

Dear Papa

I can write but a very few lines for want of room
Aunt Leah is here to keep mamma company my duty
to my dear Aunt and I hope she liked the cap I made for
her kiss my dear cousin Joseph for your Dutiful and
affectionate daughter

P.S. I wrote madcap Thistle and Stella de Sola madcap
Ramsbottom Sarah is in a great fury about it
your daughter Stella de Sola

Dear Brother

London Tuesday 3 of June

I avail myself to show you that I daily call at
your house (though your bed is bad) I was happy to hear of yr. safe
arrival - Hope the number of people which were arrived you did not make
you forget my Brothers letter for Surinam; at the same time hope you
have seen my paper of memorandums pay attention to it: pray
if it is possible for you see as you are very devoted at such things to get
me the first part of the ספרים הנקראים כפי מה שכתבתי כי איני יודע
who the devil stole the first part & make the other 3 incomplete
as Bajan had a picture try to get some antiquity from him for me
news there are some particulars Almorino continues with
if you find any Paper belonging to R. David Melodia or any part of
the ספרים with any of his ספרים it will be the greatest treat I hope
the Cucumber Harvest has been good, but I would advise you to eat
only a few - מן הארבעה חלקים האלו -
וקודם אם באו קיבלו ענה איוה בתור עיונים ויודע ען להרויח פרנסתו קיטב דבר הסוד לתת
תחוקתי מה טוב ומה עש ונתן לו על עמלתי ליקח מעט תחושבות
we are all well thanks God - my wives best wishes I believe me

Remember to put them up of the
trick of that צבוע Natan Cornel

your most truly
David Melodia

Dear Papa

When Mr De Lara goes we are all going to write
a letter each as he says he will take a letter for each
of the shields. My duty to my dear aunt and
my love to my little cousin and kiss hand for me I can
write no more for want of room then that I am your

loving and affectionate daughter Sarah de Sola
Thistle

Mrs Luria and family's respects
Rosetta De Sola Ramsbottom
Liza De Sola
Paphel de Sola
bull

My dear Papa I am your dutiful
son Aaron De Sola Donkey

Laet de Sola cock robins compliments
Abraham de Sola bull

Tuesday August 13th

My Dear Husband

To Rev. A. de Sola from his wife & family. 1832

I am happy thank God to hear of your safe arrival and that you are in good health as thank God this leaves us at present I am very miserable and dull day and night alike no rest if you have regard for my health you will hurry your lawyers (because you know they are ulshmen and have pachora) to dspratch your business and return, as for news I know none ^{se} Almosino continues at home I enquired about his leg and he said it was much inflamed he said the parrasah saturday and thats all Costa has been reading evosince as you enquire about the Cholera I am sorry to say it continues badly, de Sara talks about going next saturday but I think he wants money I spoke to myers but I have had no answer yet I went to look at the bed and dont think it dear at 2.10 but use your own discretion and let me know what I am to do about it, Myers called the day you left to apologize for not coming to breakfast and desired his compliments and if you will get him a set of parrasah books without points Mr Lingo enquired if I had a letter and poor old bob Logy and walfon called saturday and sunday the children are pretty good considering Sarah has been at mamas since saturday and Eliza enquires after you every meal and friday night she was quite angry she said you must come home remember me to your sister compliments from Mamma and all the family and are all happy to hear of your safe arrival I hope you wont forget Davids commissions for he and his wife pay me a great deal of attention and something for Costa as I told you I shall send the ^{things} by detama if he goes as for my going is impossible mind you write I remain your loving wife A de Sola every post its the only comfort

27 33

15 31

at Mr J de Sola
Rev A de Sola
to
Mrs J de Sola

Amsterdam

Mother Mrs de Sola

Dear Sir

We have fixed 14 to

11. tomorrow, when the interesting
ceremony is to be performed
I mentioned so. I believe, shall

I am your obedt

Truly yours

~~Wm. L. G. S.~~

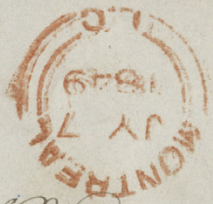
The Rev. Mr. S. S. S.

Beverly Hall, Mass

Sunday

1849 -

Montreal



Rev. A. de la...

CIRCULAR.

Local Board of Health,

CITY HALL,
MONTREAL, JULY 6TH, 1849.

Clergymen in Montreal, of all denominations, are respectfully informed, that two Hospitals for the indigent sick, and persons unprovided with any habitation in the City, have been opened by the Board of Health,—the one in Mrs. Nolan's house, St. Catherine Street, near the top of St. Urbain Street, St. Lawrence Ward, the other in the Sheds near Wellington Bridge, St. Ann's Ward; and that they are respectfully invited to call from time to time, and at all times they may consider expedient, to visit the patients in the Hospitals, and administer the consolations of Religion to those among them of the same Faith with themselves, respectively.

By order of the Board.

J. P. SEXTON,
Secretary.

1849

My dear Sir,

May I beg your
acceptance of the accompanying
barrel of Penzance apples, which
I hope you will enjoy - I would
recommend your not opening
before about the last of this
month - Hoping you are
quite well remaining

Yr Sir

Yours truly
Charles T. Hall.

Friday Nov

at de la Loge

D & C. No. 1.
Application
Membership
Sep 14 1788

To the President
of the Portuguese
Synagogue

Montreal 19th Sept 1788
To the Members of the
Portuguese Congregation.
Gentlemen

We having now
been three months past
holders in your Synagogue,
beg to be admitted
members of the same,

We are
Gentlemen
Your Obedt Servants
Don^o & Pedro^o Moss

— 11 —

CANADA AGENCY.

RICHARD GERRARD, Esq., AGENT AT MONTREAL.

Board of Direction.

Alliance

British & Foreign

LIFE & FIRE

Assurance Company,

LONDON.

Established by Act of Parliament,
1824.

CAPITAL FIVE MILLIONS STERLING.

ANNUAL
POLICY.

FOREIGN.

N^o 120,053.

Payment received on granting this Policy,
from the 1st May 1848,
to the 1st May 1849.
Premium
Policy "not charged

£ 1

PRESIDENTS.
SAMUEL GURNEY, Esq. | Sir MOSES MONTEFIORE, BART., F.R.S.

DIRECTORS.

