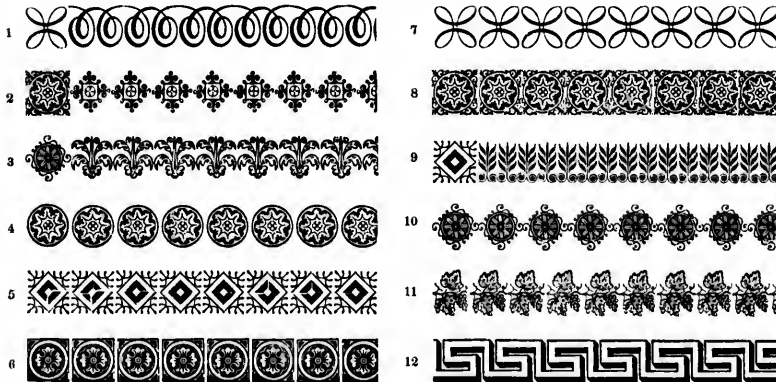
No. 4.

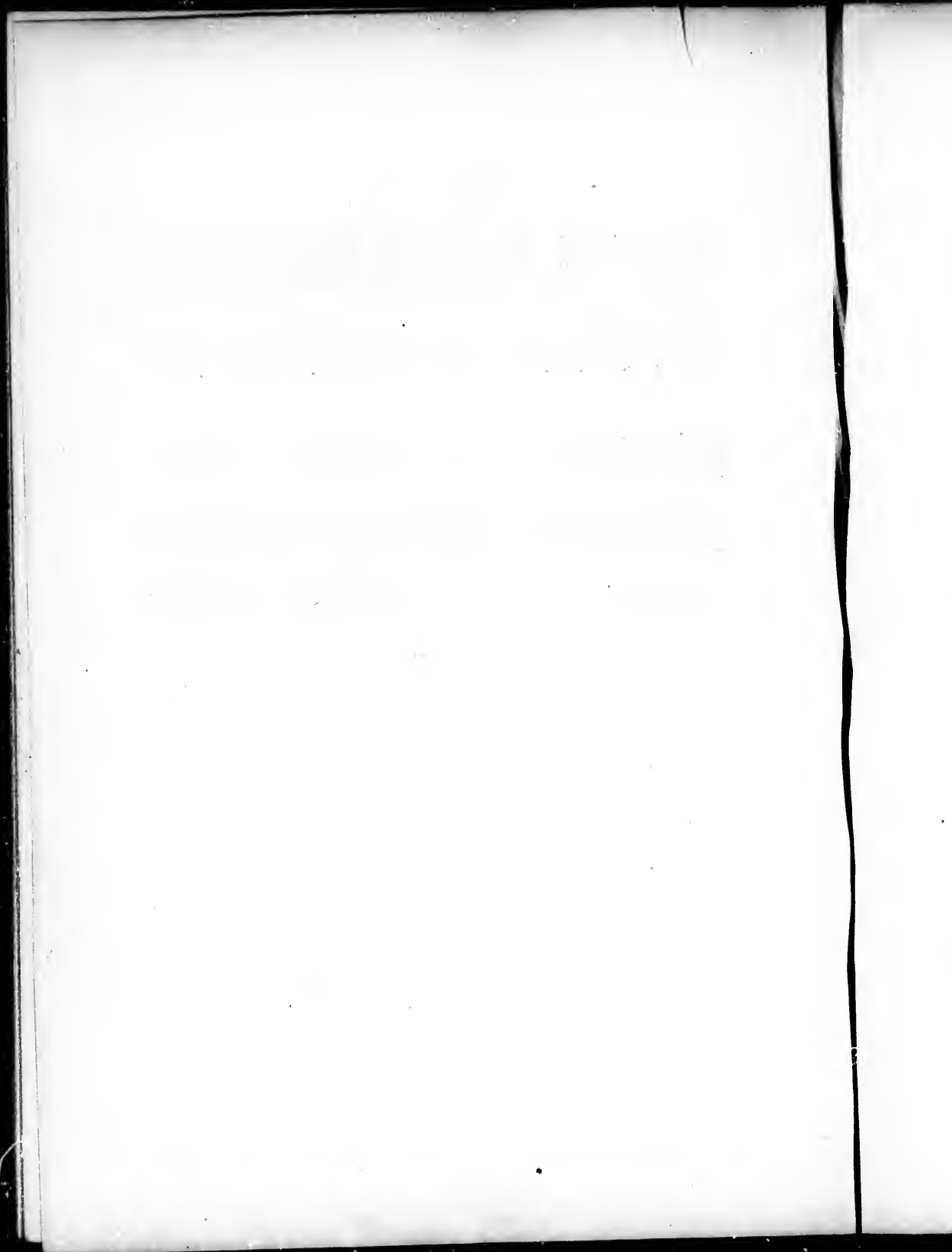


No. 5.



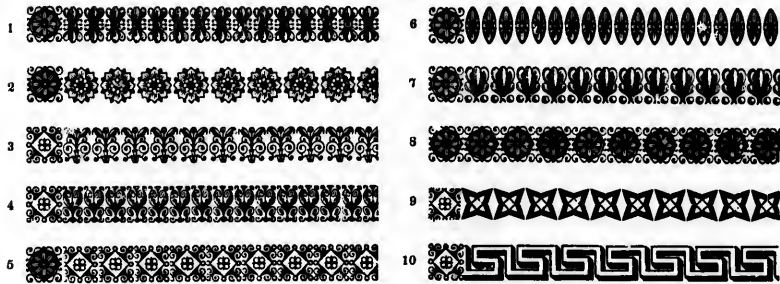
DOUBLE SMALL PICA.



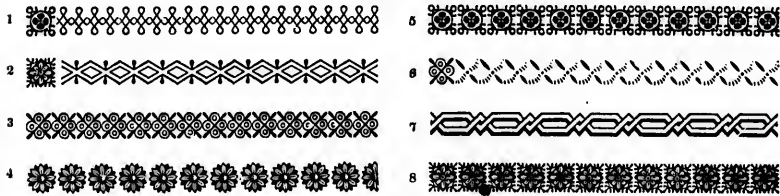


# FLOWERS.

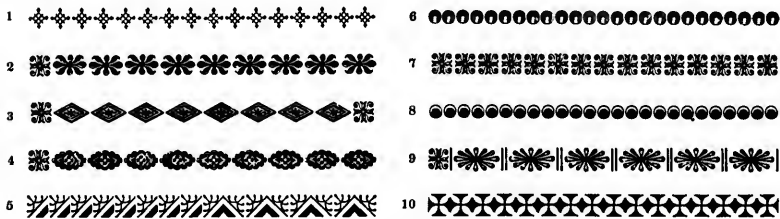
## GREAT PRIMER.



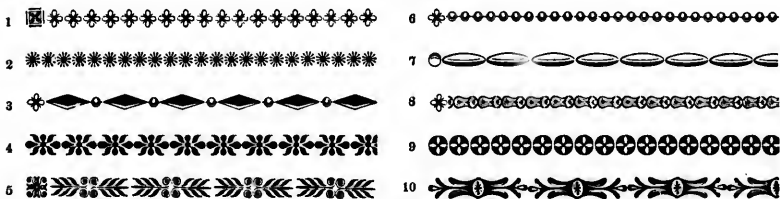
## ENGLISH



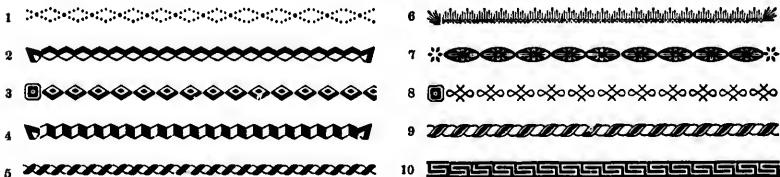
## PICA.



## LONG PRIMER.



## BREVIER.





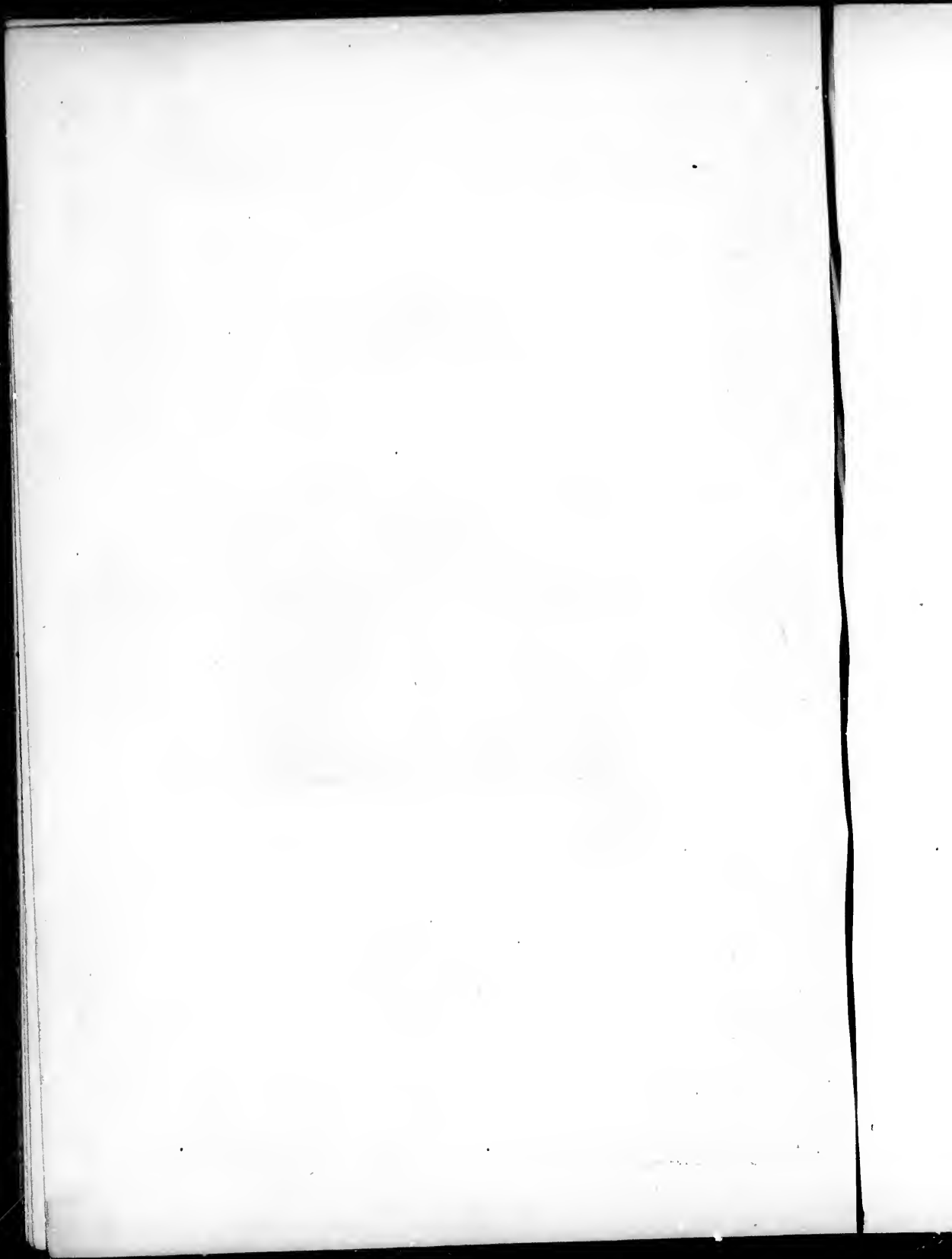


ROYAL BORDER—26s. for the set of eight pieces.

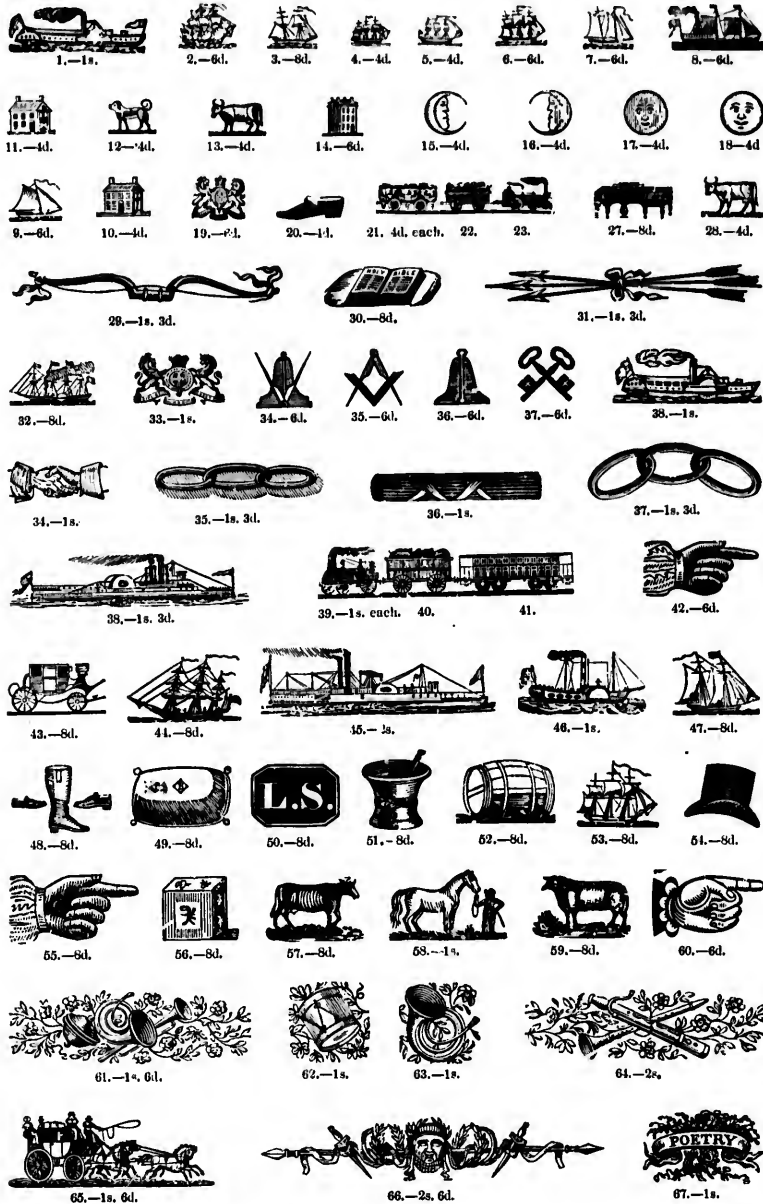


No. 278.—7s. 6d.

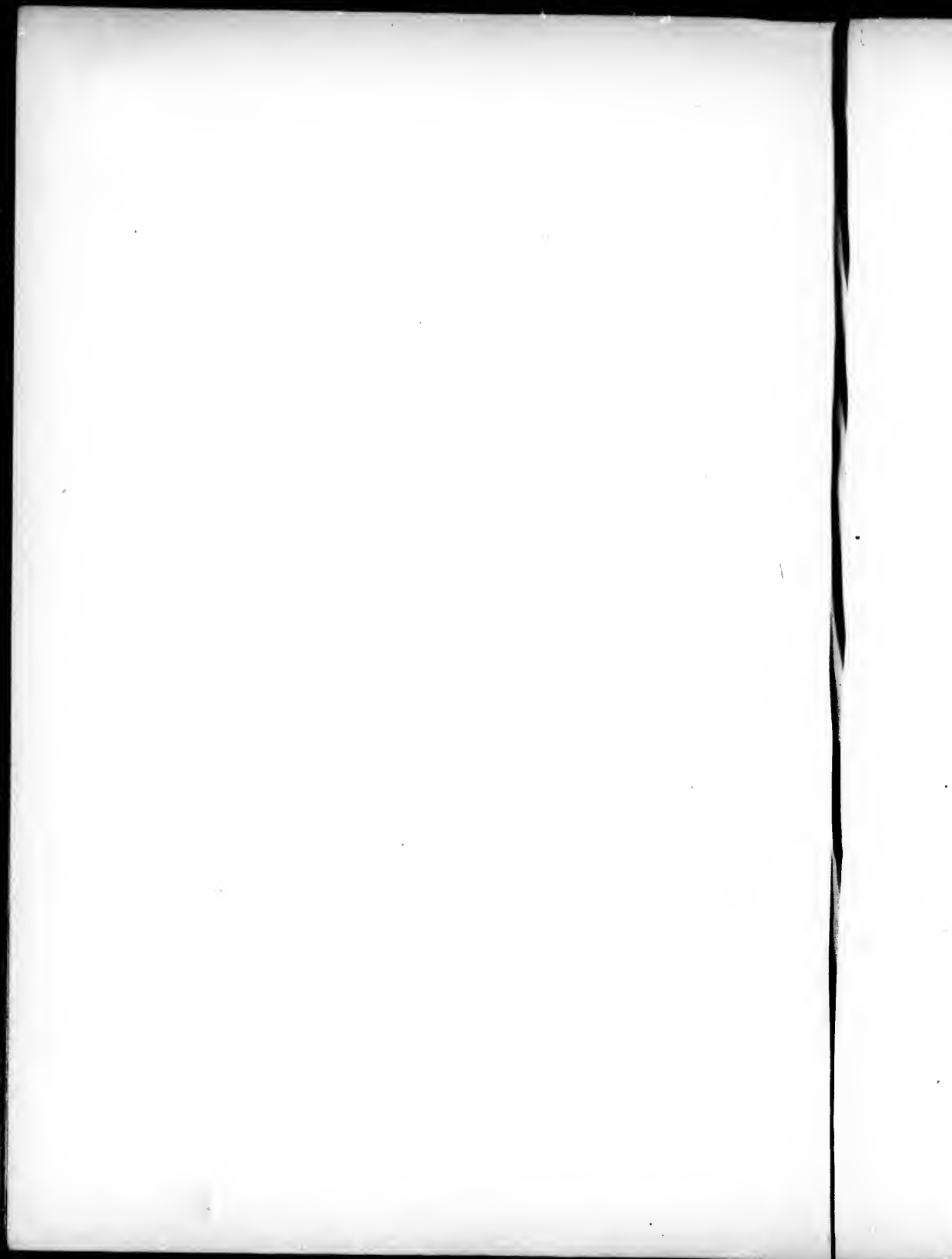








MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





90.—2s. 6d.



91.—1s.



80.—2s. 6d.



98.—1s.



92.—1s.



93.—1s.



96.—1s. 6d.



97.—1s.



99.—1s. 6d.



104.—2s. 6d.



98.—2s.



100.—1s.



106.—1s.



110.—1s.



107.—2s.



109.—1s.



111.—1s.



105.—1s. 6d.



127.—1s. 6d.



122.—1s.



124.—1s. 6d.



125.—1s.



133.—2s.



143.—2s.



157.—2s.



142.—2s. 6d.