JAMES ALEXANDER, Jun., Esq.	JAMES P. HOWARD, Esq.
G. H. BARNETT, Esq.	JOHN IRVING, Esq.
SIR E. N. BUXTON, Bart.	LOUIS LUCAS, Esq.
SIR R. CAMPBELL, Bart.	THOMAS MASTERMAN, Esq.
BENJAMIN COHEN, Esq.	THOMAS RICHARDSON, Esq.
JAMES FLETCHER, Esq.	LIONEL N. DE ROTHSCHILD, Esq.
CHARLES GIBBS, Esq.	OSWALD SMITH, Esq.
WILLIAM GLADSTONE, Esq.	H. M. THORNTON, Esq.

Auditors.—The Rt. Hon. the Lord Mayor.—Samuel Gurney, Jun. Esq.
Andrew Johnston, Esq.
Bankers.—Messrs. Barnett, Hoares, & Co.
Actuary.—Benjamin Gompertz, Esq., F.R.S.
Secretary.—Andrew Hamilton, Esq.
Physician.—John R. Hume, M.D., Curzon Street.
Solicitor.—John M. Pearce, Esq.
Surveyor.—Thomas Allason, Esq.

Payment to be made for the Renewal of this Policy
on the 1st May 1849,
and subsequently on the same day of the same month.

Premium £ 1

Whereas

The Rev. Abraham De Solé of Montreal.

has paid the Sum of *One thousand Currency* as authorised Agent of
to *Richard Gerrard* the ALLIANCE BRITISH AND FOREIGN LIFE AND FIRE ASSURANCE COMPANY, as a Premium for the Assurance hereby made, and intends to pay
on the *1st* Day of *May* in every Year, the Premium or Sum of *One thousand Currency*
for the continuance of this Policy, for assuring from Loss or Damage by Fire the Property hereinafter described; *that is to say,*

*On Household Goods and Furniture with Linen, Sewing Apparel, Plate, Plate
Ware, Printed Books, China Glass, Cutlery, Sewing Machines, Paintings and Engravings, not
more than ten pounds to be allowed for one picture, Clocks, Watches, Jewellery, Trunkets, Wines,
Liquors and Stores in private use, contained in a Brick building covered with sheet iron,
forming the North corner of Logan chetier and Cheneville Streets, St. Lawrence Suburb,
Montreal, having on the former street a first class building distant about forty feet
and on the latter the Jews Synagogue—second class distant about sixty feet. Two
hundred and fifty pounds.*

Now this Policy Witnesseth, That, from the *1st* Day of *May 1848* and so long as the said Assured
shall cause to be paid the Sum of *One thousand Currency*
in every year, on the *1st* Day of *May* to the said *Richard Gerrard*
or to other the authorised Agents or Agent of the said Company for the time being, and the Board of Direction of the said Company shall, through such Agents or
Agent, accept the same, the said Company shall be subject and liable to pay unto the said Assured, his Executors, or Administrators, and also to his
Assigns (if the said Policy be assigned with the consent of such Agents or Agent, but not otherwise), all such Loss or Damage as may happen by Fire to the
Property above-mentioned, amounting to no more, in the whole, than the Sum of *Two hundred and fifty pounds Currency*
and to no more on any of the different Properties above described than the Sum at which they are respectively valued in this Policy, according to the Conditions
printed on the back of this Policy. And it is further declared, that such Assurance shall cease at Twelve o'Clock at Noon of the Day above-named for the
termination of such Assurance, unless previously extended by a payment of Premium with the consent of the said *Richard Gerrard*
or other the authorised Agent or Agents of the said Company, anything contained in this Policy, or in the said Conditions, to the
contrary notwithstanding. **Provided always,** that the said Company shall not be liable to make good any Loss or damage by Fire, which shall happen by
any Foreign Invasion, Insurrection, Riot, or Civil Commotion, or any Military or Usurped Power, or by any Earthquake or Hurricane; and this Policy shall remain
suspended and be of no effect, in respect to any Loss or Damage which shall happen or arise during the Period of any of the Contingencies above-mentioned,
or if any machine will be used in any building herein described.
In Witness whereof, we, Three of the Directors of the said COMPANY, by their authorised Agent aforesaid, have hereunto set our hands this
Twenty ninth Day of *May* in the year One Thousand Eight Hundred and *Forty eight*.

Entered,
and
Examined,

James M. ...

R. P. ...

Samuel Gurney
Moses Montefiore
L. N. De Rothschild



Alliance Fire Office.

POLICY No. 121053
PAYABLE 1st May 1849

Be so good as to examine the Policy, to see that it is filled up according to your wishes.

Wm. P. Abraham Esq.

CONDITIONS.

- I. Persons desirous of effecting Insurance against loss or damage by Fire, are to deliver at the Office of one of the Company's Agents the following particulars, viz.—
Buildings.—Of what materials the walls and roof of each building intended to be insured are constructed, as well as of the buildings contiguous or nearest thereto.—Whether the same are occupied as private dwellings, or how otherwise; particularly whether any Manufactory or hazardous Trade be carried on, or hazardous Goods deposited therein; where situated; also the name or names of the occupiers.
Goods, Wares, or Merchandise.—In the insurance of property of this description, the building or place in which the same are deposited is to be described according to the foregoing directions; and it must be stated whether such goods, or any others stored in the same building, are of the kinds denominated *hazardous*.
Each Building must be separately valued, and a specified Sum insured thereon; and, in like manner, a separate sum must be insured on the Property contained in each Building. The Assurance on any building shall not include any Gallery, Porch, Appentis, or other erection attached thereto, or connected therewith, unless the same be specifically valued in the Policy, or required by the regulations of the Office.
In the Insurance of premises which contain any Steam-Engine, Furnace, Kila, Stove, Coakel, Oven, or other Implement, in or by which heat is produced (common Fire-places excepted), the construction and circumstances of the same must be particularly described at the time of effecting the Insurance; or, if subsequently introduced, due notice must be given to the Company, and the same be allowed by them, otherwise the Policy will be void. The Company will not be answerable for any loss arising from the use of fires in Buildings unprovided with good and substantial Stone or Brick Chimnies, or in consequence of Stoves, or Stove pipes placed and used contrary to Law, or the regulations of the Office. And if any person or persons, shall insure his, her, or their Buildings or Goods, and shall cause the same to be described otherwise than as they really are, to the prejudice of the Company, or shall misrepresent or omit to communicate any circumstance which is material to be made known to the Company, in order to enable them to judge of the risk they have undertaken or are required to undertake, such Insurance shall be of no force.
If the Assured shall at any time change the nature of the risk, so that the Company shall not wish to insure the same—or, if, after an accident by fire, they shall wish to terminate the contract, the Company shall be at liberty to do so, upon returning to the Assured the proportion of premium representing the unexpired interest in the policy.
Pitch, Tar, Turpentine, Rosin, Saltpetre, Sulphur, Gun-Powder, Flax, Hemp, Oils, Tallow, and Distilled Spirits, are denominated Hazardous Goods; and amongst the Trades deemed Hazardous are included Apothecaries, Chemists and Druggists, Dyers, Distillers, Brewers, Malsters, Bakers, Confectioners, Carpenters, and all other Workers in Wood, Mills of all descriptions, Manufacturers of Cotton, Wool, Hemp, Flax, Soap, Candles, Starch, Snuff, Tobacco, and Hats; Theatres, Sugar Refiners, Sail Makers, Ship Chandlers, Dealers in China, Glass, and Earthenware, Inns, Taverns, Hotels, Stable Keepers, Printers, and Founders.
Many other Goods, Trades, and Manufactories, will also fall under this denomination.
- II. Goods held in trust or on commission are to be insured as such, otherwise the Policy will not extend to cover such property. Persons assuring Property at this Office, must, at the time of effecting such Assurance, give notice of any other Assurance then subsisting at this or any other Office on the same property; and upon effecting subsequently an additional Assurance, or Assurances, with other offices, on such property, must immediately give notice of such Assurance or Assurances at this Office, and cause a corresponding minute, or indorsement, to be entered in or made upon the Policy, or they will forfeit their right of recovery on this Company. Such notices having been duly given, this Company shall be liable only to pay a rateable proportion of any loss or damage which may be sustained, along with the Office or Offices interested in the Assurance.
- III. No loss or damage to be paid on Fire happening by any Invasion, Foreign Enemy, Civil Commotion, Riot, or any Military, or Usurped Power whatever; nor for damage done by fire, occasioned by Earthquakes or Hurricanes. Nor will the Company be answerable for any loss or damage by fire that may happen to any Hay, Corn, Seed, or other property, by natural heating; or for such loss or damage as may arise from the burning of the forests; but this Company will make good losses on property burnt by Lightning.
- IV. Books of Accounts, Written Securities, Bills, Bonds, Tallies, Ready Money, and Gunpowder, cannot be insured.
- V. Jewels, Plate, Medals, or other Curiosities, Paintings, and Sculptures, are not included in any Insurance, unless such articles be specified in the Policy.
- VI. No order for Insurance will be of any force, unless the premium be first paid to the Agent, or unless a sum has been deposited with him; and all persons desirous to continue their Insurances must make their future payments on or before the day limited by their respective Policies, or the same will be void.
- VII. Leaseholders, Trustees, Mortgagees and Reversioners, as well as Landlords, may insure their Interests in Buildings, provided the nature of the Tenure, or Interests, be duly specified.
- VIII. If property assured by this Company, should pass by death, assignment, or otherwise, into new hands, the interest in the policy may be preserved to the successor, provided such succession be allowed at the Office, by indorsement on the Policy; if goods assured be removed to a new situation, the assurance may be continued by indorsement on the Policy, if the Company approve of the risk, and such difference of premium be paid as the Company consider the alteration in the assurance requires; but in all such cases, the Policy will be of no force unless immediate notice of the removal or alteration be given to the Agent, and the same be allowed by indorsement on the Policy.
- IX. All persons assured by this Company, sustaining any loss or damage by fire, are forthwith to give notice to the Company or its Agent, and as soon as possible after (within fourteen days at furthest), to deliver in as particular an account of their loss or damage, signed with their own hands, as the nature of the case will admit of. In this account, the property and articles must be specified in detail, with the quantities, qualities, and prices, and the assured make proof of the same by his oath or affirmation, and by his books of accounts, or other proper vouchers, as shall be reasonably required. No profit or advantage of any kind is to be included in such claim; and if there appear to be any fraud, overcharge, or imposition, or any false swearing, the Claimant shall forfeit all claim to restitution or payment by virtue of his Policy.
If required, the assured shall also procure a certificate under the hand of one or more magistrates, sworn notary, or clergyman of the city or district in which the fire happened, not concerned in such loss, importing that he, she, or they are acquainted with the character and circumstances of the person, or persons insured, and, having investigated the circumstances relating to such loss, do know, or verily believe, that he, she, or they really, and by misfortune, without any kind of fraud or evil practice, have sustained by such fire, loss and damage to the amount therein mentioned; and until such proofs, affidavits, and certificate are produced, the loss-money shall not be payable.
Where property insured is only partially damaged, no abandonment of the same will be allowed, unless by consent of the Company or its Agent. In case of the removal of property to escape conflagration, the Company will contribute rateably with the Assured and other Companies interested, to the loss and expenses attending such act of salvage. But the Company will not hold themselves liable for any loss or damage upon goods removed from any building not actually on fire, contrary to the declared desire of any Officer, or Agent of the Company, or not being ordered or sanctioned by such Officer or Agent, when personally present, and in a situation to be consulted by the Assured.
- X. When any loss or damage shall have been sustained by fire, upon property insured, the Company will either re-instate the same, or the Assured, as soon as such loss or damage shall have been duly proved, shall immediately receive payment of his claim.
- XI. In case any difference or dispute shall arise between the Assured and the Company, touching any loss or damage by fire, such difference, if the Company shall so require, shall be submitted to the judgment and determination of two arbitrators, one chosen by each party, whose award in writing, or that of an umpire chosen by them, shall be conclusive and binding on all parties.
- XII. The Agents of the Company shall in no case be made personally responsible on account of any legal or other investigation which they may find it necessary to institute for the satisfaction of the Company; nor can their personal property be attached on account of any alleged loss by the Assured. If the Assured shall commence such proceedings against the Agent, it is hereby declared and stipulated, that the said Assured shall forfeit thereby all claim upon the Company for loss or damage sustained, and shall moreover be responsible for all expenses which shall accrue in consequence of his proceedings.

A. HAMILTON, SECRETARY.

Crosby Street New York

My dear Sir

Accompanying this is the letter
to the Gentlemen Trustees announcing my arrival
in this city, I have to express to you in
particular my gratitude for the kind advice
obtained in your valued favor presented me
by the Rev Mr Lyon of this city and beg to
return you herewith my warmest thanks
Mr Joseph has also been kind enough to lend
with me some directions which will greatly
facilitate my progress to Montreal, you will
perceive from my communication to the Gen^l Justice
that I shall leave this city at the end of next
week when I hope to thank you personally
for your kindness. With respectful regards
to Mrs David and a kind wife

Believe me My dear Sir

your very obliged & obedient servant

Abraham de Mele

To
Dr David McSketh

At H David Esq. M.D. Secy

London 16th June 1846.