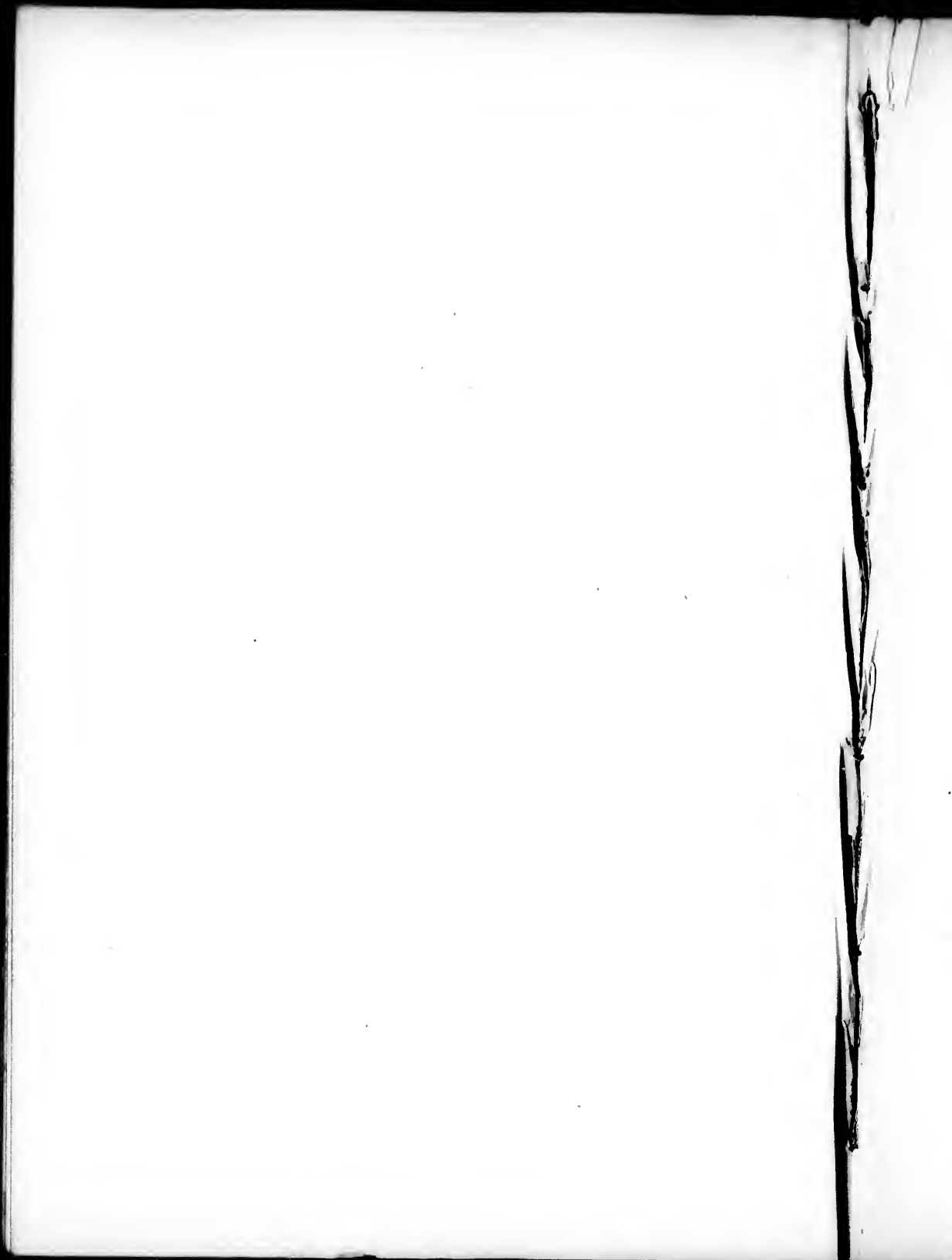


131.—1s. 6d.



102.—2s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





147.—2s. 6d.



129.—1s.



130.—2s.



172.—2s. 6d.



174.—2s. 6d.



173.—2s. 6d.



161.—2s. 6d.



175.—1s. 4d.



170.—1s. 6d.



148.—1s. 4d.



160.—1s. 4d.



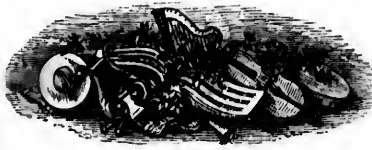
150.—2s. 6d.



156.—3s. 6d.



176.—1. 6d.



199.—4s.



191.—2s. 6d.



200.—2s. 6d.



253.—2s. 6d.



184.—2s. 6d.

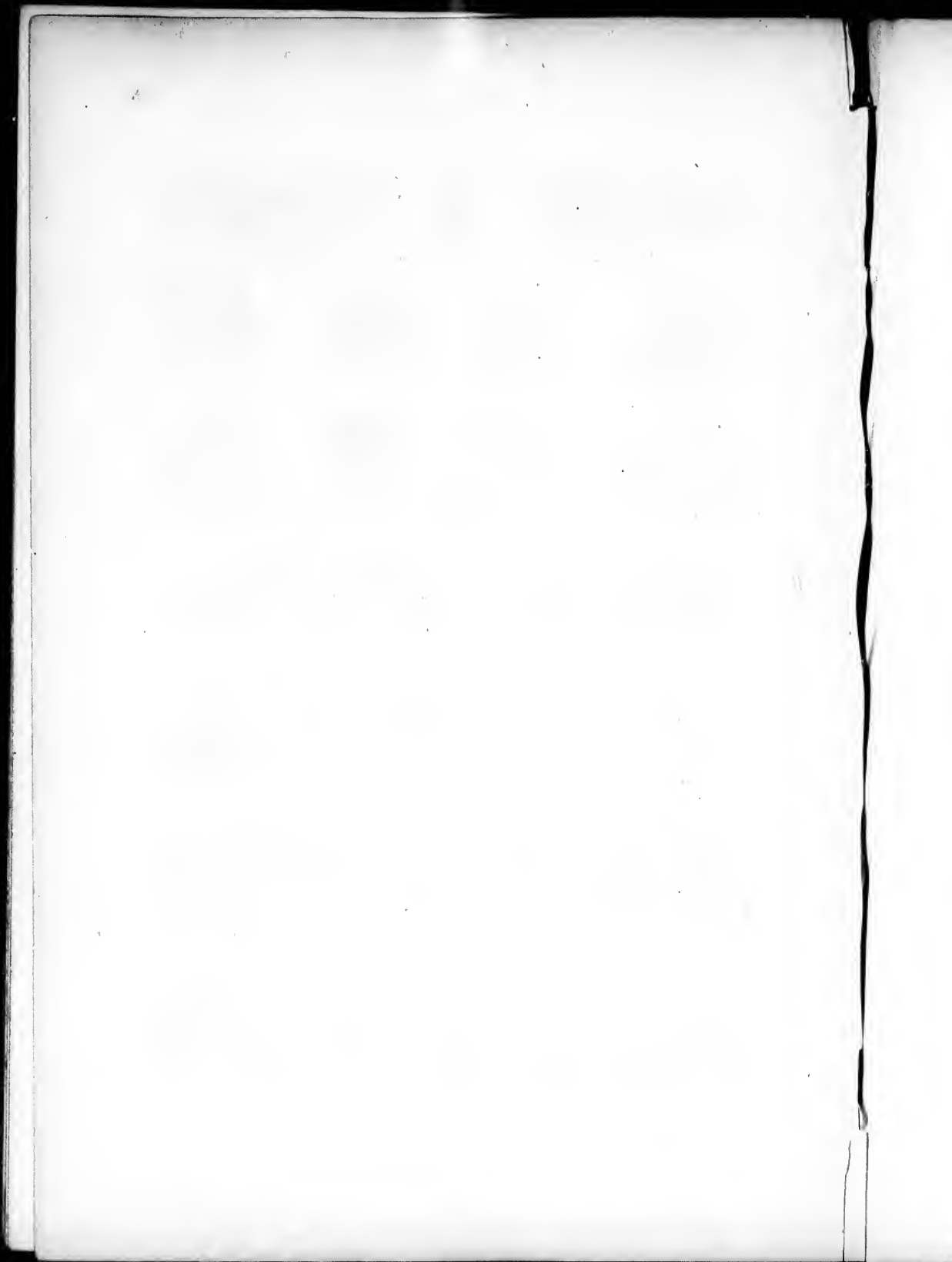


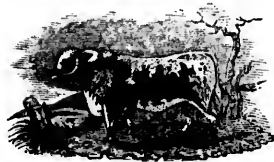
161.—3s.



112.—3s.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





212.—3s.



225.—3s.



227.—3s.



194.—2s.



193.—5s.



186.—2s. 6d.



141.—3s. 6d.



181.—3s.



220.—4s.



213.—5s.



106.—2s.



218.—5s.



205.—2s. 6d.



192.—2s. 6d.

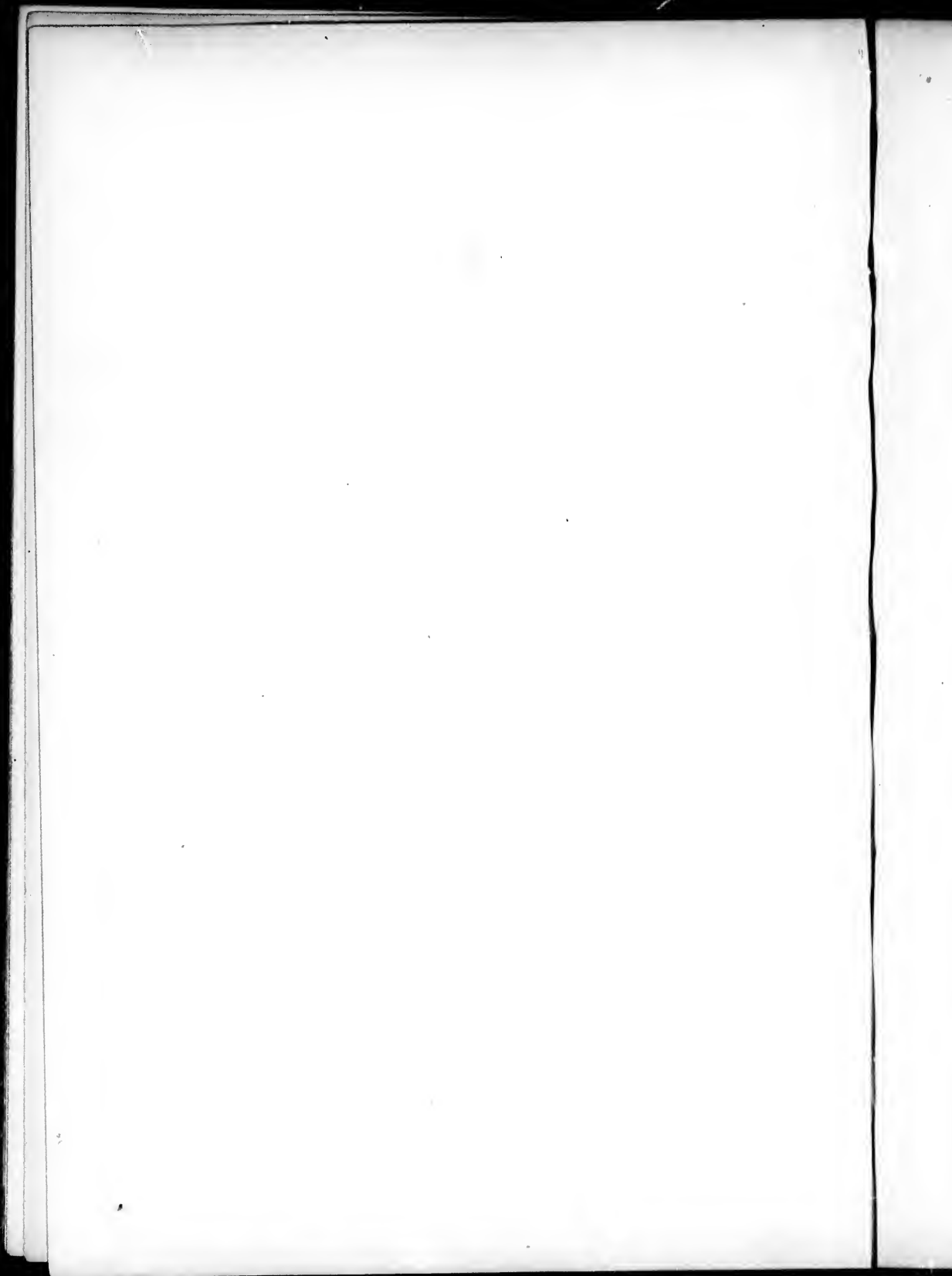


81.—2s. 6d.

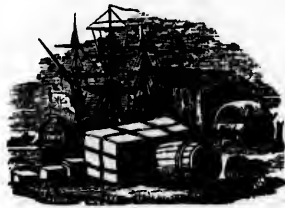


183.—2s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.







244.—6a.



247.—5a.



238.—4a.



241.—4a.



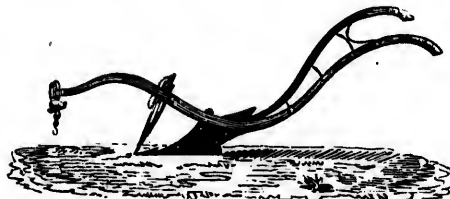
264.—4a.



249.—4a.

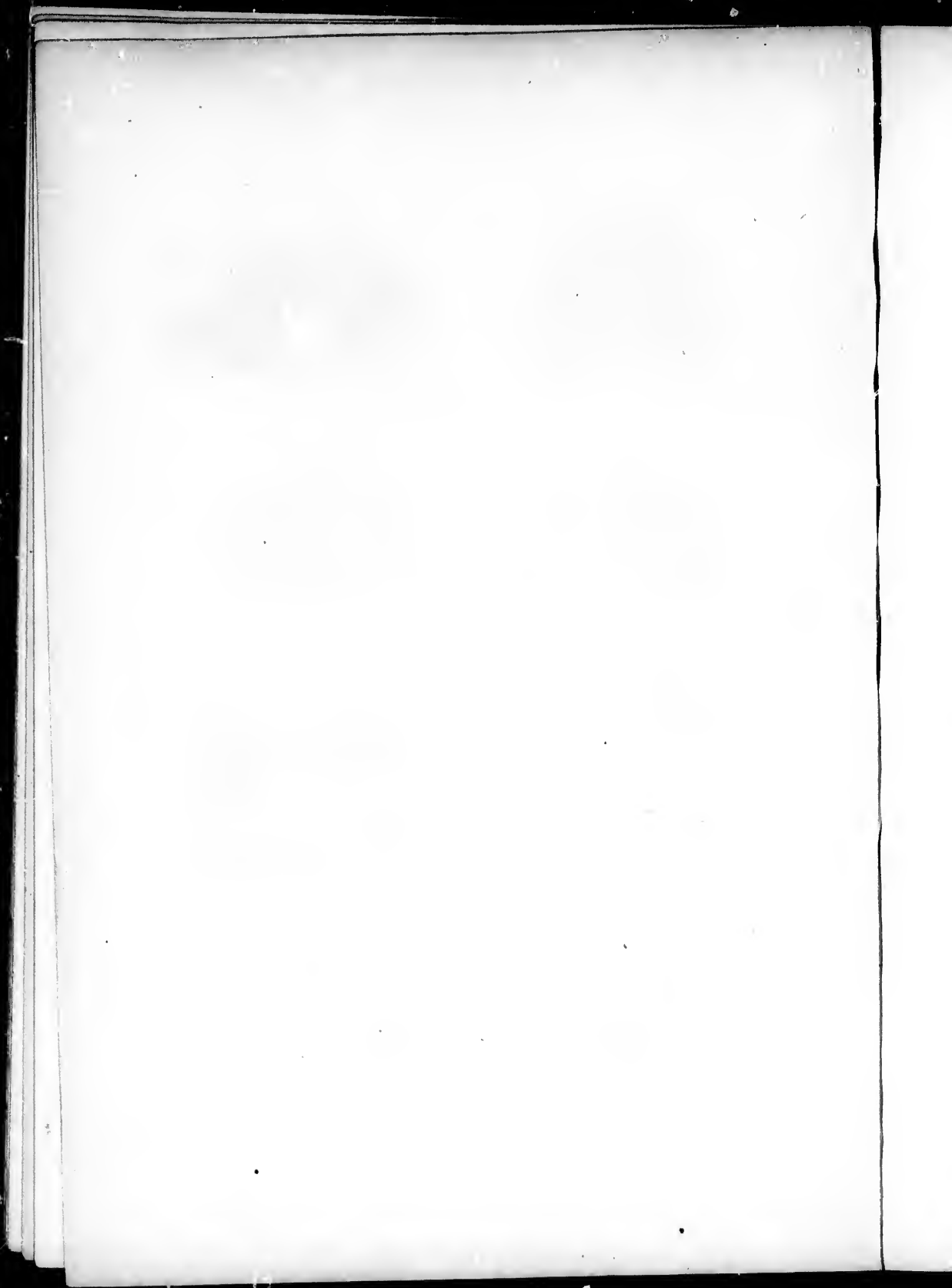


222.—3a.



297.—5a

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





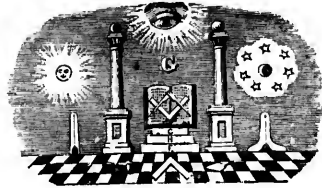
265.—5s.



216.—7s. 6d.



224.—5s.



240.—5s.



164.—2s. 6d.



155.—2s. 6d.



223.—2s. 6d.



219.—3s. 6d.



A. 223.—2s. 6d.

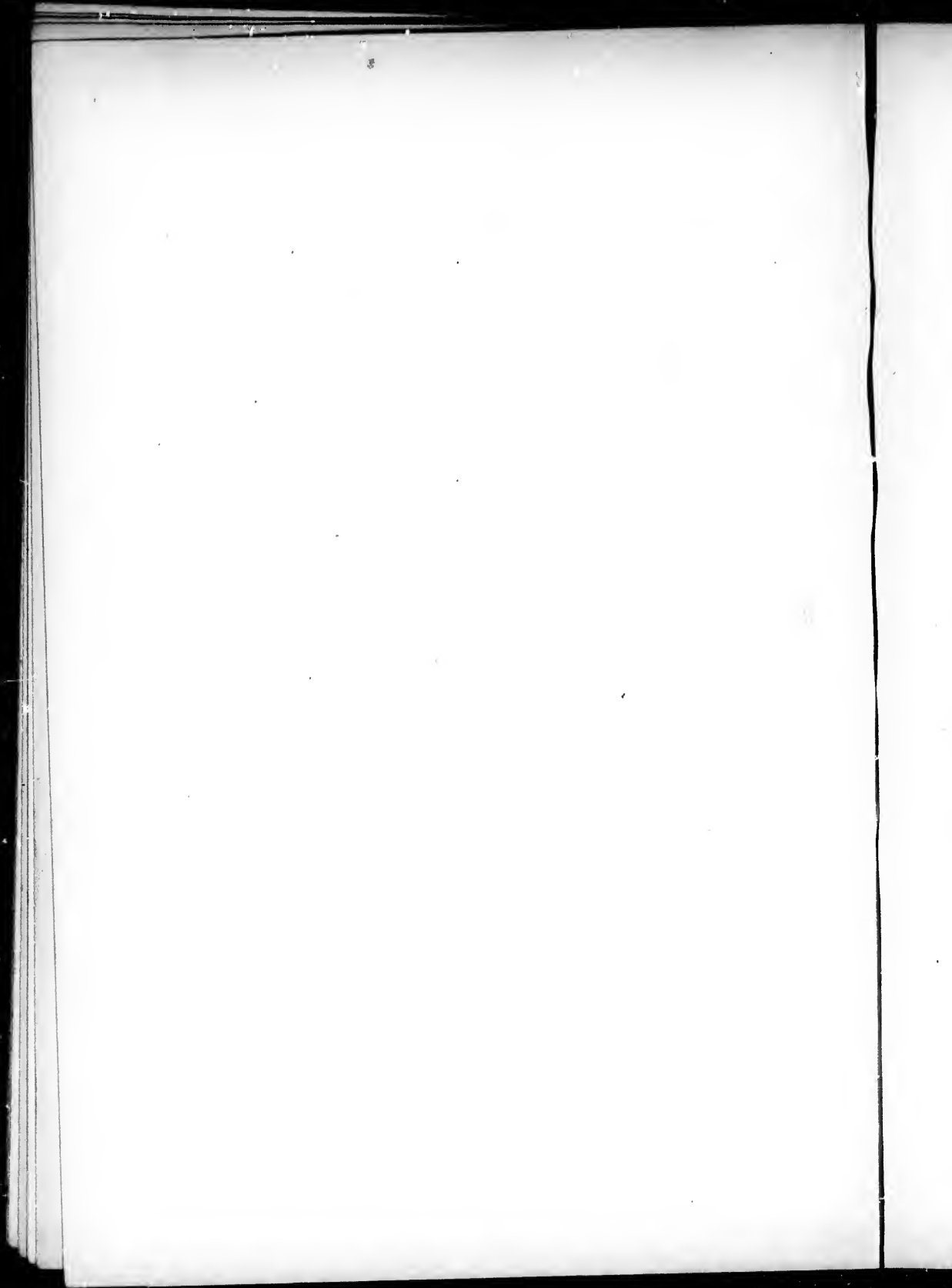


209.—2s. 6d. each.

208.

207.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





292.—2s. 6d.



291.—6s.



293.—3s.



242.—5s.



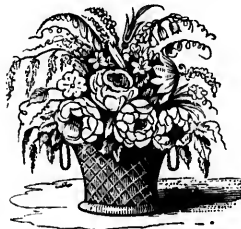
246.—5s.



295.—2s. 6d.



189.—1s. 6d.



296.—3s.

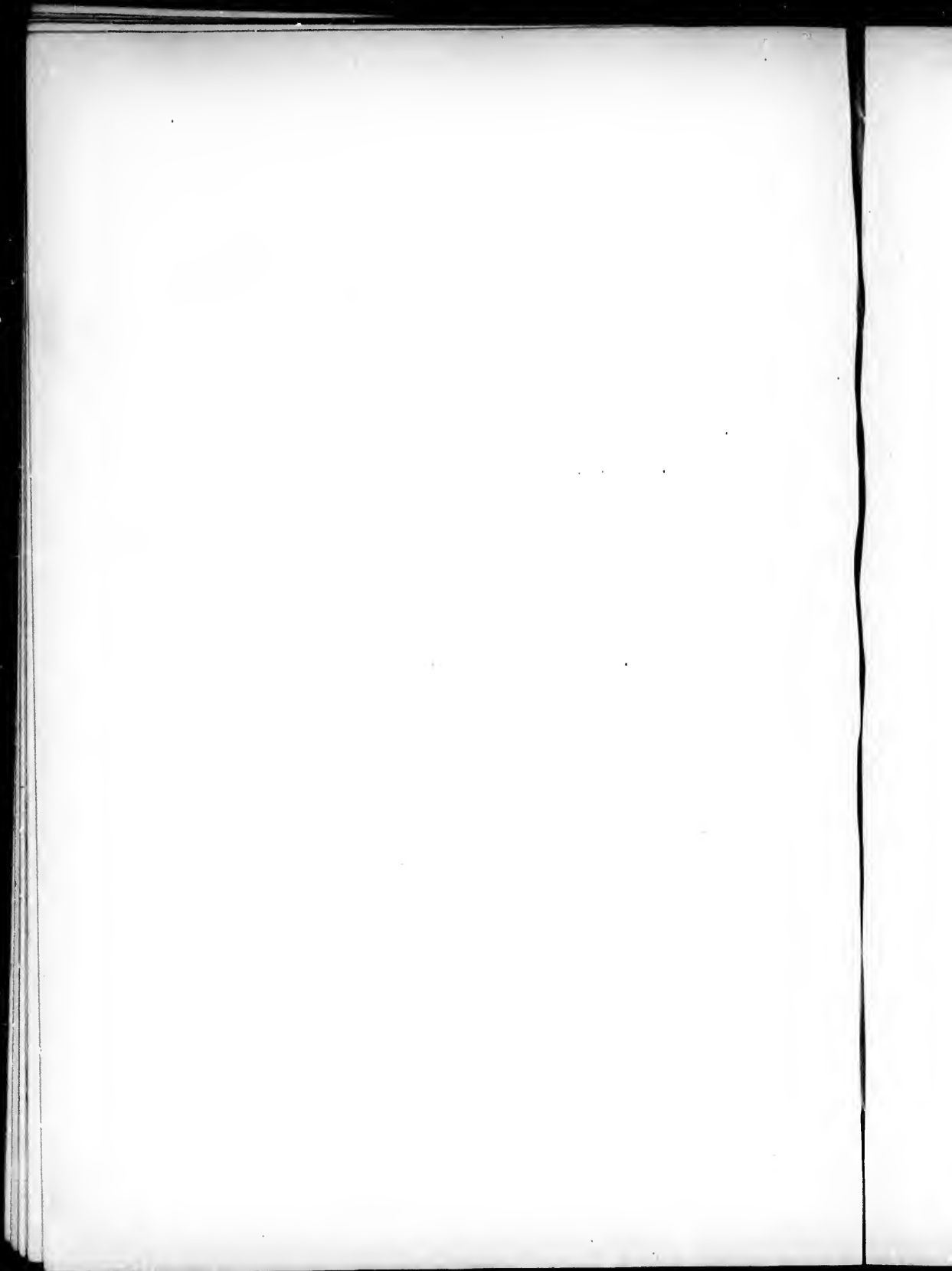


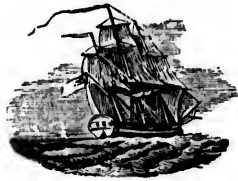
187.—2s. 6d.



182.—2s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

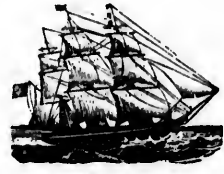




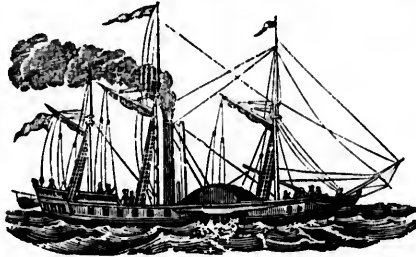
213.—1s.



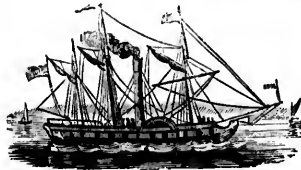
195.—3s.



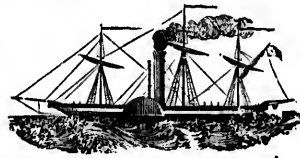
227.—4s.



261.—6s.



217.—4s.



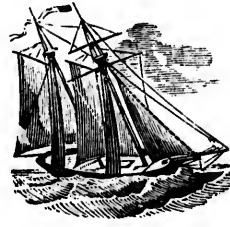
200.—1s.



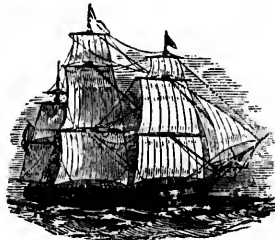
209.—3s.



203.—2s. Cl.



251.—3s.



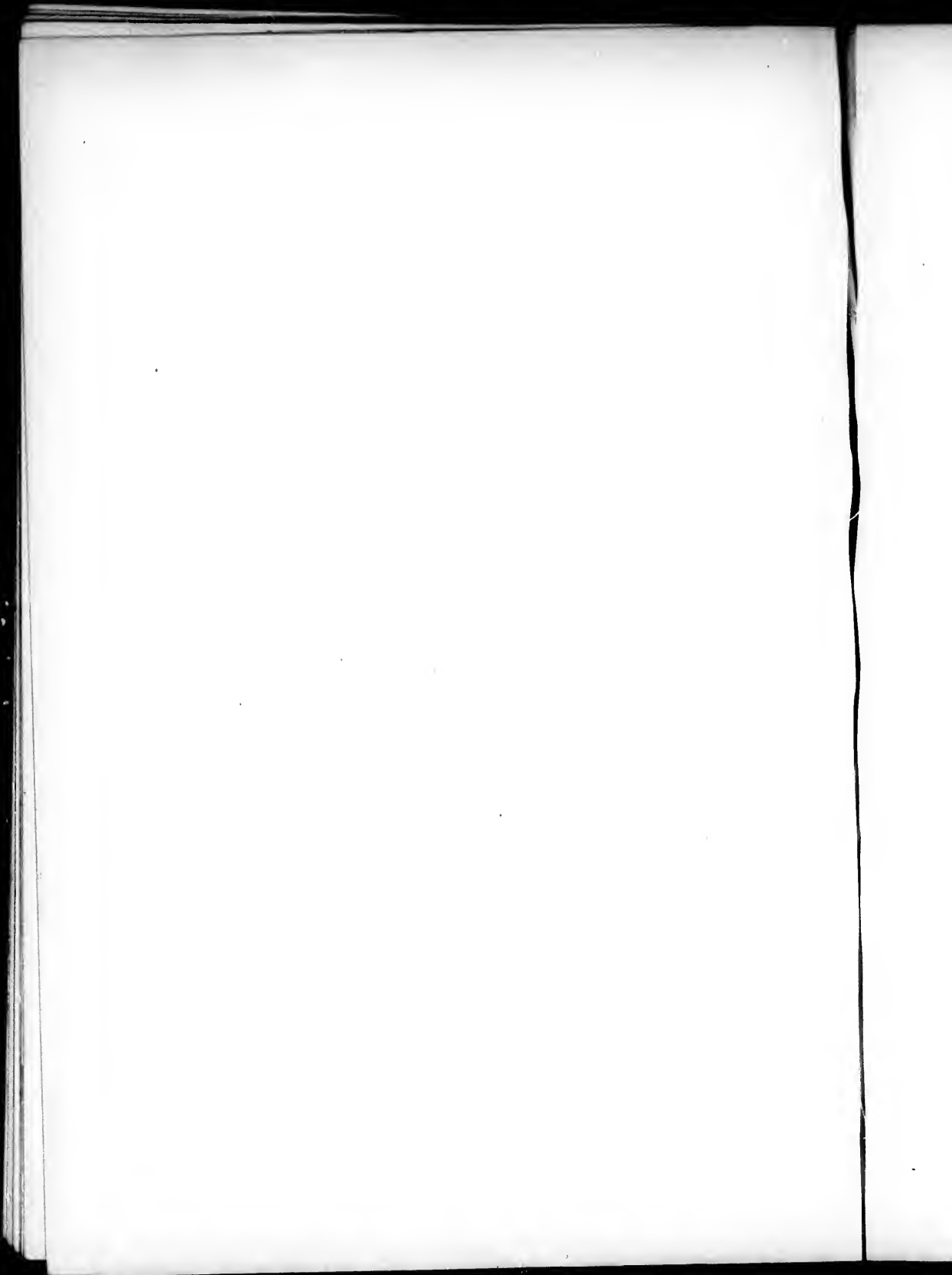
263.—4s.



232.—4s.

Shipped,

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.







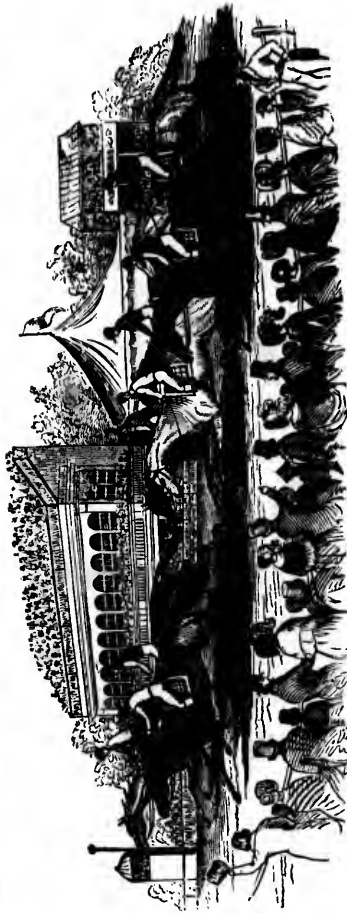
214.—8s.



193.—6s.



211.—8s. 6d.



283.—12s. 6d.



215.—8s.

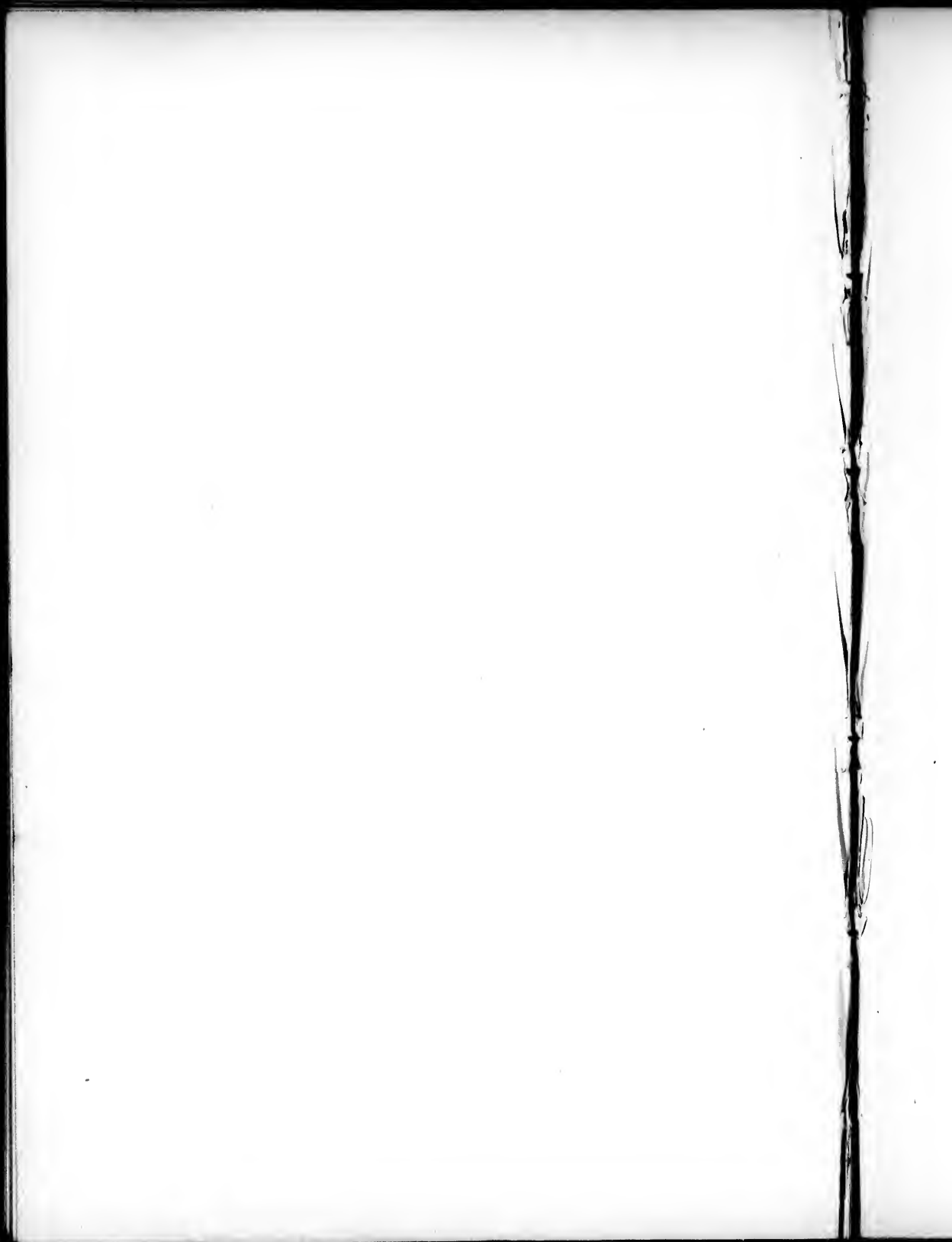


234.—3s.



210.—8s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

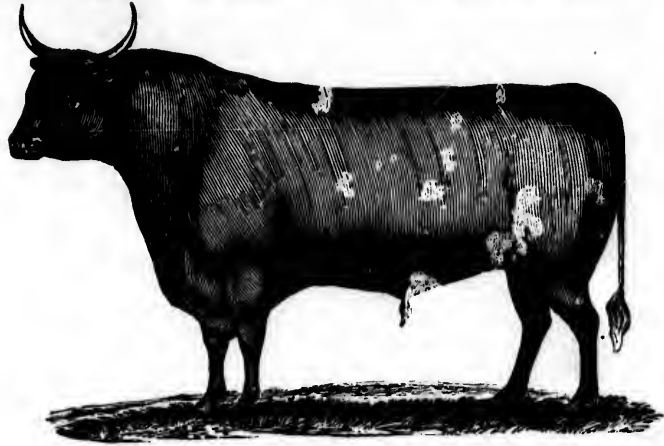




269.—5s.



270.—4s.



280.—1c.



236.—6s.



267.—5s.



258.—6s.



169.—2s. 6d.



100.—2s. 6d.