Sir

Your favor dated 10th May last having reached me at a period when several circumstances prevented my giving an immediate reply, I beg that you will be pleased to accept this with the assurances of my respect as a sufficient explanation of what may appear to you to be a mark of neglect.

In your communication you observe that you with the Gent^l men your coadjutors "are anxious to have an application from me, stating my qualifications in English and the Classics", and you also request me to state "whether I am willing and capable of composing and delivering discourses". In reply to the former I have to state that being unacquainted with those circumstances which would warrant my making a direct application for the dignified office of Pastor to your congregation, I have concluded that I am not in a position to do so at present, with respect to the latter I must beg to refer you to the Testimonials I had the honor of forwarding to you (through the kindness of Mr. Pizar) in which I state that "I have received such an

A. H. David Esq. M. D.
do do do
Montreal.

A. H. David
Esq. M. D.

education in Hebrew English and classical literature as would enable me to acquire that knowledge which the present enlightened age demands of aspirants to the Jewish Ministry, To this I may now be permitted to add that that education was received, at one of the first establishments in London (The City of London Corporation School) where the course of instruction includes the Greek Latin German & French languages, and that I have enjoyed the advantage of having my studies in the Hebrew language and theology directed and assisted by the most eminent scholars in our community. These circumstances will I trust prove a sufficient warrant for my fitness on this head, I have however to assure you that it is my most earnest desire to supply as far as my limited abilities will permit this most important but agreeable requirement, the growing recognition of which as a desideratum must be a source of Chagginah to every enlightened mind. The reason why I did not enlarge more on this head in my application for the office of Hazzan here, is that with very many not only would it be no recommendation, but such a proposal would call forth the most strenuous opposition, on the grounds of its being an innovation. It was therefore with very great pleasure that I heard from Mr Piza who has kindly furnished me with such information I enquire of that you would be disposed

to second and support the individual you might favor with your choice in his endeavours to give those explanations of our Holy Faith of which it has been so unjustly deprived, and also in making those authorised improvements in the Synagogue worship of which it is in many cases so susceptible.

With any remarks respecting the instruction in the Sacred Language which it is expected I should give I will not now detain you since it appears to me to bear upon that information relative to the emoluments of the office which you have kindly promised should follow at a future period, you will perhaps at the same time be kind enough to answer a question which I shall now take the liberty of putting, viz. whether (provided the emoluments of the office of Hazzan are not equivalent to any other positions) there would be an opportunity of its being supplied from foreign sources, such as the establishment of a school (not exclusively Jewish). For an answer to this I should be exceedingly obliged, should it be satisfactory, I shall then have the honor of laying before you more fully those principles which would guide me as your שלח צבור, in promoting the prosperity of the congregation and of the interests of Judaism.

You will be pleased Sir to present to the Gentlemen Wardens from me sentiments of the greatest consideration and respect which I beg you will also accept from Sir your Very Obedient Servant
Abraham de Solis
Tiran 22. 5606

A. H. David Esq. M.D.
Little St James Street
Montreal



Thursday Evening
Jan 14/47

My dear Sir

I hastily avail myself of a few minutes respite from travelling to inform you that as the Albany boat was prevented from proceeding on Monday last my intention of arriving in Montreal at the end of this week as conveyed in a former communication to yourself and the Gent^l Trustees is entirely defeated. As I cannot proceed on Sabbath I shall remain in W. Jones on that day, and from communication received take to be at Montreal by Sunday Evening or Monday Morning.

Pegging you to excuse this hurried despatch.

I am My dear Sir
Very truly Yours
Abraham DeBlois

A. H. David Esq. M.D.
He He He

To

The Hon Gentlemen, The President and
Trustees of the H. H. Society of Am.

et et et

I have the grateful pleasure of
 informing you that after a passage of 48 days
 in which I have most fully experienced the
 protecting Providence of the Almighty I arrived
 in New York on Tuesday last. I should have
 communicated this to you ere now had I arrived
 early enough to make the necessary arrangements
 for the stay which the attendant indisposition
 of my wife would render necessary, but
 this not being the case I was compelled to remain
 on board for that evening. The Rev. Mr. Lyon
 rector of the Crosby Street Synagogue did me
 the favor to call upon me to offer the hospitality
 of his home. I have accepted his kind offer with thank
 and come to acknowledge his ever ready attention
 and politeness. He informed me that when
 visiting Montreal he had been requested by
 you to afford me every instruction & assistance
 for which eternal mark of consideration I
 beg to offer my most sincere thanks. I have

to acknowledge also the public attention of Mr. J. G. Smith
who has favored me with all the requisite
directions for my further procedure - As I am
in the indisposed state the voyage I shall avail
myself of your kind indulgence, as conveyed to
me by the Rev. Mr. Dixon, in remaining here for
a week from this date trusting at the end of
the following week to appear you personally
of this respect and gratitude with which
I and my Gentlemen to subscribe myself
Your Obedt. Servant
Abraham de Sola

The Hon. The President & Gentle
Trustees of the Society for the
Education of the Deaf & Dumb
in the City of New York
I have the honor to acknowledge the receipt of your
letter of the 10th inst. in relation to the
proposed subscription for the purchase of
the new building for the Deaf & Dumb
School in the City of New York and in
reply to inform you that the same has
been forwarded to the proper authorities
for their consideration and that I have
no doubt but that they will be
pleas'd to give their sanction to the
same.

The Hon. The President & Gentle
Trustees of the Society for the
Education of the Deaf & Dumb
in the City of New York

Mr Abraham de Sola of Al Bensusan Esq

My Dear Sir

I have great pleasure in bearing testimony to the perseverance and patience, evinced by you in bringing forward your pupils in the Hebrew language, and for the year, you have taught in my family I unhesitatingly offer it as my opinion that however small the capacity of the pupil placed under your charge they cannot fail to improve, The thorough grammatical knowledge you possess of the language renders you equal to the tuition of persons very far advanced in the Hebrew

Wishing you ^{every} success in your present ~~application~~ ^{application}

I am My dear Sir Your obedient

3 Terrace

Servant

~~Al Bensusan~~
Al Bensusan

Kennington 18 July 1845

~~Abraham de Sola~~

for 1753 he was robust sold for 1755
for 1757, see below

disturbance 1777

1777 labored, exercised out 1778

for 1755 he might groaned, for 1755
see below 1760

Quies this
Lute, make him, to be whole, to expect his
mental & bodily suffering, for 1775 he was

for 1755 to decline to be whole or instrumentally
see below, your great numbers

for 1777 he was, P. 1777 out 1777

for 1777 theology, unknown 1777

with dispolure or as the Targum will
see below, marked, that the
is easier away for 1777 he was taken by

as read but 3 times in the Supreme & there in the
Rome

for 1775 he was indigent, in an active
oration or provocation, but finally
indignation away

This was intended against
1777 he was hard the firm, because
the which as do hard in fine evidence or
becomes old. (same as 1775 the

for 1755 he looked, metaphorically
enemy, one who oppresses
the server
in English services because the cause
of them, compressed, opposed to calculation

Conj 1775
see below, 1777

see below 1777
1777
1777

S. B. Hart Three times wishes Mr Desola to send him
the Jewish Chronicle - commencing No 1 - 5 Volumes & so
continue — I enclose you have 6/3 - for first 6 mos -

Benjamin Hart

16 July 1849

Send them by mail —

18 July 1845.

- 1ST Half of back
page appears to be a
error. Helena words
on page translated
into English.