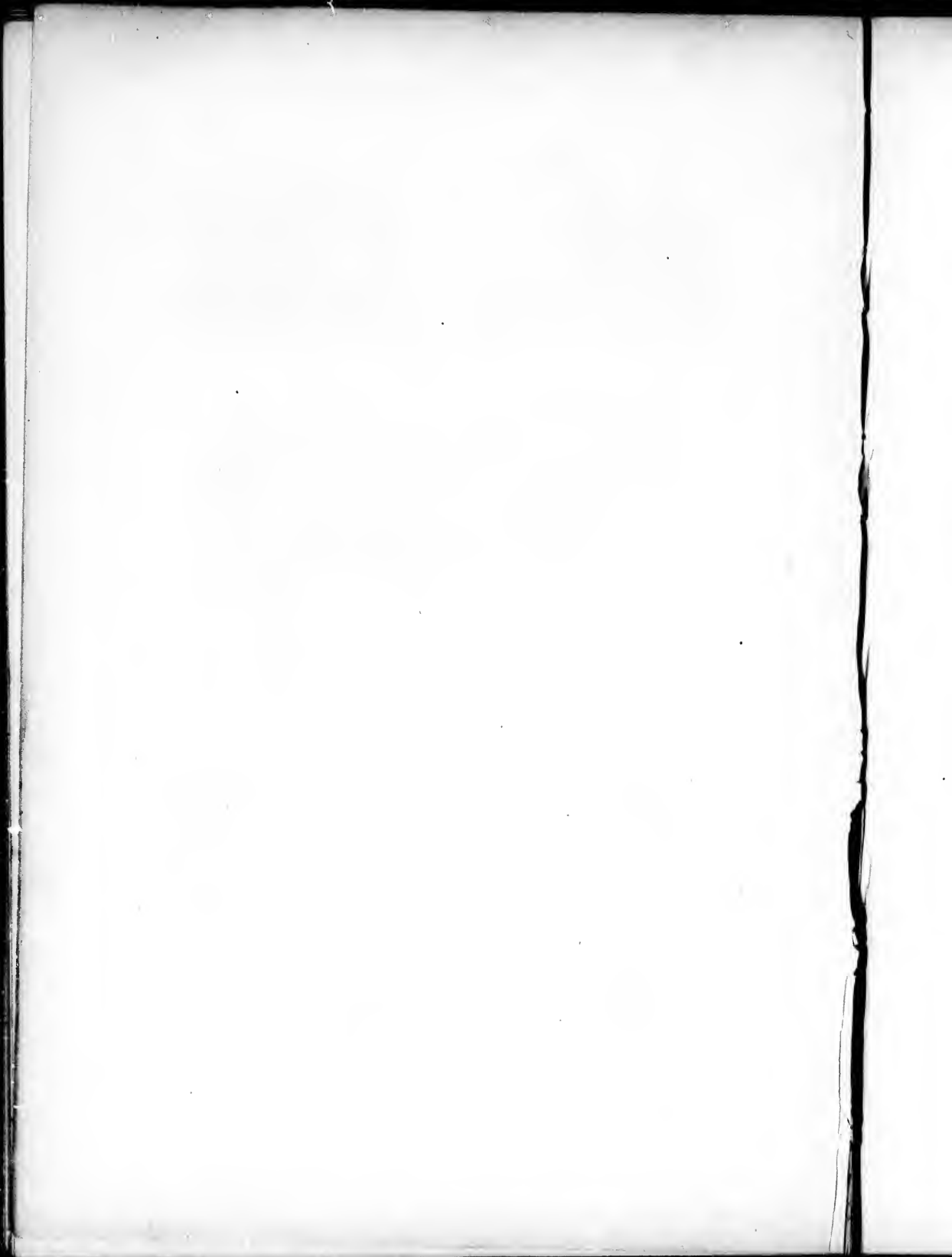


213.—2s. 6d.



226.—2s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





269.—1s.



149.—1s. 4d.



185.—2s.



270.—1s.



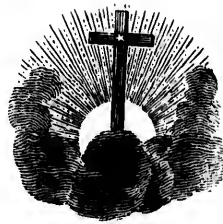
272.—5s.



271.—5s.



163.—2s.

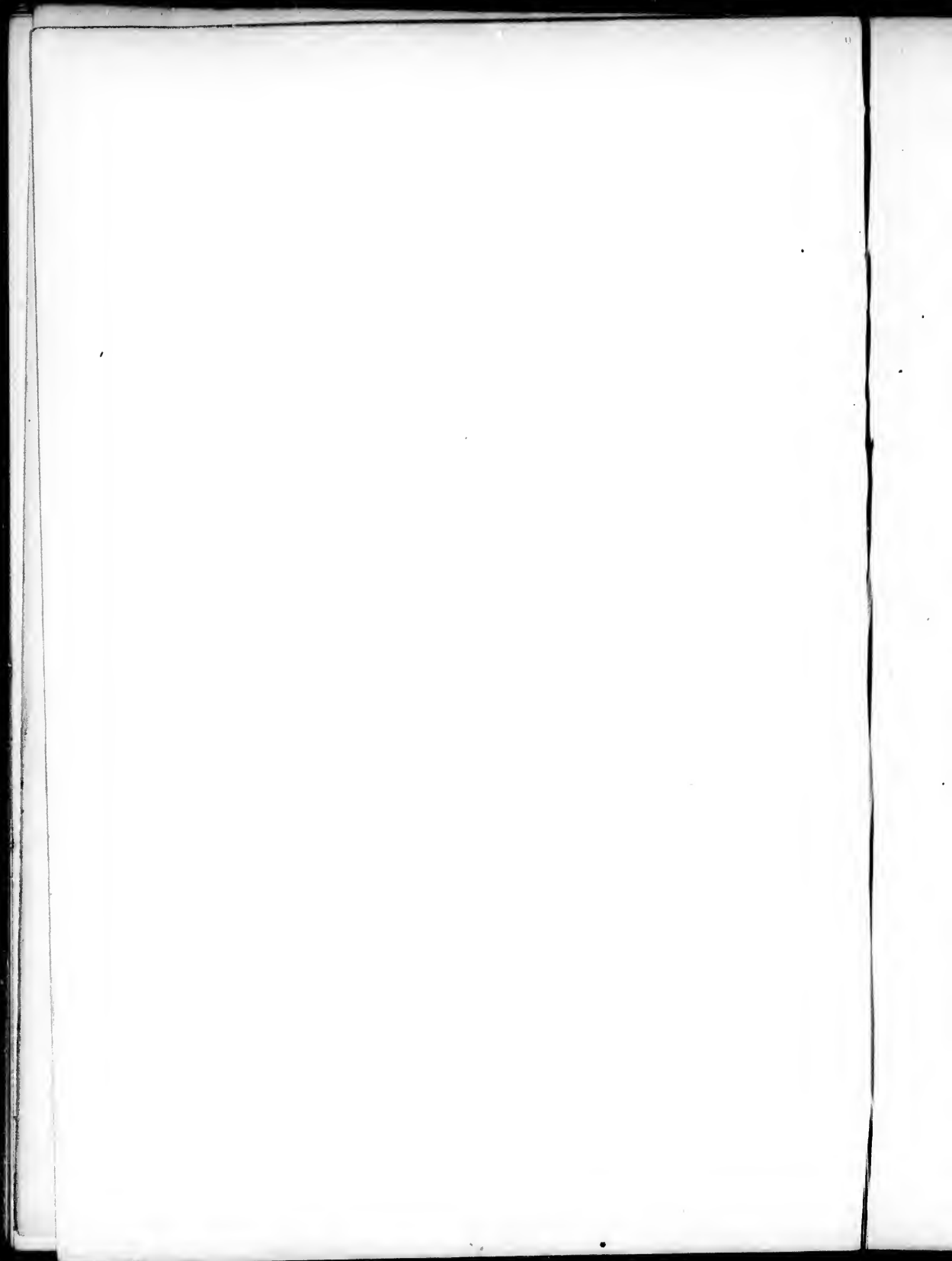


250.—2s. 6d.



152.—2s.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





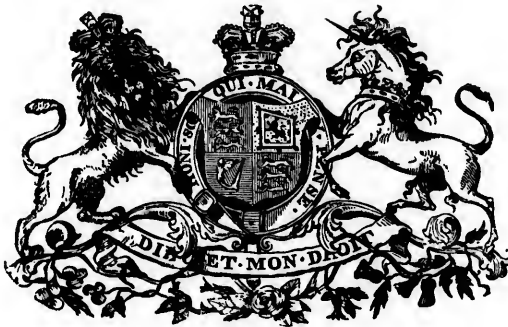
85.—2s.



284.—7s. 6d.



A. 96.—1s. 6d.



290.—10s



135.—2s. 6d.

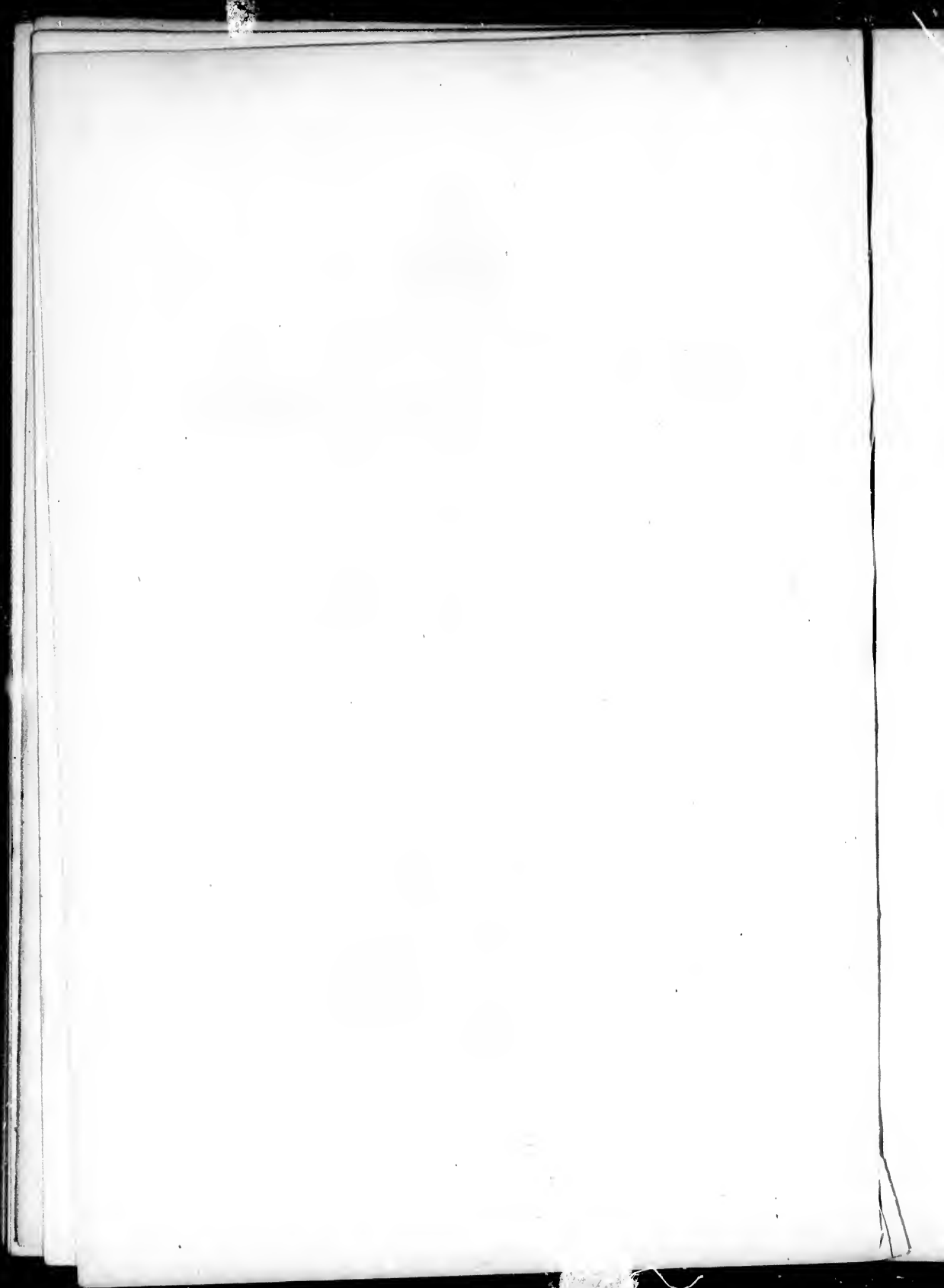


273.—7s. 6d.



298.—2s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.







103.—3s.



313.—5s.



94.—3s.



82.—1s.



276.—7s. 6d.



108.—2s. 6d.



296.—2s.



296.—6s.



295.—2s.

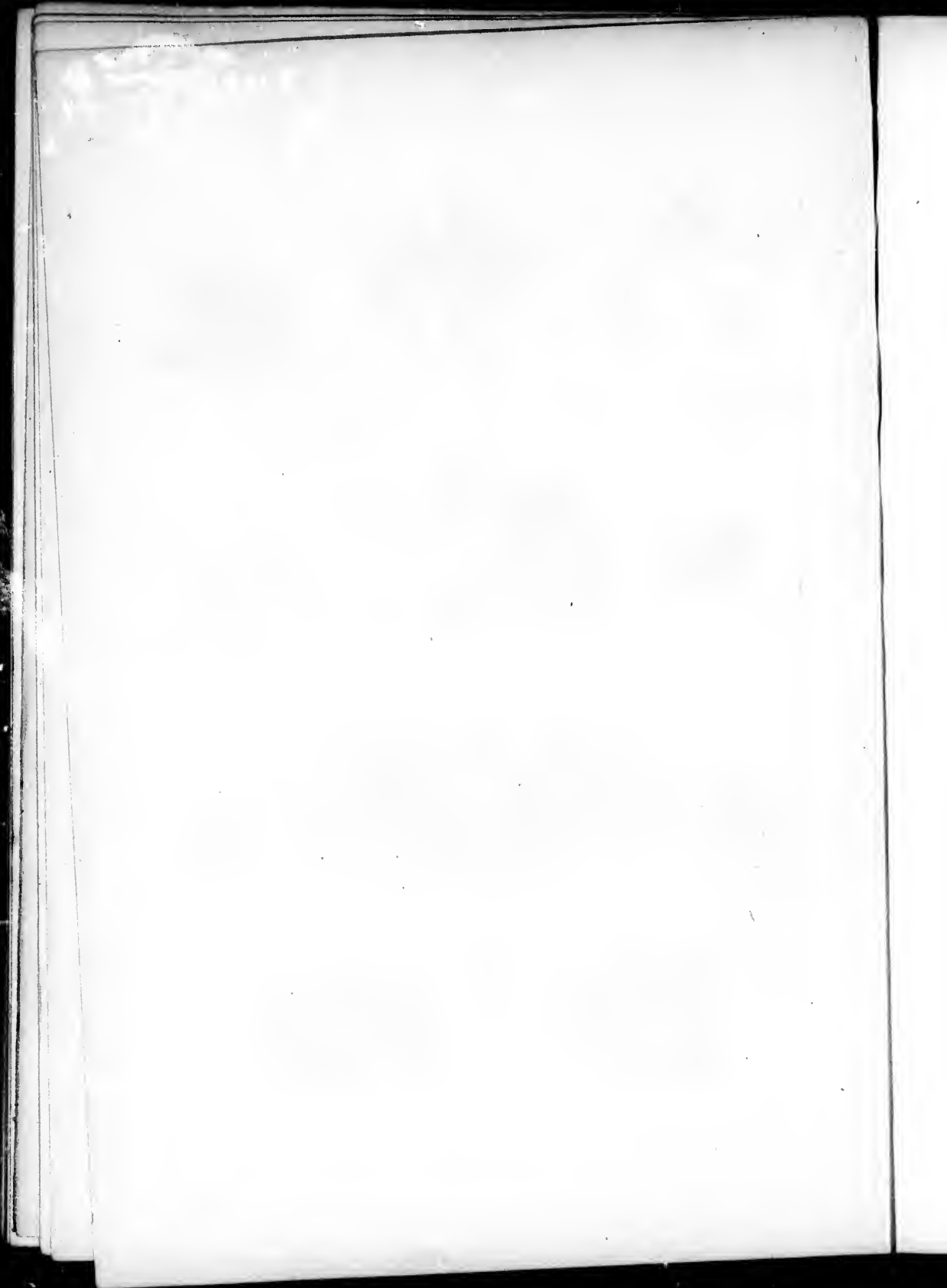


139.—3s. 6d.



140.—3s. 6d.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





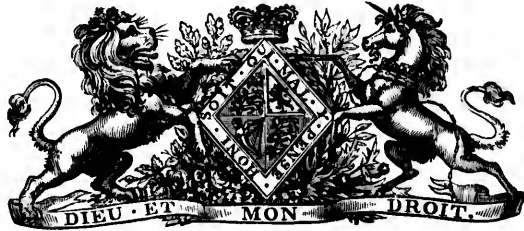
197.—3s.



251.—5s.



196.—3s.



257.—10s.



203.—2s. 6d.



260.—6s.

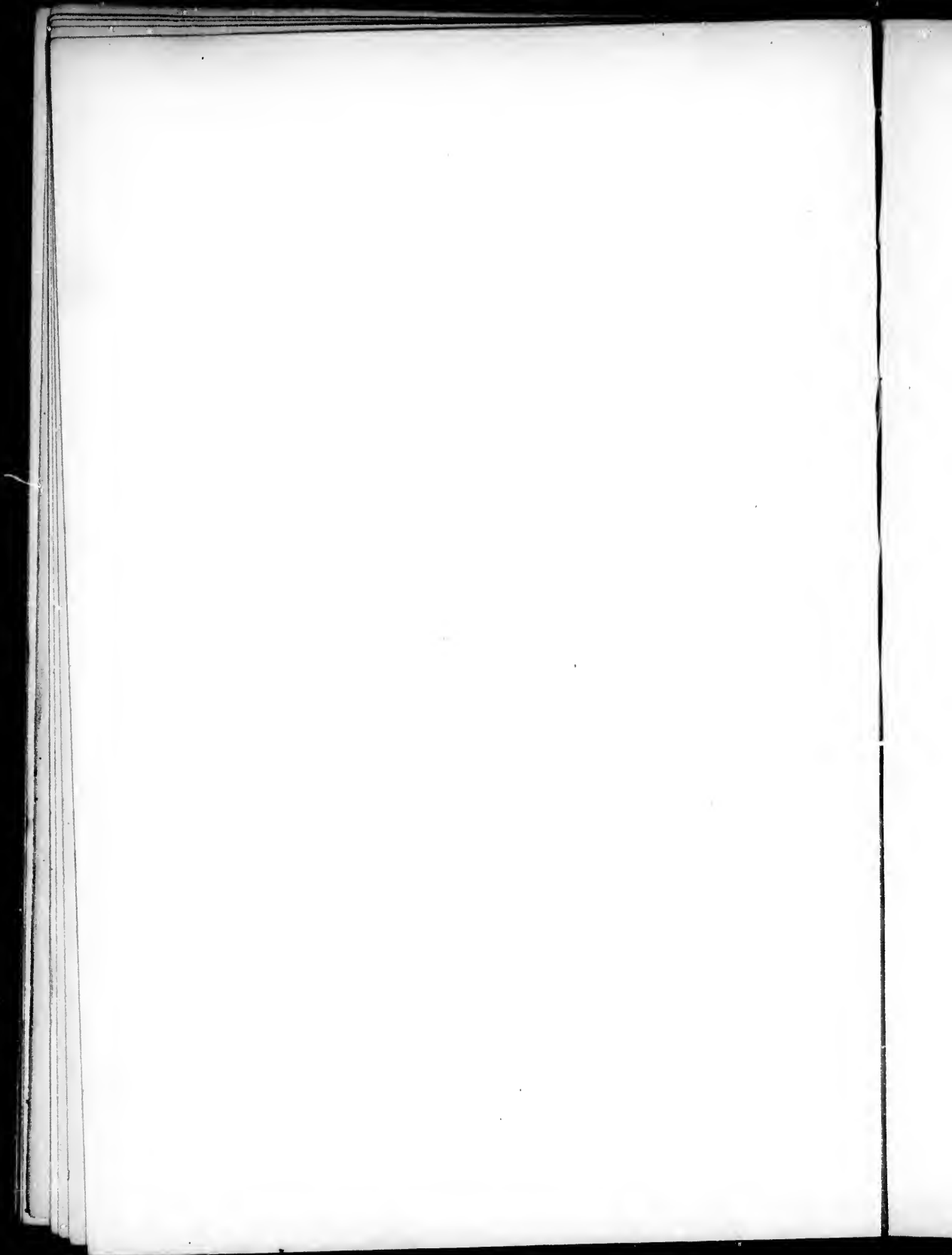


146.—2s. 6d.



120.—5s.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





171.—2s.



274.—10s.



88.—1s.



159.—2s. 6d.



257.—5s.



177.—2s. 6d.



255.—6s.



79.—1s. 6d.

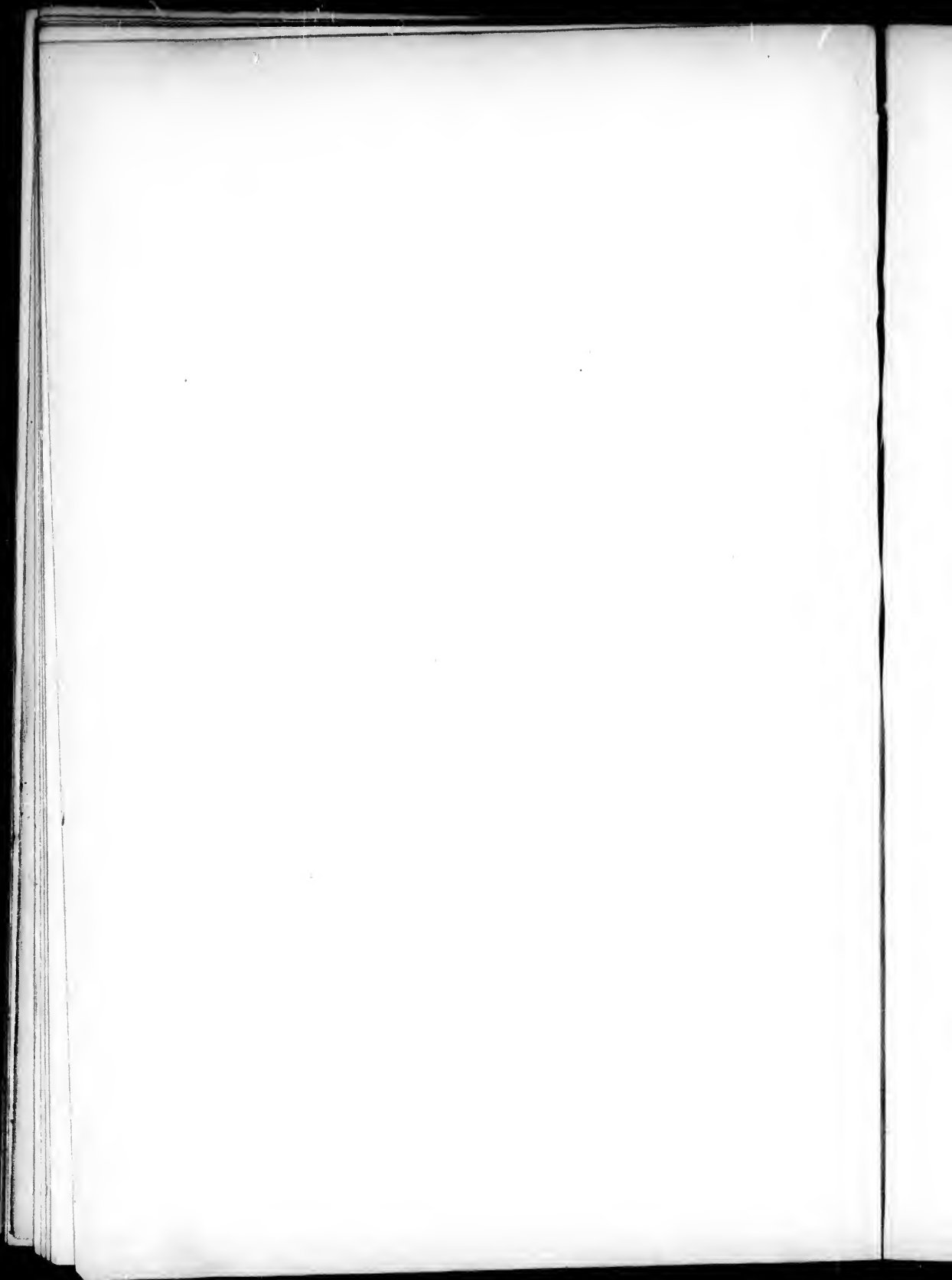


230.—6s.



101.—1s.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





84.—1s.



251.—7s. 6d.



77.—10d.



180.—7s. 6d.



235.—4s.



239.—4s.



236.—3s.



206.—5s.



197.—4s.



252.—2s. 6d.

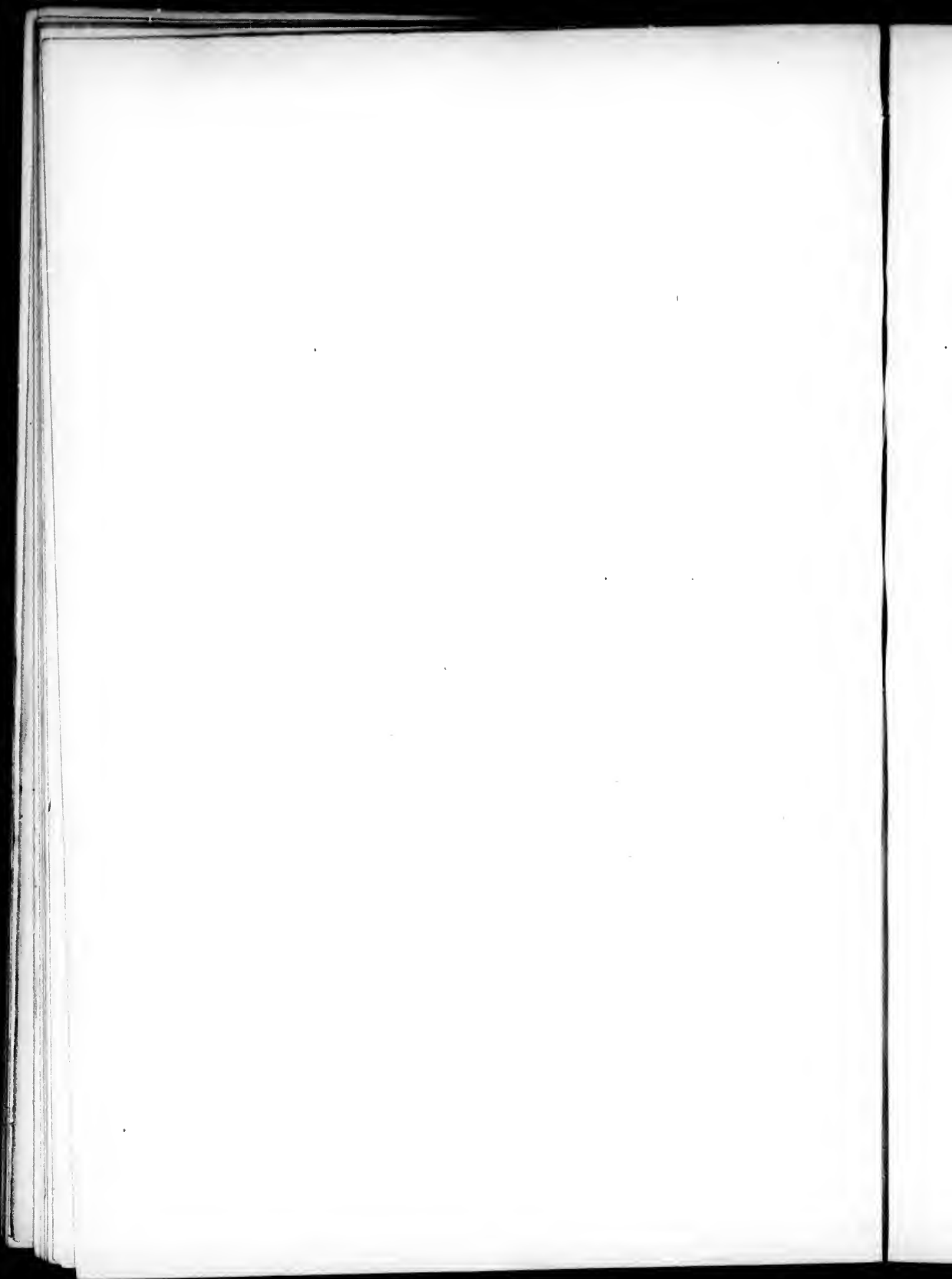


266.—7s. 6d.

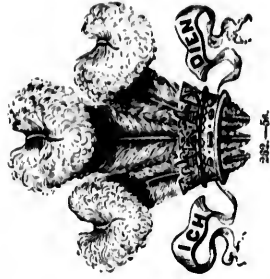


216.—2s.

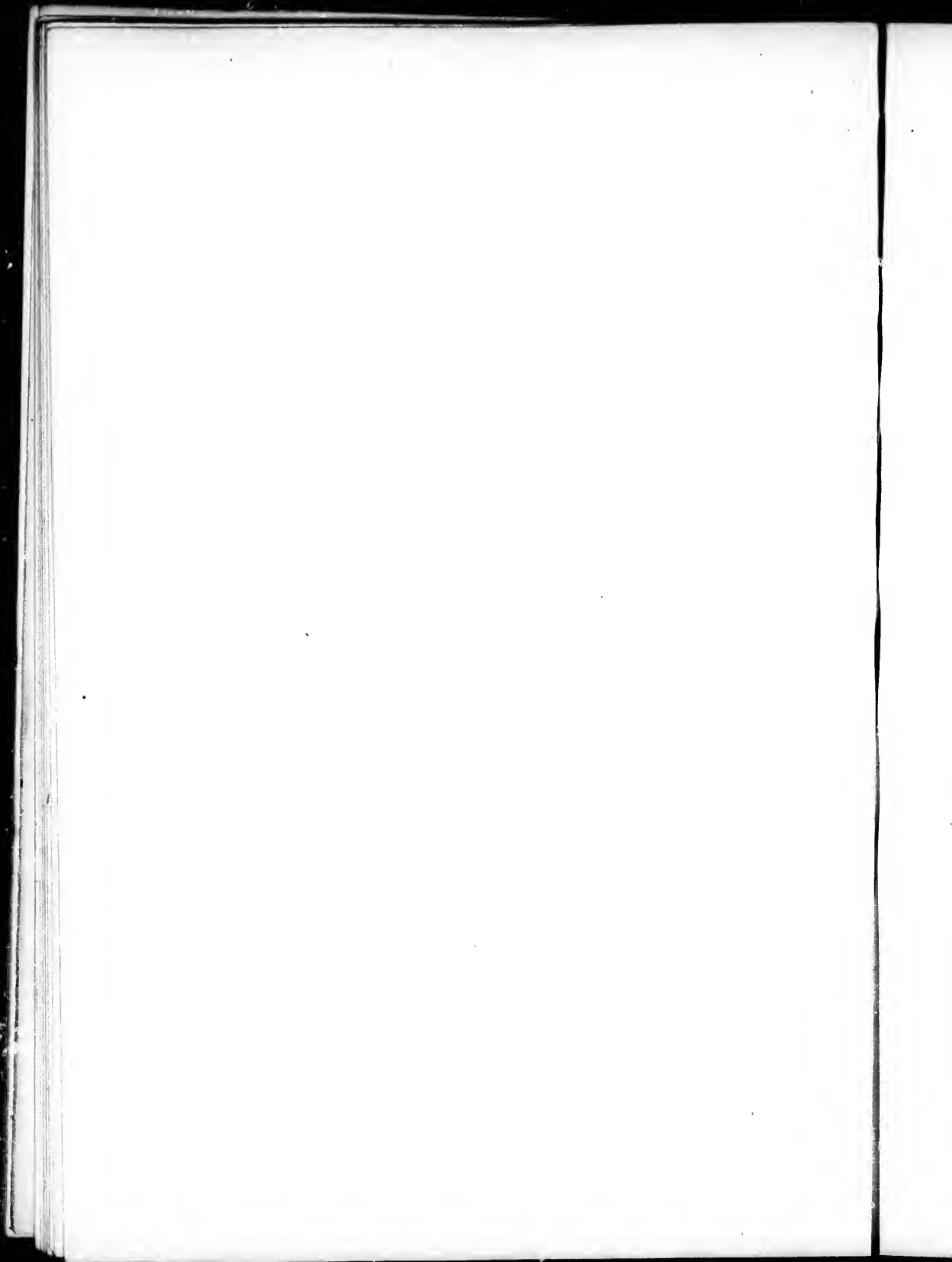
MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.







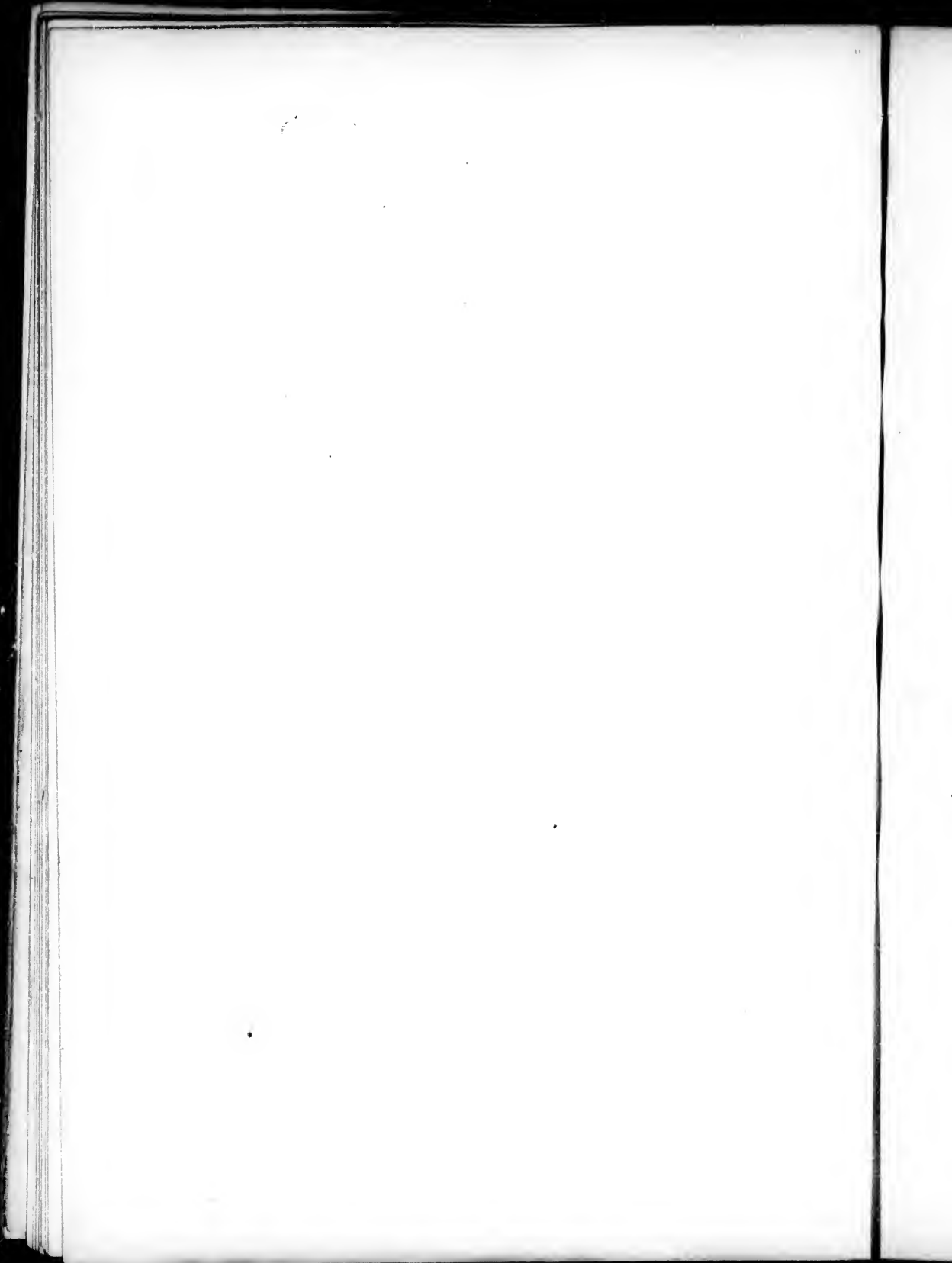
MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





288-284

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

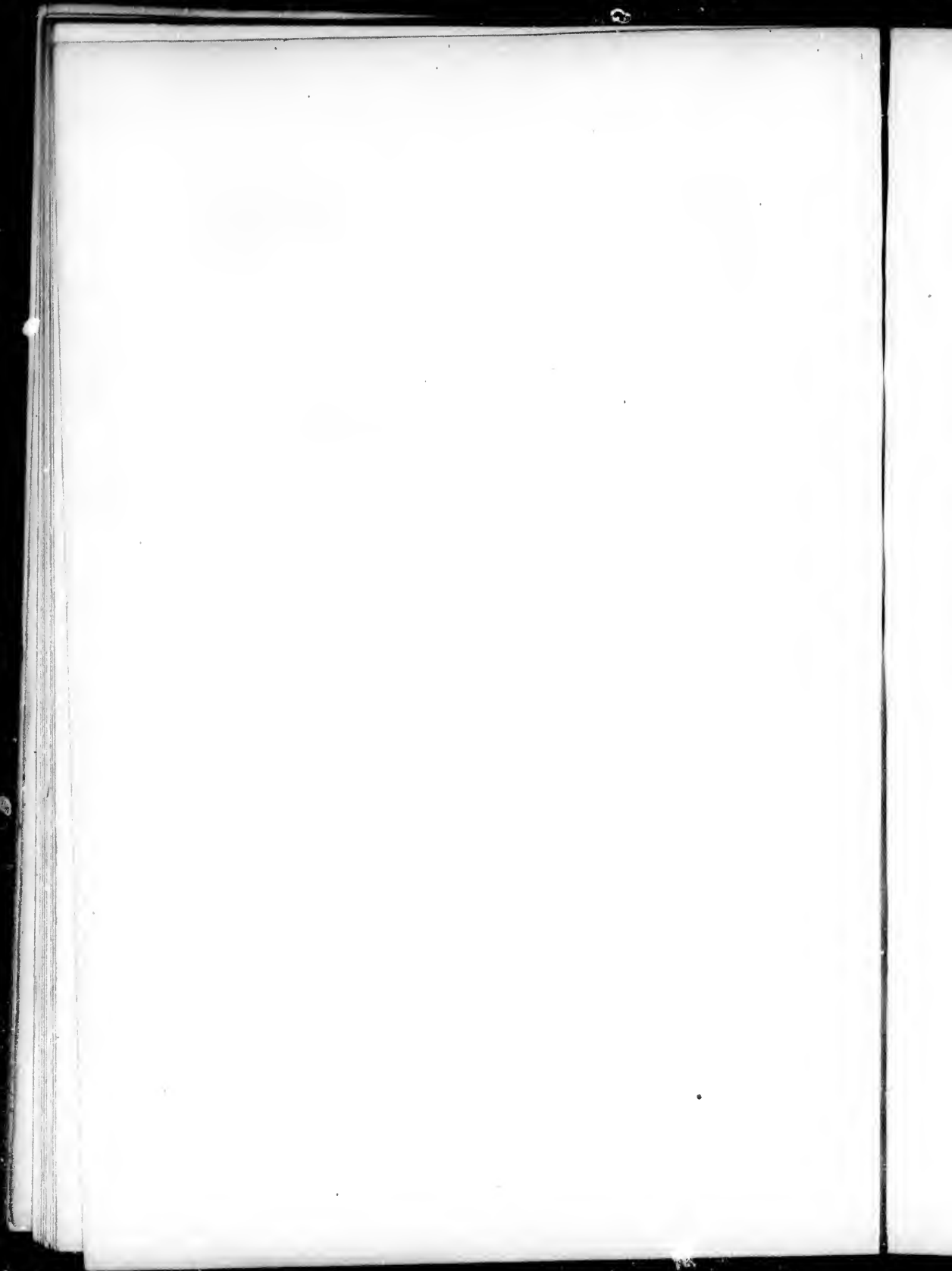




65.—2s. 6d.