- 2ND half.

line 2 - ~~to pray~~ - 7 2 6
to urge.

line 4 - ?

Whole text of the back
also appears to be
continuation of lesson.

Wright Daws.

Prv 26. V23.

Pov. 26. V20.

Montreal Witness Office,

Montreal, 25 July

1852

M^r A de Souza

Dear Sir

I am sorry I was not in when you called. Being in the printing office I ran down to deliver personally a copy of or rather discourse in The Messiah but you had stepped out I therefore left it with the foreman to hand when you returned which he expected would be immediately.

I should like very much to publish the Persian Rabbi's Lecture or rather yours on that subject but fear in the pressure of important matters just now that I might not be able to make room for them. Would you have the kindness to give me an idea what space they would occupy?

I am dear Sir

Your Most Obedt^l
Wm Daugall

M^r A de Souza

Pro de Villee place

New York Jan^y 17th 52

My dear Brother

I do not know the reason
you are so neglectful in writing
I have written you two letters since
you wrote last and you have not
answered either of them, do you think
my dear brother I should not like
to hear a little of you welfare
I heard through dear Papa of your
intended marriage in the Spring
God grant you happiness, but I
think you might have let us
know yourself I would like to write
to my intended sistern-law but she
might think it strange as I have

had so little correspondence with
you however give her my love and
tell her I should like very much
to receive a line in your letter.

no doubt Papa wrote you the manner we cannot afford to lose it I think
escape we had of being burnt in our beds but thank God we escaped with
a few loaves. we have taken the house
a store next door which we shall
occupy next month so I am rather
busy preparing to move and the
thing is so intensely cold that we
can scarcely do anything.

I am about to ask you to do us a
favor which I think you have
influence enough to do. Solomon
gave Mr. Marks a friend of ours a

chain which he sold to Joseph Spin
your Shocket, and which he has not
paid for the sum is ¹³ Dollars

now as business is rather dull and
would be compelled to pay as he pro
mised to pay him as soon as he
could. and thinking he was going to
a respectable situation he trusted
him I wrote to you once before
but I suppose you could not have
received the letter hoping you will
use your best endeavours to procure
it for us which I am sure you will
I remain your loving Sister
Jane

Written 1852 — by Ads

Almighty God and most merciful Father, Righteous art
thou in all thy ways, infinitely wise and just and
merciful art thou in all thy dispensations. What
though we be wanderers and sojourners in a world
of trouble? thou hast appointed for us an abode of
everlasting bliss in heaven! Yes, the

water But it is not necessary to enter into further
details at present. For, by effect in addressing
honorable Board. Now it is my duty to call your attention
to the subject of emigration here. It is the desirableness
of the industrial members of the U. S. to share the same
removing here the probability of its improving their condition
and happiness at the same time the probability of
seeking aid from charitable funds upon which employ
at home the duty of those who have means to
assist them in carrying out their views. These are
topics to which I need not now advert. I will here
add by earnest aspiration that just as the
country for which you should have increased the
power and glory by planting colonies of her children
at a distance from her, so may you be enabled
while you advance the interests of an important
portion of our brethren to establish and propagate
in this quarter of the globe your beautiful and
honored language which should be more extensively
known and dispersed than it is. To the blessing of
the Heavenly Father and Director of all I commit
the thing and its execution. I on my part will
do all in my power on behalf of those who may be
disposed to come hither and shall ever deem it a
privilege to assist them at all times and in
all things possible. Just trusting that I may
soon enjoy the pleasure and honor of receiving
from your respected Board a reply to the
present communication. I beg to subscribe myself
I am, Sir
with sentiments of the highest consideration
and respect your very obedient servant
Chas. W. Johnson

effortful
3619
1859
Dear Sir
Your recent patriotic efforts in behalf of a large
portion of the industrial classes of our countrymen and the energy and zeal
with which you have espoused their cause as evidenced to me in the periodical
Chronicle encourage me to address you on a subject to which I am sanguine
to believe you will accord a favorable consideration since it may not prove
without its influence on the well being of a portion of the anxious
to which you are attached. It is my duty to call your attention to
Senior Hazard's son who left home some twelve years since to become a
and lecturer of the Portuguese Congregation in this city, which office I am glad
to say I have since filled to the satisfaction of my constituents. You though
long a period has elapsed since my departure from London they depend on
me for the most sympathetic for so I regard it, and my desire to serve my
brother Sapharim have not at all diminished, and it is to you who will not
I know grudge thought or labor that may advance the interests of the
and industrial portion of St. H. that I now beg to address
some few considerations in their behalf.
It is a fact that while our British and
German brethren have more than trebled their population in practical working
the past ten years by means of emigration chiefly from London - not one
Portuguese has come to settle here since that city. This of course can only be
accounted for by the fact that the Portuguese are fewer in number and are
so disposed to emigrate as the above-mentioned. And if they could do as well by remaining
at home as by going abroad they would of course be perfectly right to prefer
the former. But the experience of our German brethren here teaches me the following
facts. There are many mechanics laborers and others in our midst who are
London who even with willingness and ability to employ themselves can do so
because of the fearful competition always to be found in the London labor market.
And in Montreal it is seldom indeed that a mechanic or laborer cannot find a fair
wage for his labor. The same accordingly in all these cases what he could
obtain in London. It is not necessary however to detail here the many accounts
if I seem to me our working brethren would find by employing their energies
and skill in a distant but less crowded field for there are plenty to all
who have given any attention to the subject of emigration. It is to be
insist upon the old Jewish dictum that "change of place is change of luck".
I would merely state to you my belief that mechanics and operatives in
your Congregation would much better their position by emigrating here.