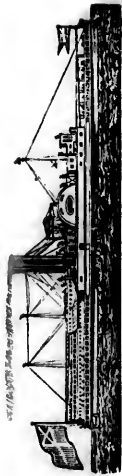
Ornamental Corners. No. 4.—12s. 6d. the Set.

Ornamental Corners. No. 3.—12s. 6d. the Set.





290.—7a, 6d.



278.—6a.



113.—2a, each.

114.

115.

116.

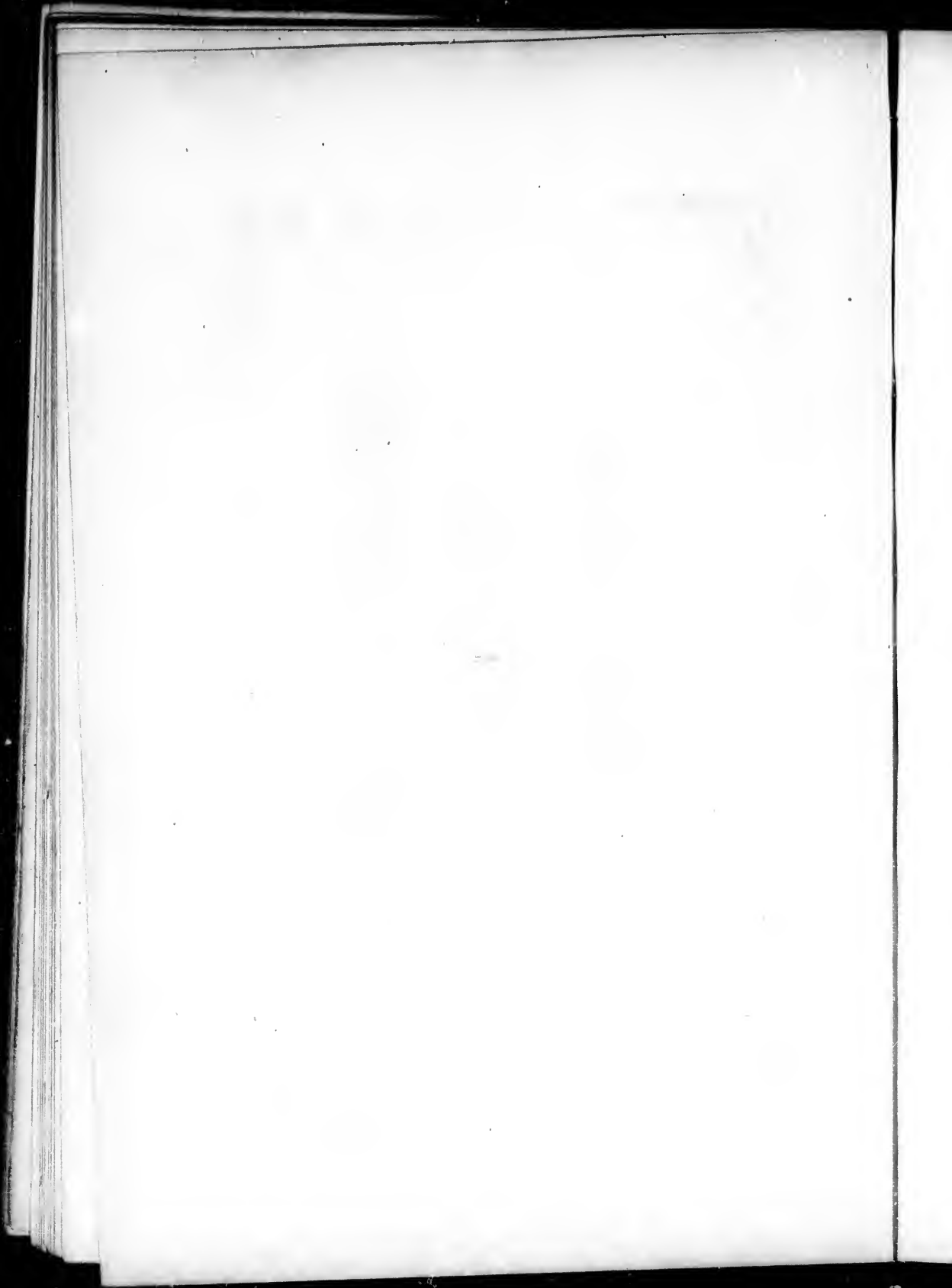
117.

118.

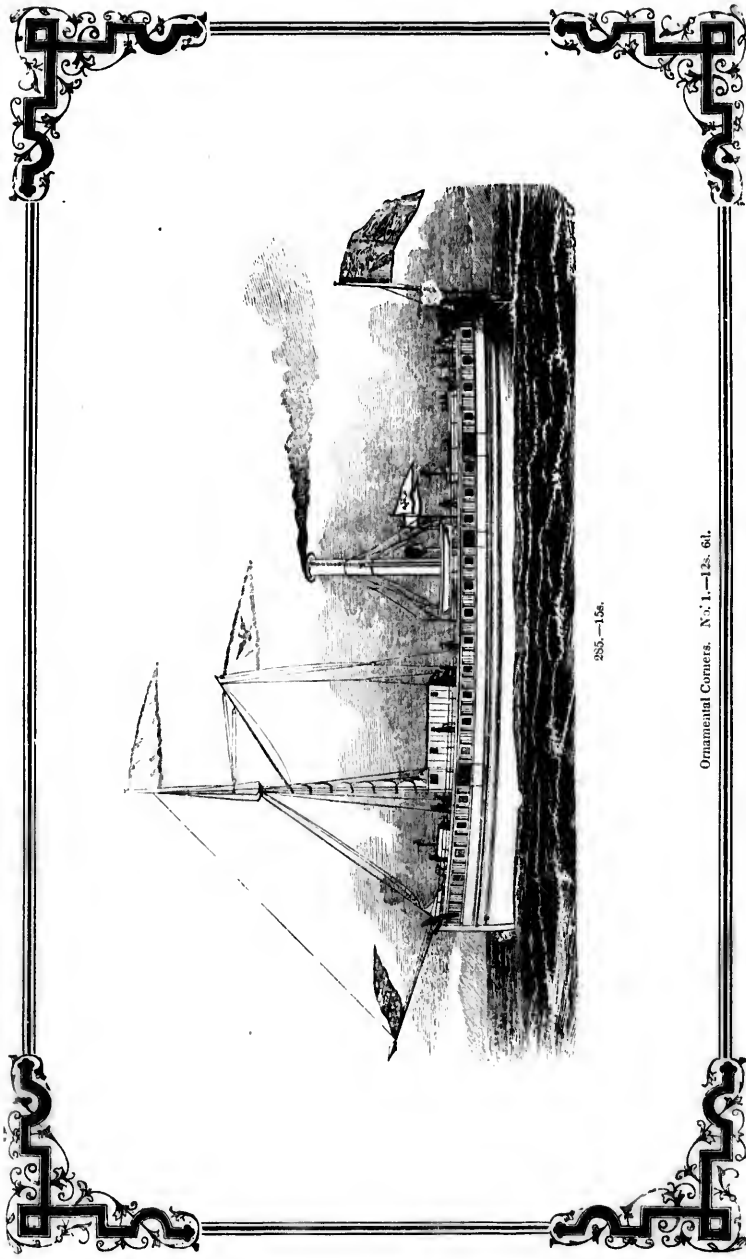
119.

Ornamental Corners. No. 2.—10s the Set.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.



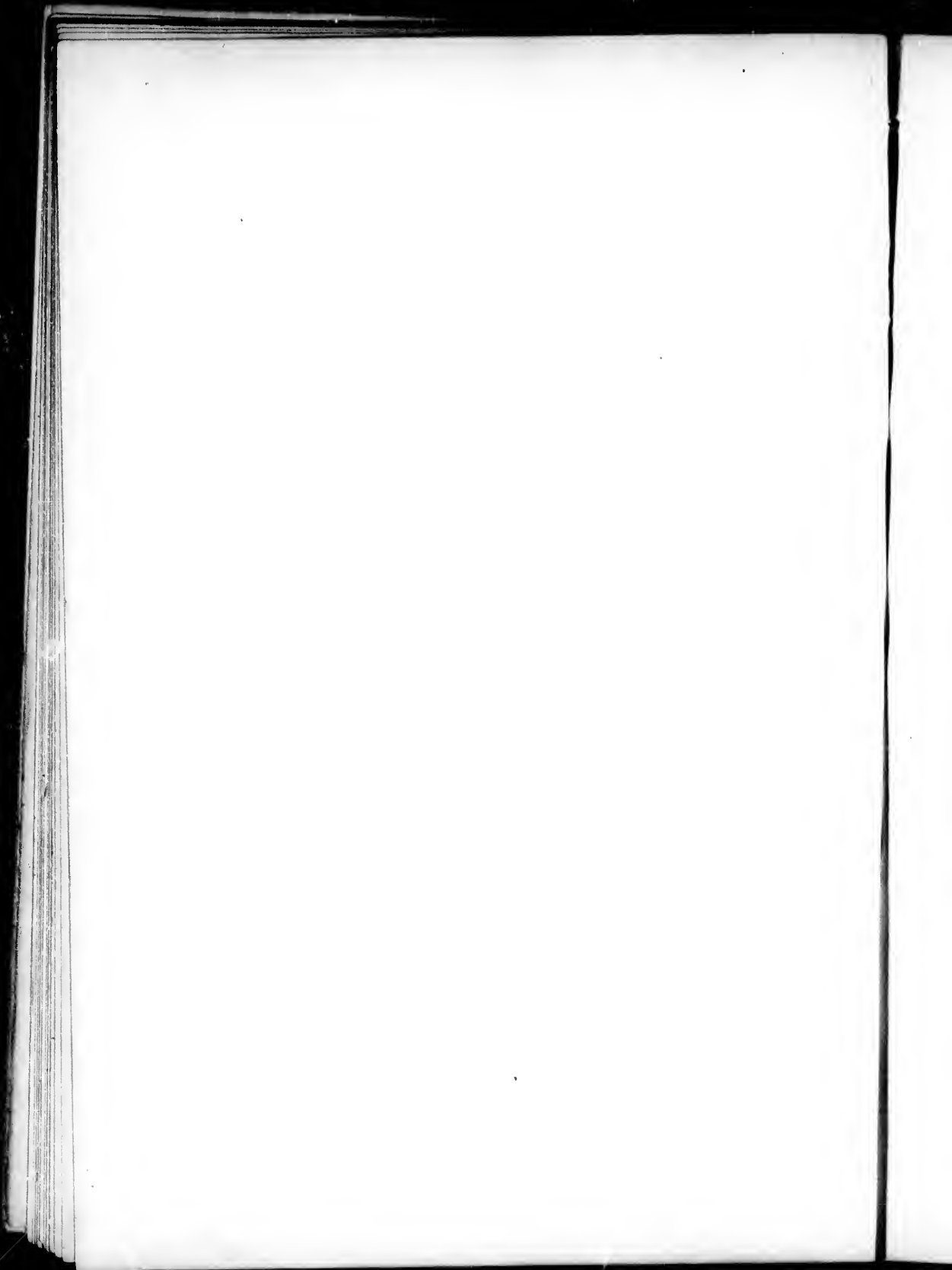


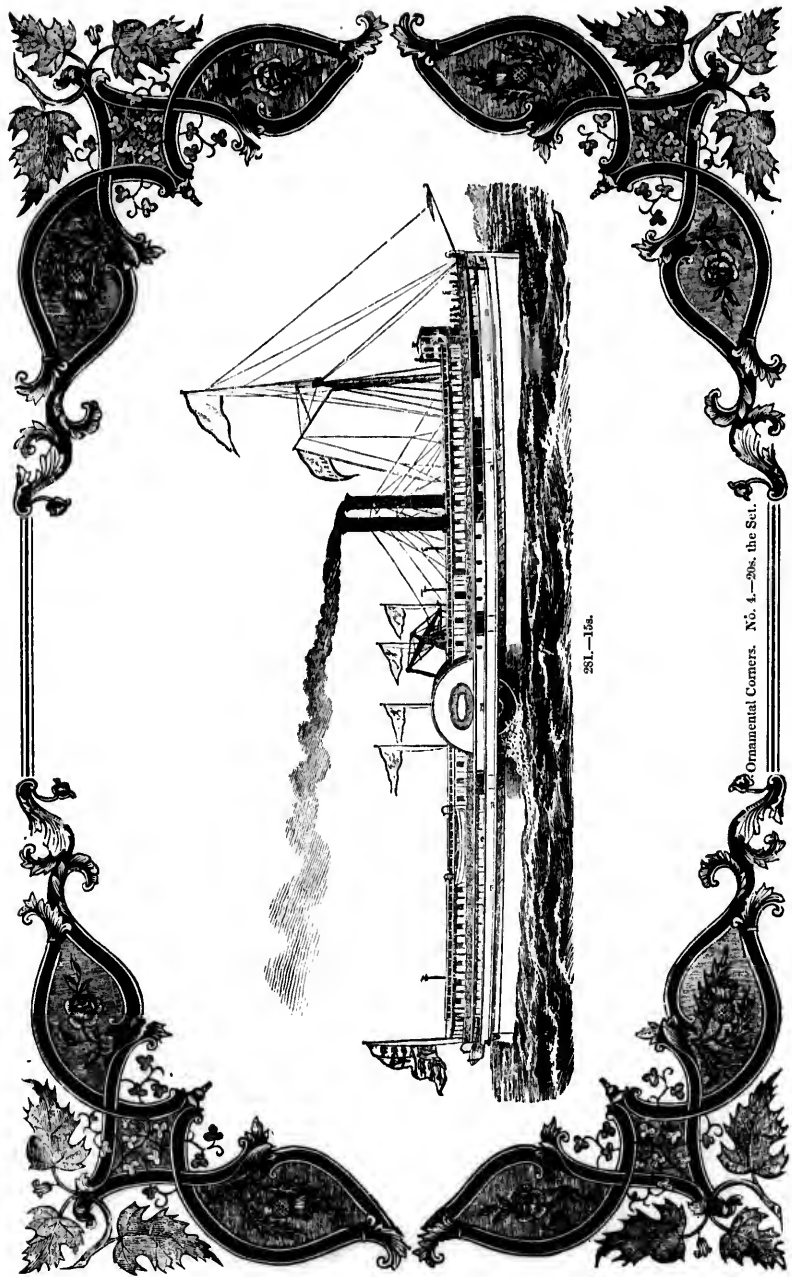


285-15a.

Ornamental Corners. N<sup>o</sup>. 1.-12s. 6l.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

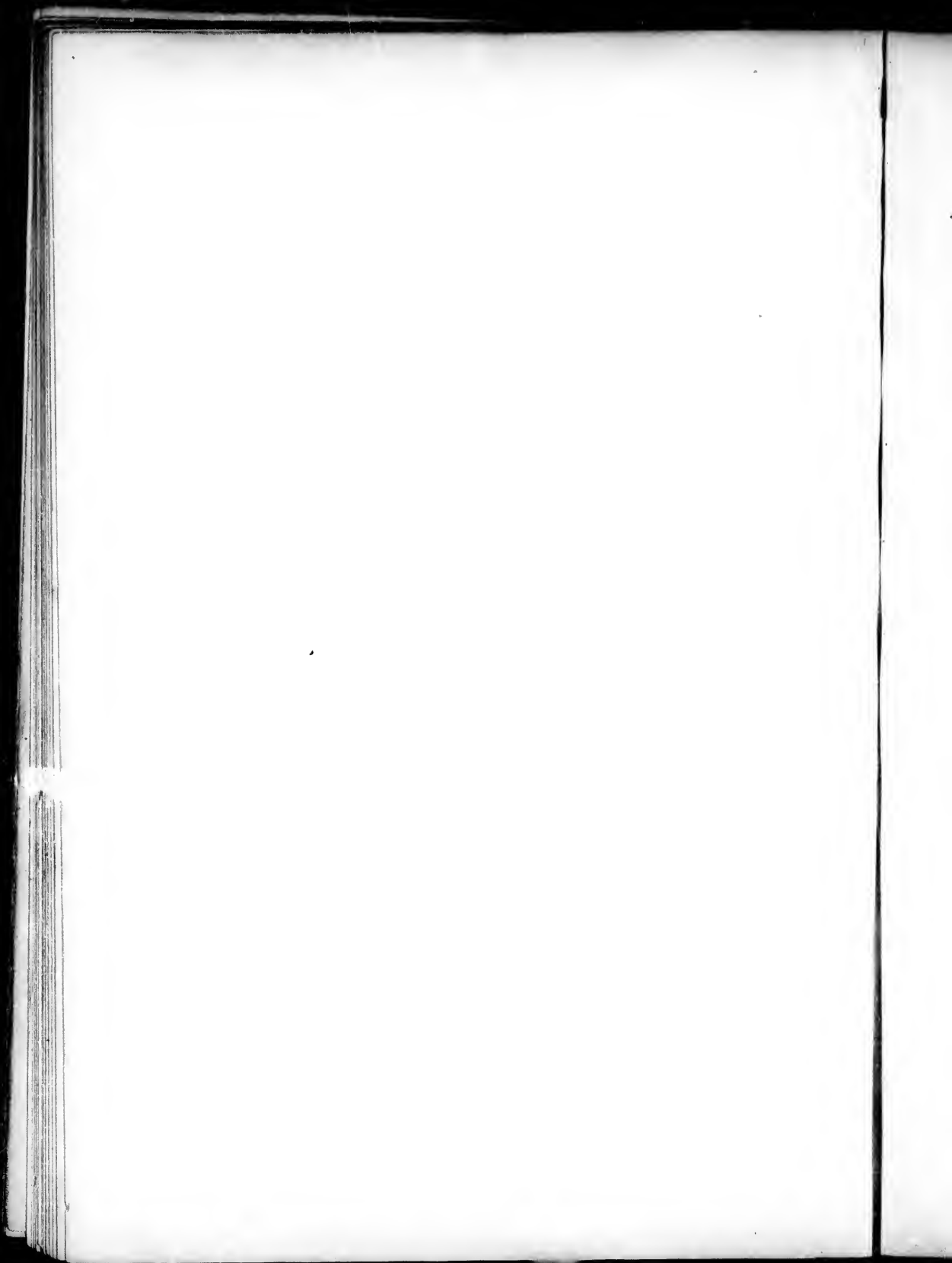




S.E.—154.