New York 11th June 52

My dear Sir

By your favour of the 8th Inst I see that you retournment I should begin one week later than I proposed. There is one thing I must not lose sight of and that is let me arrive when I say at Montreal I must leave there on the morning of wednesday 30th of this month. How we are to fix the six lectures within that time is a subject for serious consideration. Then again what Emerson could do I must be himself is much more popular than I am his transcendental and incomprehensible sublimity will draw hundreds because it is fashionable while the history of the Jews is so little fashionable that I must be content with some. However we will debate all these matters when I come to you. I shall not alter the date of my departure but shall by leave here Sunday afternoon so as to be in Montreal on Tuesday and if nothing is to be done that week I may be able to do, what I could not last time, make an excursion to Three Rivers or Quebec or any other pretty place you may name to me. I want to get out of New York as change of scene and of air will. I hope
To the Rev. A. D. Sola

Yr. &c. &c.

do me good. My daughter Belle who acts as my
scribe for the nurse desires to be kindly remem-
bered to you and your extended. So do Mrs Levy
and my son in law. He sends kind
regards and promises herself much pleasure
from her trip on which the evening with
a son of her dear friend Mrs DeSole will form
an considerable portion. My son James is on
a journey

to I shall if Mr be with you so shortly
after this letter I think you had better let the
Lyllabus rest till I arrive.

With kindest regards to all friends
I am dear Sir. Yours very faithfully
W. J. Raphael



For
Messrs
F. de Sola
Monsieur
Hobbs & Co
Montreal
Can

6c
JUL 11 1852
MONTREAL
PAID 13c

MONTREAL
JUL 13
1852
L.O.

Philadelphia 16th July 1852

Dear Friend,

Your much esteemed letter of 8th Inst is at hand. In the first place allow me to wish yourself and Lady, long life and great happiness. My Parents and self regret much your inability to come to Philadelphia on your late trip to New York. We at all times shall be willing to receive you at our house, and trust you will accept this invitation should you at any time visit this city hereafter.

For your kindness in saying you will not neglect using your influence in endeavouring to get my unfortunate sister Phoebe to return home. I shall ever feel grateful for. From accounts rec^d of the late disastrous fire, I am of opinion that her residence

must have been turned down.
I am of opinion that should you
be able to trace out her ^{present} residence
at once. that after the late cal-
-amity you will have more
influence over her mind than
at any future period. The
Mother of her late husband Mrs
Janthier of Dauchester Street
is also turned out. so that I think
for the time being my sister may
be left more to her self than
formerly. I am afraid that my
Dear Mother thinks and frets
a great deal concerning my sister
and that her health is injured
by the same. if we could only
get a positive decision one
way or the other. it would be
a relief to her mind. in con-
-sequence of my not having heard
from Montreal for some time
I wrote to my Friends Mr & Miss
Burnetts (who will visit Montreal

Shertley.) to see B an interview
with Phoebe. at the same time
to consult with your self. My
Friends. will readily undertake
to bring her and Children. to us
should she be willing to come -
which. I truly hope she will.
her Brothers who are hundreds of
Miles from here. promise immediately
they know she is with us. they will
pay her a visit. all her family
are desirous of making her and
her Children comfortable. and to
provide for them. in hope of very
soon hearing from you. believe
me to remain with the best wishes
for yours and Mrs Desola future
happiness in which my Parents
join

Your sincere
Friend &
Samuel S. Jones

Montreal August 22nd 1812

Respected Sir!

Being about to issue a circular or advertisement announcing the publication by me of one or two works - among them a republication of the very powerfully written work by Bethune English which you probably know in support of Jewish dogmatism & interpretation, ^{which I take the liberty although unknown to you, encouraged by the interest it is represented to me you take in the promotion of the ^{thinking} intellectual advancement of our people to ~~submit~~ inquire of you whether you would permit your name to be added in said circular to those ^{of other} gentlemen (some my revered colleagues) as being willing to receive names & supply the works for me in the city of Baltimore. I would not thus trouble you were I acquainted with the Rev. Maganum of your city; trusting to be favored with an early reply from you to}

Respected Sir

I am Very Respectfully
Your obedient servant
Abraham de Solé
Minister H. H. Heath Street
Montreal

A. Judah Esq^r
De De De

Dear Sir
I have received your letter of the 23rd
inst. announcing your determination to publish
one or two works in defence of our Religion
among which that of Bathurst English.
and request that I write and send my name
in your circular for the purpose of being
named as subscribers, as also to distribute
your works. My time is very frequently
occupied, and I fear that I may not
be able to render you the service
desirable on my part. However, to promote
your wishes, I will use my best efforts
for Twelve Months, with the privilege of
allowing me to retire should I find

Paris. 31. Aug 1852.

Rev. Abi. De Sola.

Montreal.

Dear Sir.

I am in receipt of your favor of the 23rd
inst. announcing your determination to publish
one or two works in defence of our Religion
among which that of Bathurst English.
and request that I write and send my name
in your circular for the purpose of being
named as subscribers, as also to distribute
your works. My time is very frequently
occupied, and I fear that I may not
be able to render you the service
desirable on my part. However, to promote
your wishes, I will use my best efforts
for Twelve Months, with the privilege of
allowing me to retire should I find

Rev. Abraham de Sola.
Montreal
Canada.

6

1852

MONTREAL
SEP 31
1852

that I cannot continue to my own satisfaction
English work is quite familiar to me
and I shall be pleased to see it
more in circulation.

Very truly
Yrs.

Wm. Lloyd Garrison

Dear Sir

Dear Sir

I am in receipt of your favor of the 23rd
and am glad to hear of your
and your friends in defence of our
country against that of Robert
and I regret that I have not my own
in your circular for the purpose of
to be a subscriber. as also to
your work. My time is very
occupied and I fear that I
to be able to answer you
desirable as you have
you wish. I will do my best
for the work. with your
allowing me to return that

Received
of the
1851



Rev. & dear Sir

I beg leave to
hand you the revised Byelaws
of the M. Nat. H. Socy which
Major Sachlan has kindly copied
out & which he & I have looked
over - they only want your su-
pervision and that of D. Sutherland
before being presented to the Socy
for approval & being sent to New,
will you be so kind as to exa-
mine them & hand them to the

Doctor that they may be ready for
presentation at the next Monthly
Meeting & you will oblige