Ornamental Corners. No. 4.—2ps. the Set.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

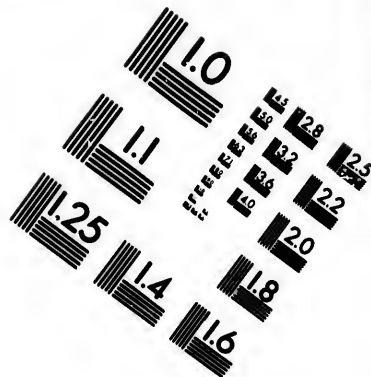
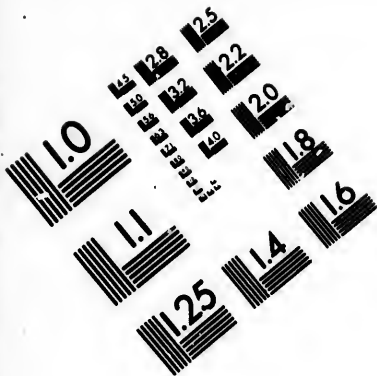




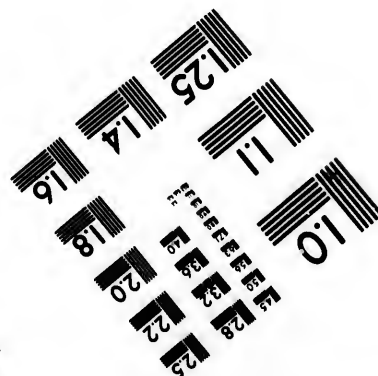
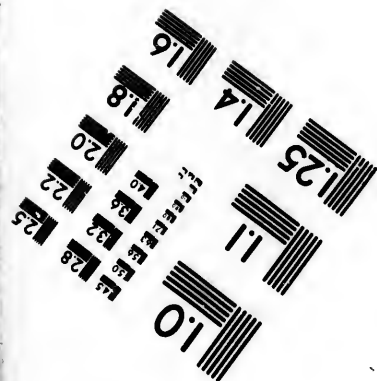
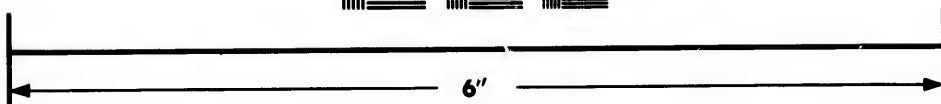
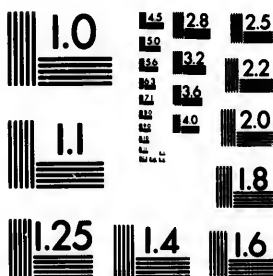
24-28.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





**IMAGE EVALUATION  
TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



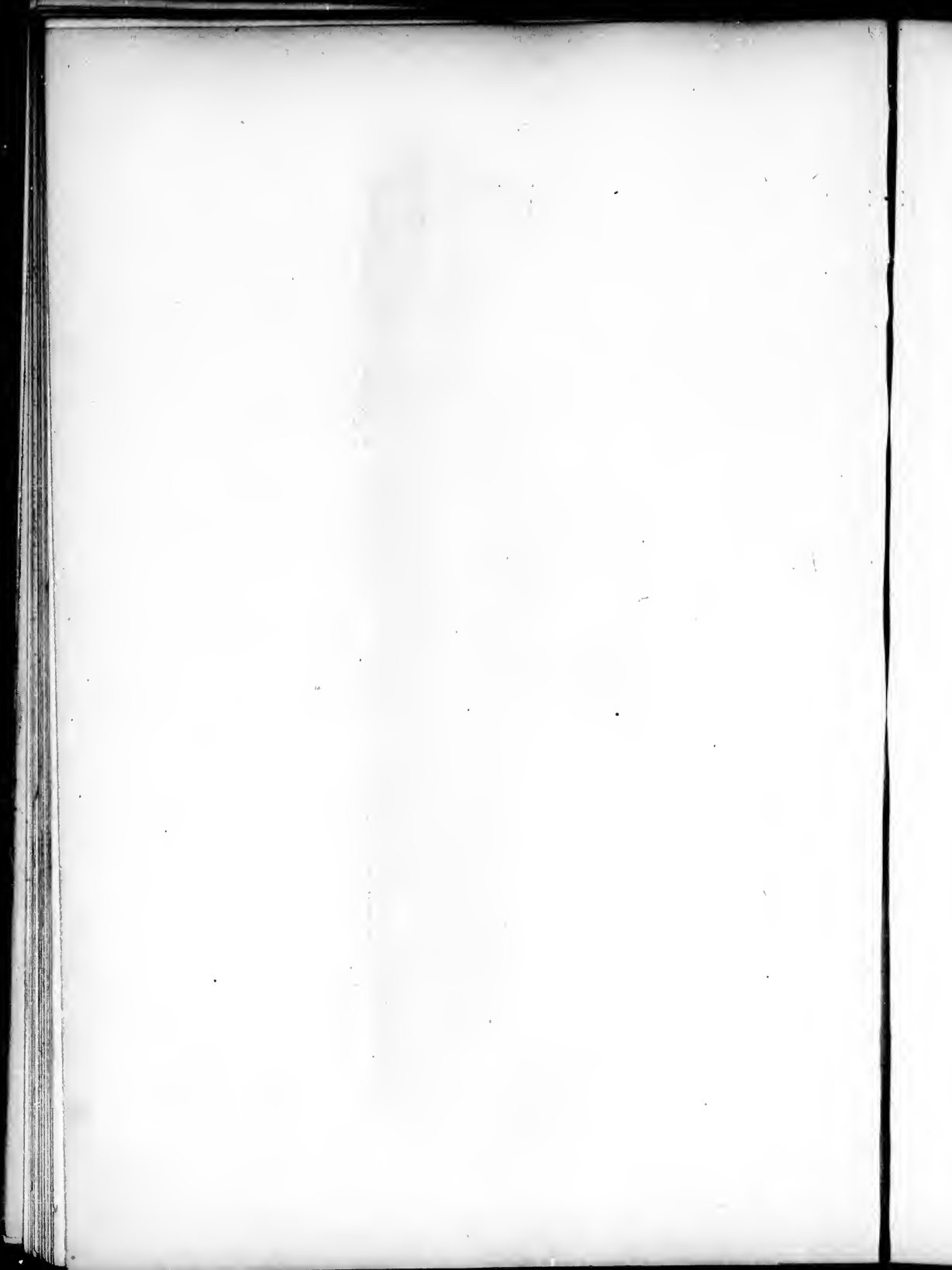
**Photographic  
Sciences  
Corporation**

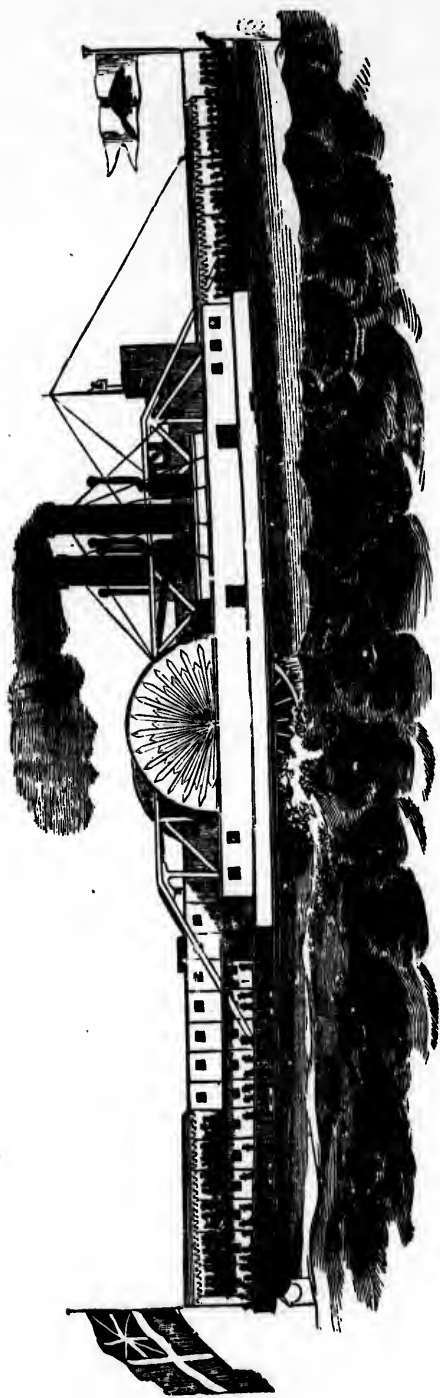
23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14580  
(716) 872-4503

1.5 1.8  
2.0 2.2  
2.5 2.8  
3.2 3.6  
4.0 4.5

5.0 5.6  
6.3 7.1  
8.0 9.0

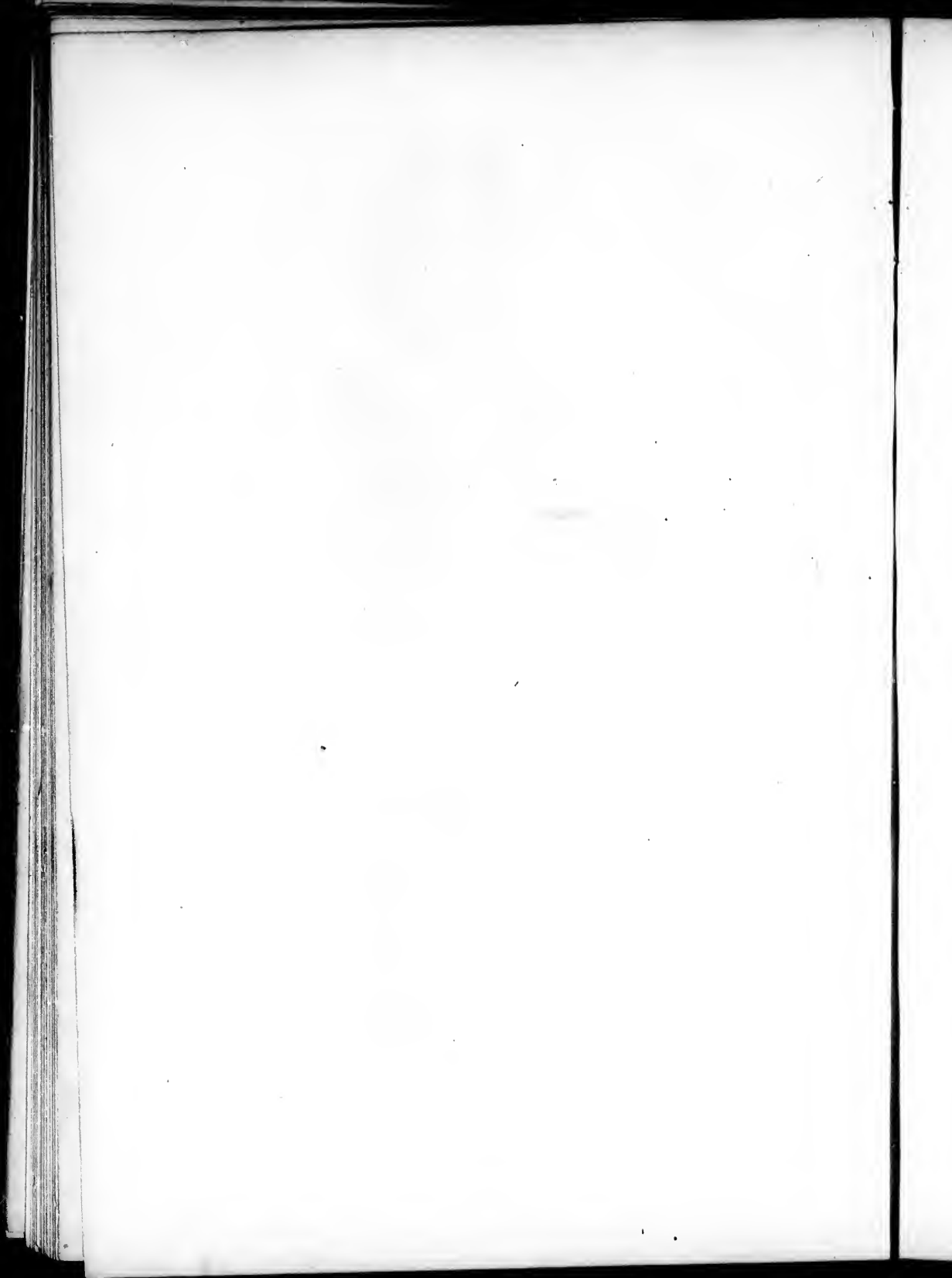


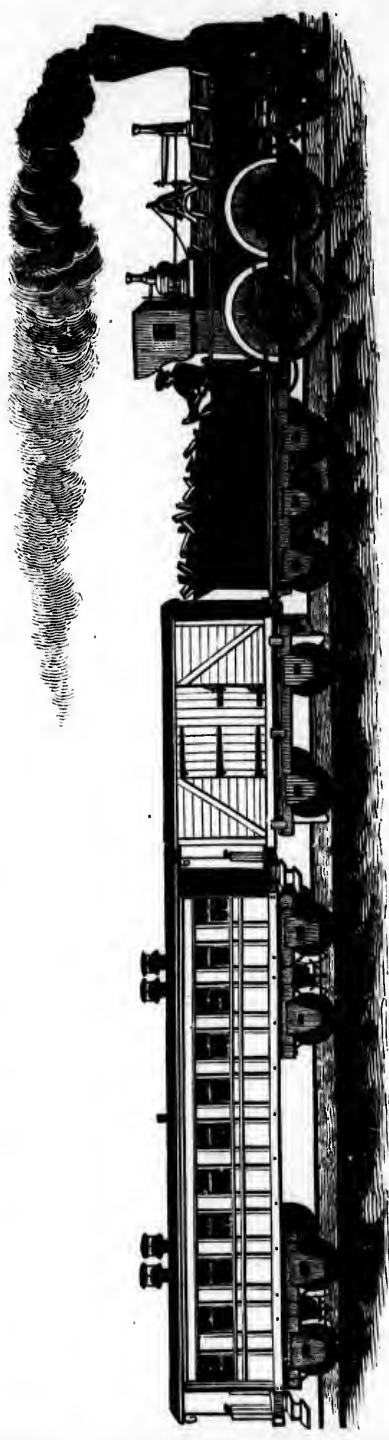
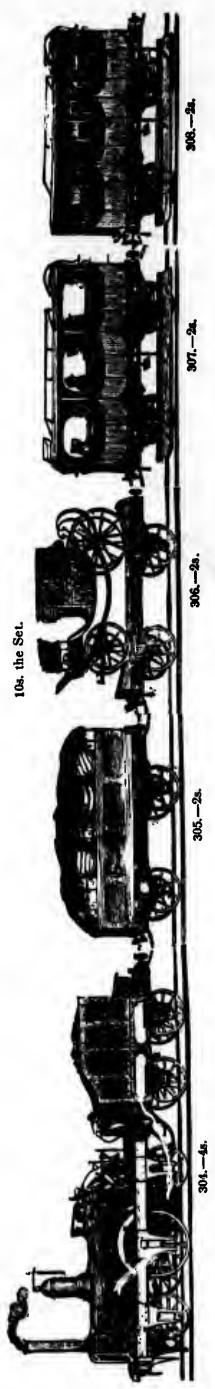




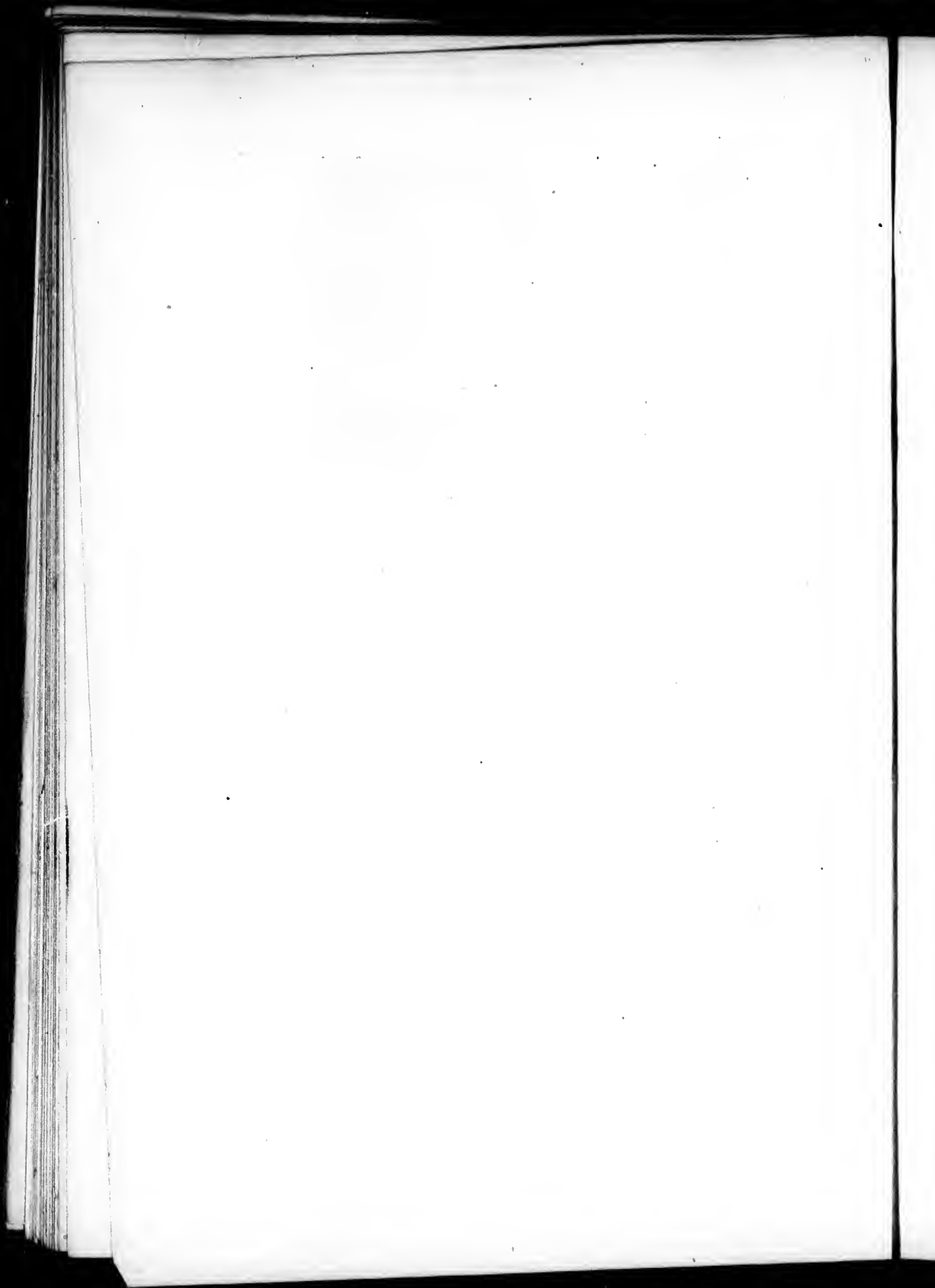
No. 232.—25.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





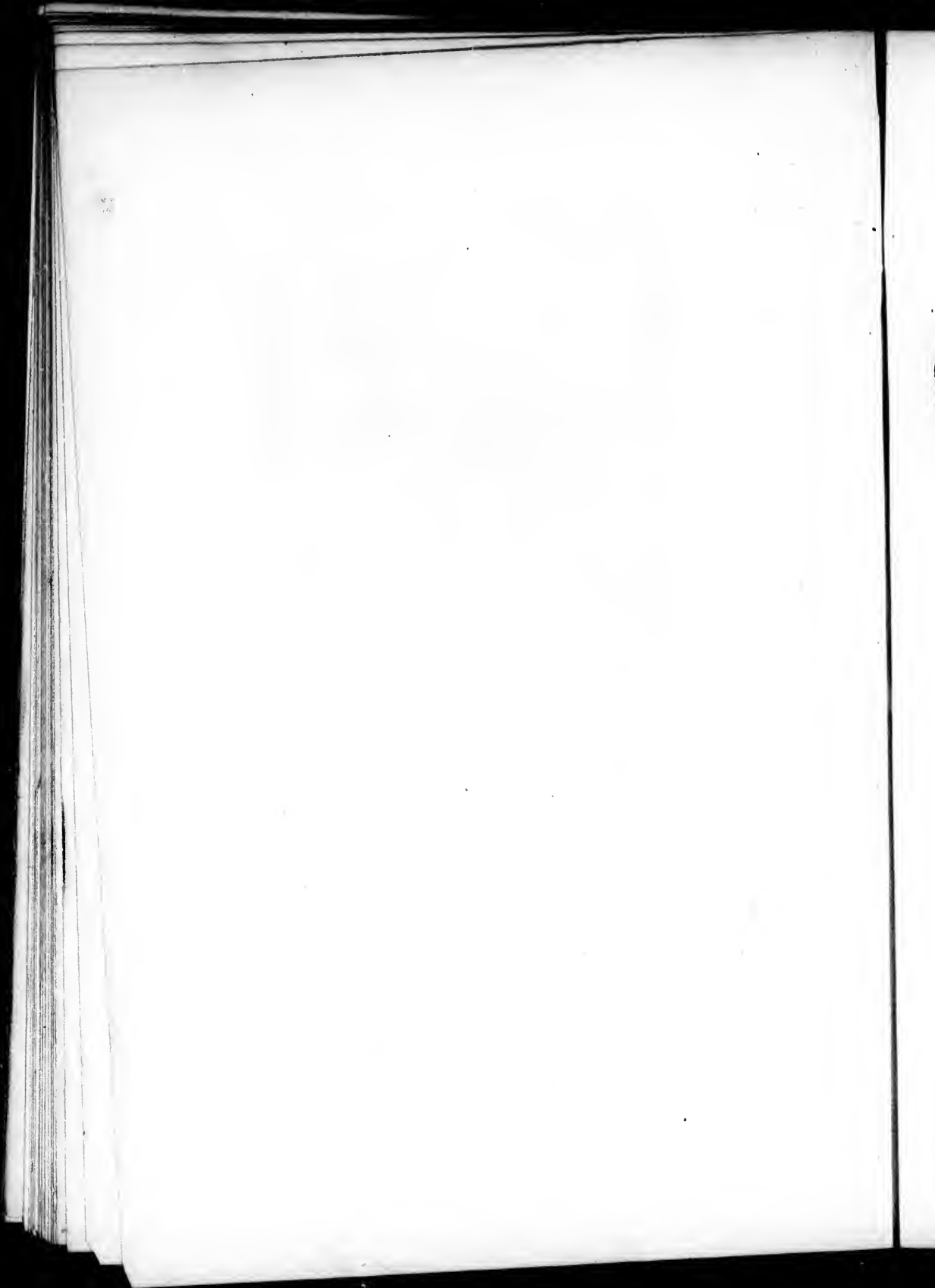
MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





301.—20c.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





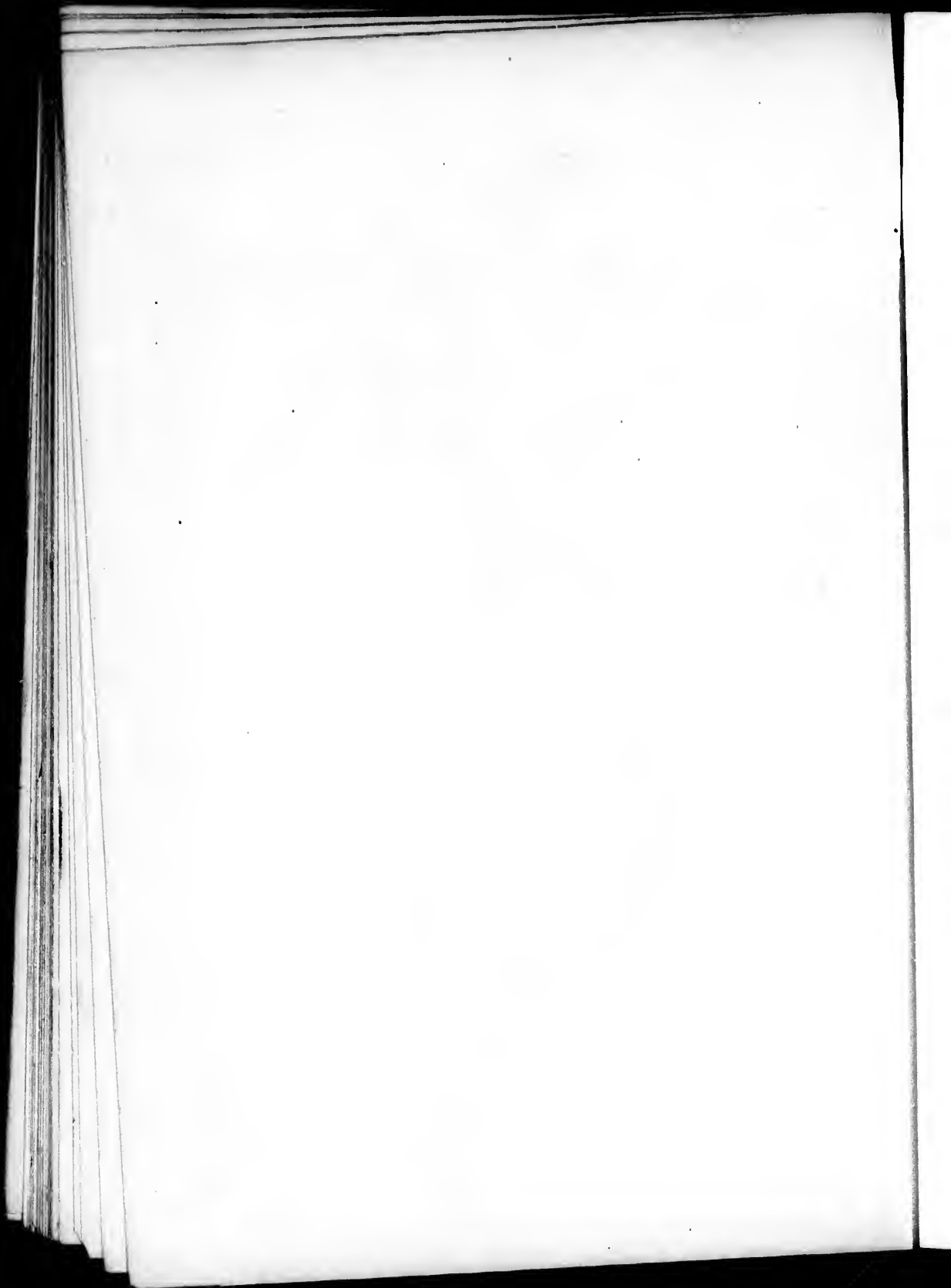
302-254

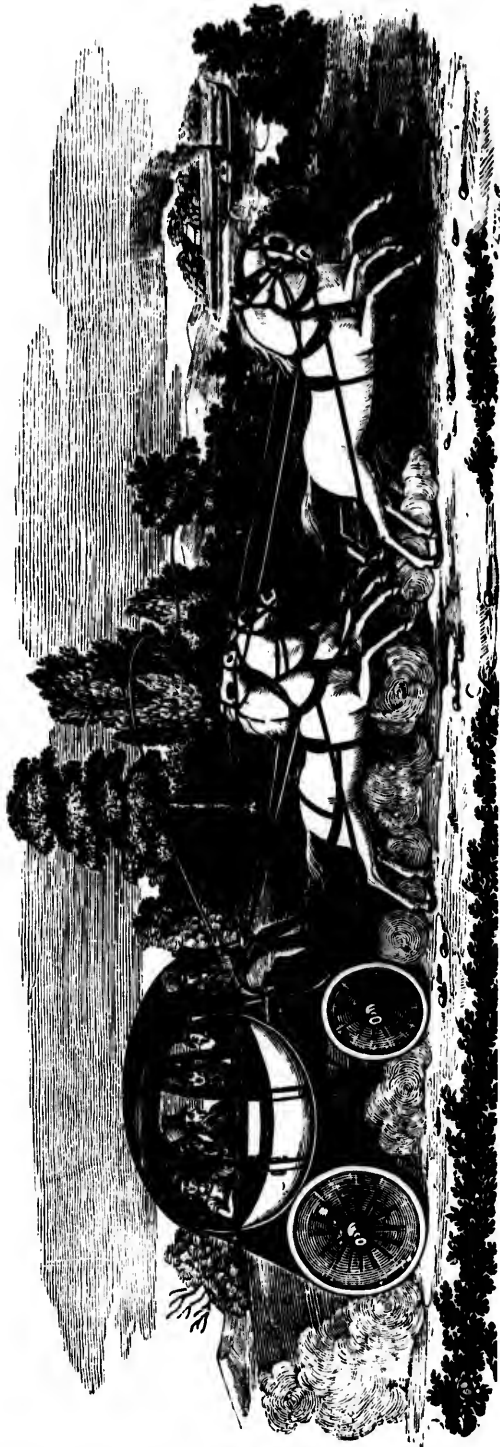
MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





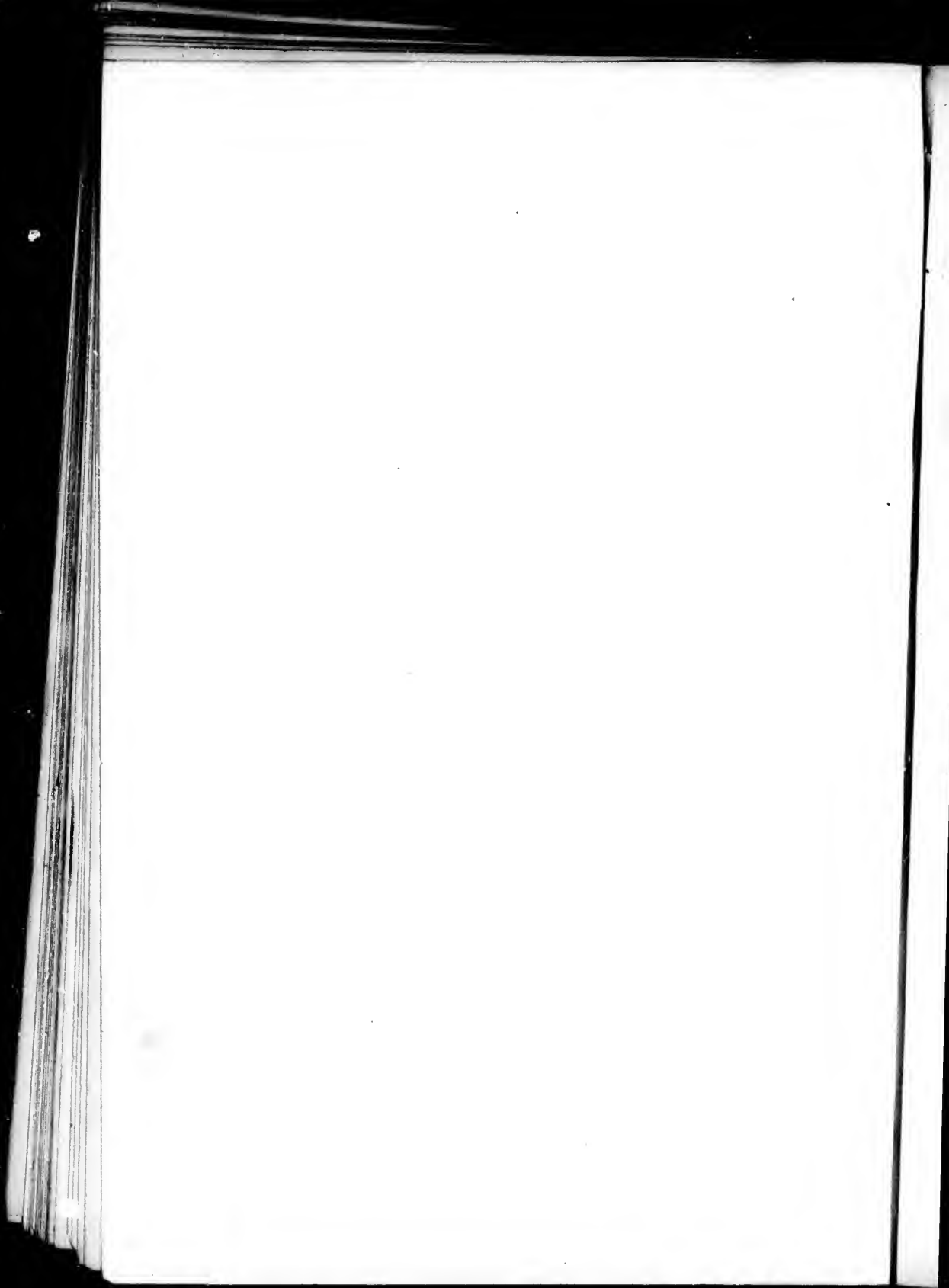






300—20.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.

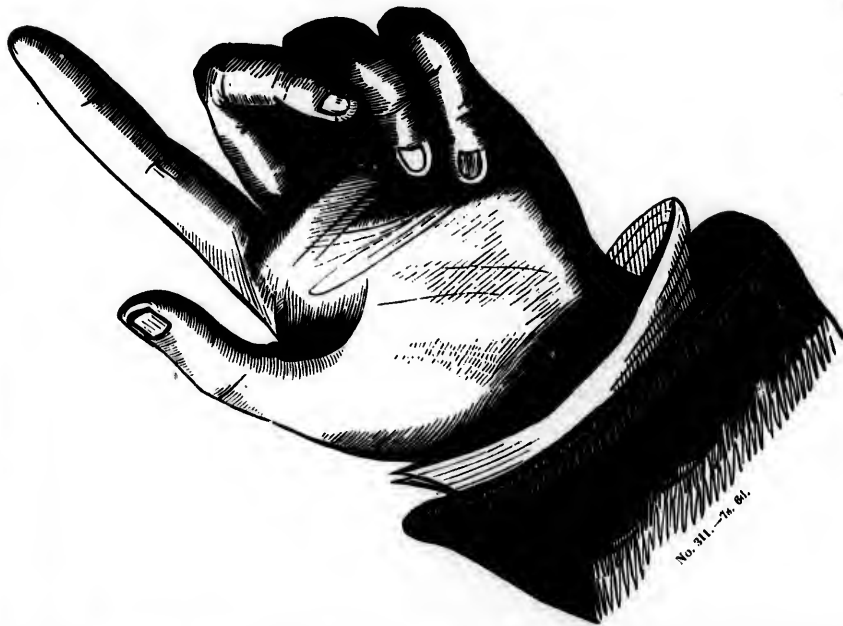




No. 212.—7a. 61.



No. 68.—1a. 4d.



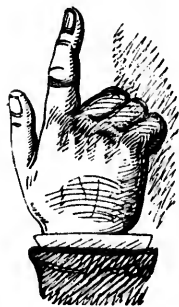
No. 311.—7a. 61.

MONTREAL TYPE FOUNDRY.





276—4s.



218—3s.

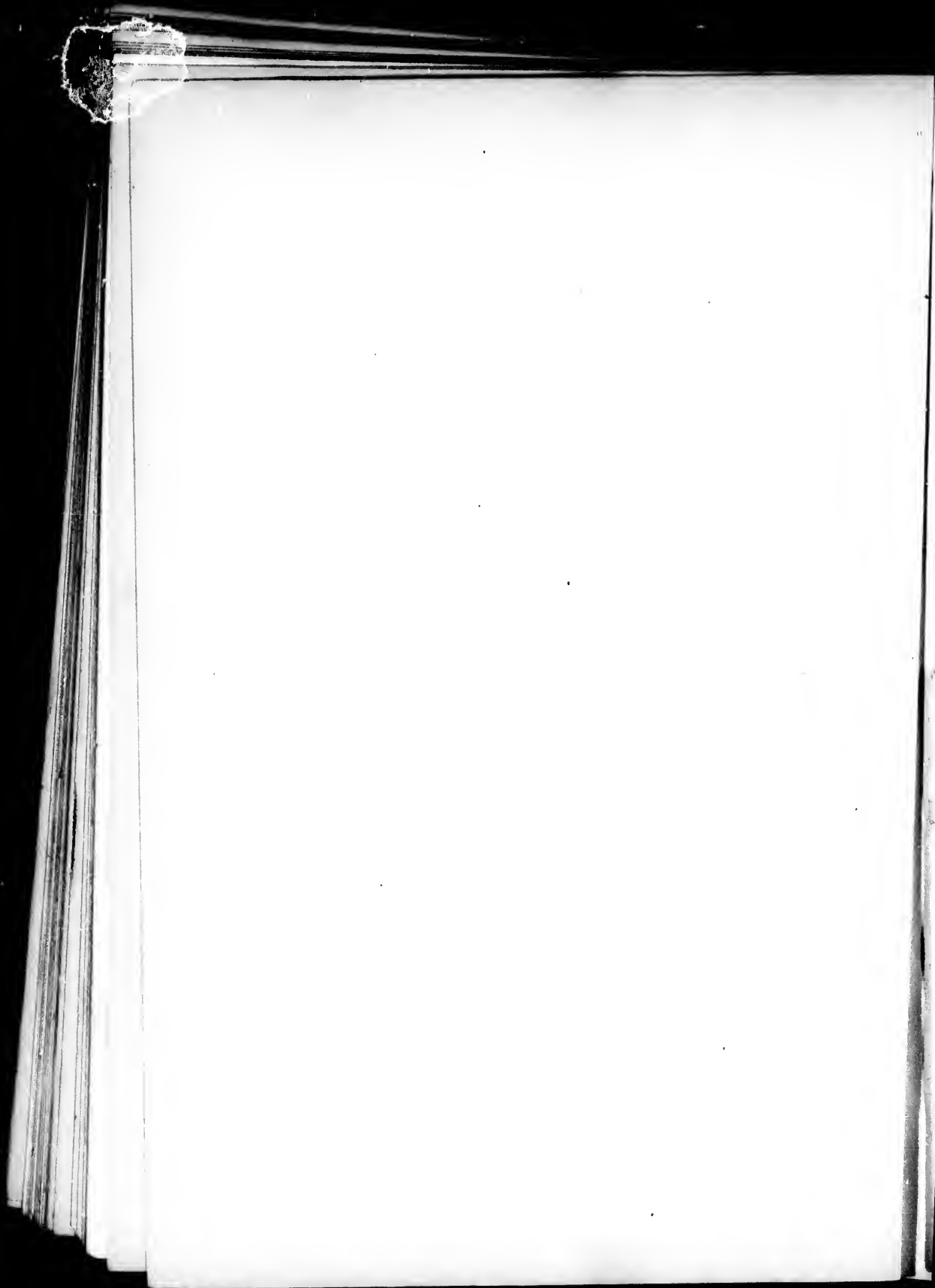


237—4s.



203.—10s., or the pair, pointing both ways, 20s.





EIGHT LINE PICA GRECIAN.

**PUBLIC AUCTION.**

FOUR LINE PICA LIGHT FACE CONDENSED.

**LOWELL COURIER.**

BOSTON TYPE AND STEREOTYPE FOUNDRY.