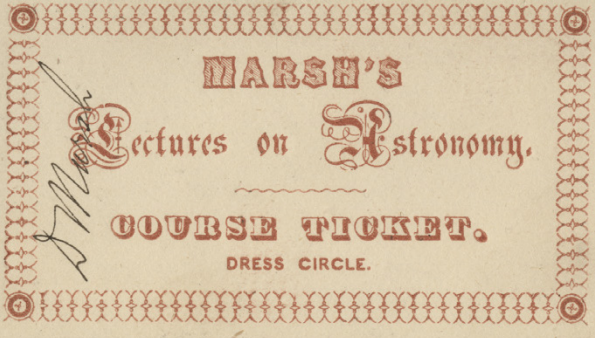
Rev. Adm^r

Your most obed^t Serv^t

Craig St.
16 Nov 1852

Jos T Dutton

P.S. The Pres^t has just called
to say he wishes a special
Meeting on Sat^r to finish the business



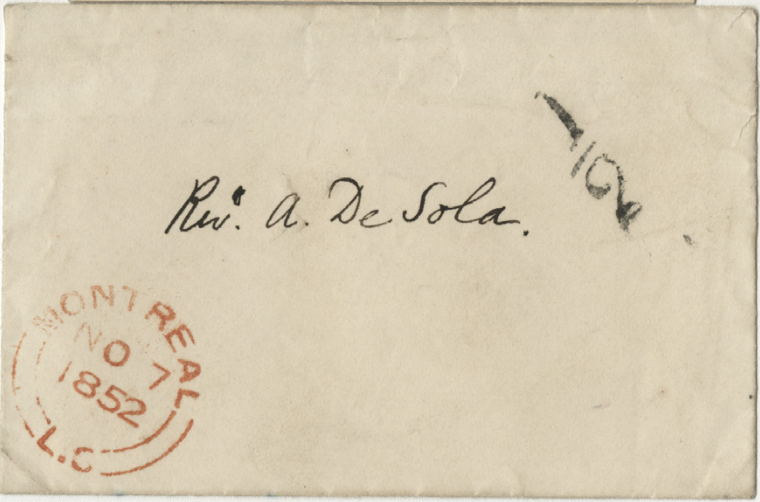
MARSH'S

Lectures on Astronomy.

D. Marsh

COURSE TICKET.

DRESS CIRCLE.



Rev. A. De Sola.

11/10/52

MONTREAL
NO 7
1852
L.C.

Complimentary

Rev. A. De Sola & Lady.





My Dear Sir

Your note I have received
and in reply beg to say I
have no Ships in port over which
I have any Control, for passengers
(particularly Steerage) had
one of my own Ships been at
Quebec, I would most willingly
have granted a free passage
however, I have no objection at
all times to bestow Charity on
those who stand in need of
it, and from your statement
I should be most willing to
assist in making up a sum
to pay this poor man's passage.



You will please give him
20 of say ²⁰ four dollars for
me, and if a dozen others
follow the same example
it will enable the poor man
to get a comfortable passage
to England.

Yours very truly
W. H. Levey

Orlando, Oct 1852

I am deeply grieved at the news
of my poor friend's death,

Montreal 16th July 1852

My dear Mr Bellota

A meeting of the members & seat holders of the Congregation was held yesterday, when your letter of the 11th July addressed to the president was duly laid before the meeting - & was instructed to enclose you a copy of the following resolution which was unanimously passed - I remain My dear Sir

Res^d & Obed^t }
Montreal }

Yours &c &c
A. D. D. and W. D.
July -

Resolved
"That in consequence of the present state of the secretarial affairs of the Congregation & the absence of many of its most influential members - the Congregation regrets to cannot at present increase Mr Bellotas salary - but ^{will} ~~is~~ ^{gladly} retain his services as before
W

The next three years at the same
rate as he now receives."

Attn: Copy from the Minutes -

Wm. D. and Mrs.
Secretary

MONTEPELIER
NOV 1852

RECEIVED
NOV 8 1852
RIVERS

Mr. M Desola
1 Pres de Ville Place
Montreal
Paid

Three lines 18th

My dear M Desola

I returned home last night - after being absent eight days - disappointed at not finding letters from you Esther and children - as I had written several from Comral - had I been well enough - would have gone to Montreal to night but cannot - the wagon broke and I received several slight hurts on my back and side that I can hardly move - cannot write to Esther or children - but please God - will leave Saturday night for Montreal - return Monday - with kind love to Esther and affectionate love to my boys -

I remain truly
Yours
Miriam Hart

New York 20 November 1852

Dear Friend

Yours of the 11 came safe to hand, and on
on its receipt I immediately forthwith, speedily, directly, & sent
to friend Belash to enquire about the Trunk, he promised to
go the next day to receive it, but the next day he was a little "under
the weather" as we say in the "States" but to day I called and he
informed me of its reception, so I suppose that all will be
correct, he also informed ^{me} that he had written to you about it,
The Sanatory "Institutes" are good, go on you have plenty of
time, and that those of us unfortunates who are deprived of your
Conversations will receive a little Comfort by reading your "Musings",
the subject is a good one, and believe me when I say that my own
opinion is, that every Israelite who is not a religious one, is,
because of the ignorance of his Religion, you give most conclusively
to every candid mind, that the necessity of Sanatory regulations
were well understood by the Jewish Sages, long before their
opponents knew any thing about the matter,
The enclosed "Paper" is what I spoke to you about, if you can have
it published fully you will confer a favor on an aspirant
if you have it published please send me several copies of
the Periodical as early as convenient, the cost I will arrange
in any manner you direct, having finished a subject of
Mental Consideration, let us ^{now} turn to that of satiating the inward thirst

Nov. 21 1852
New York
PAID
Canada

as to the Speculation in dead Poultry it is a good one.
if Mr Muddison can get a good and trusty man to attend
to the sale of it. he can sell every week from one to three
thousands Pounds, provided he can sell it, ^{retails} at 10 Cents per
pound, but he must bear in mind that it will have
to be here within three days of its being slaughtered; if he
wants to sell it for Cash, the fact is that if he can get
Poultry Cheap in Canada he can do much better than
being so; how is the Madam, is she ready to pay N York
another visit. Not a flying one like the last, but a real
old fashioned one. as to yourself how that you are a man
there is no hope of you. Mother desires to be
remembered kindly to you and Mrs J. S.
accept the same from your

Wellwisher

J. Mearns M.D.

McGill College
Sept. 14th 1853.

Sir,

Referring to my letter
of the 24th ultimo, I have
now the honor, by direction of
The Governors of McGill College,
to acquaint you that, at their
meeting held yesterday, a re-
solution was passed appointing
you a Professor of Hebrew and
Oriental Literature in that In-
stitution during their pleasure.

The Rev

A. de Sola

Jun Jun Jun

Montreal.

Nat
Hist Soc

Montreal

10 Dec 1852

Dear Sir

At a Meeting of the
Council you were requested to act in
conjunction with the ~~Rev. Mr. De Sola~~
Major Sachlan & Mr. Lutton as a ~~Sub~~
Committee for making arrangements
for Lectures this ensuing season. I
have to apologize for having delayed
so long in informing you
of the same

I remain

Your Obedt. Servant

Rev. Mr. De Sola

J. C. Estlin
C. P. M. S.

L L L

Secy Bⁿ

185-2

Rev. Mr. De Sola

I am to add that the
appointment dates from the 1st
of November next and that,
at present, no Salary is at-
tached to it. -

I have the honor to be
Sir,

Your most obed^t Servant

W. S. Burage

Secy^r for Genl^l
C. G. C

Salary was after a year or so attached to the
position

The Lord Bishop of Montreal
The President
D. David
J. Leach
Rev W De Sola
Mr. Dutton
Sir Jas Alexander
Jesse Day
Jesse Mondelot
D. Sutherland
D. Howard
D. M. Culloch
Mr. Ramsay
Thos C Nepe
W. Hunt
D. Barber
D. Fisher

Messrs. A. Desola

17



To The Montreal Water-Works, D^t.

For Six months supply of Water to dwelling house
No. Saguenet's Street, from 1st May
1853, to 1st Nov. 1853, at £ 4 per annum £ 2, 0, 0

Received Payment for the Montreal Water-Works,

G. C. Gosselin

Montreal, 30 May 1853

PAYABLE IN ADVANCE

WORKS OFFICE.



AT THE WATER

Water
to
Nov 53

Particular attention is requested to the following clauses of the By-Law of the City Council, in regard to the Water-Works Department :—

BY-LAW OF THE CITY COUNCIL, No. 205.

SECTION 2.—That no person or persons shall unauthorizedly or without the consent of the said Corporation, connect or attach any pipe, or pipes, or cause or allow any pipe or pipes to be connected or attached to the pipes belonging to the Water-Works of the said City; neither shall any person or persons, without being duly authorized so to do, introduce or convey any pipe or pipes belonging to the said Water-Works, or connected with or attached to any pipe or pipes of the said works, or cause the same to be introduced or conveyed into any other apartment or part or place of their premises, than that or those previously agreed for with the said Corporation, and permitted by the said Corporation; neither shall any person or persons, not being Tenants of the said Corporation for water, obtain, procure, or draw any water from the said Water-Works, or from any pipe or pipes connected therewith, unless duly authorized and allowed so to do; neither shall any persons, being Tenants of the said Corporation for water, supply or furnish any person or persons, not being members of their own family and residents with them, with water from the said Works; neither shall any such person or persons, tenants as aforesaid, suffer or permit any person or persons not members of their family, and residing with them, to draw water, or obtain or procure water, from any pipe or pipes in their premises, communicating, or connected with, or attached to the said Water-Works, or to any pipe reservoir, or supply of the same.

SECTION 4.—That the rent, price, or consideration payable by tenants for being supplied with water from the said Water-Works, shall henceforth be paid semi-annually in advance; and no water shall hereafter be furnished to any person or persons refusing or omitting to pay therefor in advance.

SECTION 5.—That all persons offending against any of the provisions of this By-Law, shall forfeit a fine or penalty not exceeding Five Pounds currency, and be liable to an imprisonment not exceeding thirty days for each and every offence.

☞ Tenants who wish to discontinue the water, are required to send a notification in writing, otherwise they will be considered as taking the same, and charged accordingly.

Montreal 17th March 1858
Reverend

I take the liberty of reminding
You that in accordance with a resolution
adopted at a Meeting of the General
Committee of the Mechanics Institute on the
3rd March 1856 That the clergymen of
the different churches within the city and
Suburbs are entitled to the use of the Reading
Room and Library without any
charge. Hoping that you will avail
yourself of the privilege which the General
Committee have extended to the Clergymen
of all Denominations

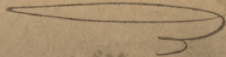
I have the Honor to be
Reverend

With Much Respect
Your Most Obedt
Servt
H. Munro
H

MONTR
MRIS
1858
LC

Rev. A. Deola

Sinegouga,



*Appointement
M. C. S. de la
Prof. de
Hébert
G. de
Hébert*

H. Riv

1/2

A. de Sola

En En n

Montreal.





No 131

Received, Montreal, 1st July 1858

from Rev. A. De Sola Esq. TWENTY SHILLINGS

Cy., Subscription for the Year ending the 31st December, 1858

to the Natural History Society of Montreal.

James Carré Jr.

Treasurer.

Rev. A. A. Phelps
New West Port,

#7

July 5th.

MONTEPULCINO
1852
L.G.

Immediatamente

1852

Rev. Mr. de Dolbeault
R. de la rue de la Harpe
Paris

NEW YORK
OCT 6 1852

Wednesday Oct 6th 1852

My dear Mr. Deola
I left my this morning at half past 6 - arrived here a little before 12 - at my Mother's a quarter to one at noon - all safe no trouble or questions from custom house officer about your trunk - but cannot find the letter to the person for whom I bought the trunk - on thinking a little - you took the letter from me Sunday evening - when you changed your mind not to send it - I did not return it again on Monday - you will please write immediately by mail to the person - where to call for the trunk - or there will be no time for me to receive it back or I return - as I much wish the use of it for the children's toys - I leave Sunday or Monday next.

My Mother - 319 Henry Street
now for my two darling boys whom I trust are well tell them with Mamma's love - and a kiss

that she misses them dreadfully
but hope they are good boys - I
and do all they can - to make
yourself and Aunt Esther love
them - would write each - but
suffer so much with a severe
pain in my head - never the less
will try and fulfill all these
little wishes -

On my passage here - met with
much kindness and attention
so have nothing to "complain"
of - with love to Esther - and
entreat you kindest care and
affection for ^{my} little pet - in haste
your affectionately
Minna Bent

My dear Sir

I inclose you twelve
and sixpence the price
of five tickets sold by
Mrs George Hall, also
fifteen tickets returned
by her, and three tickets
returned by Mrs Fox and
which makes all I
think we have to account
for. Will you excuse
my taking the liberty
to mention that I
think it would be

advisable to have inserted of the Lecture and
in the public journals a general impression
a paragraph stating that it has been
that the piece of plate presented to Dr. Raphael
was given at the sole expense of his Hebrew
brethren which is greatly to their honor,
as I find there is a general feeling of
annoyance at the idea of ^{having been paid for} ~~the~~ ^{being taken}
out of the Proceeds

Trusting you will pardon
the freedom I have taken

I remain my dear Sir

Yours very respectfully

Augusto Hurford.

Green Bay the Cottage

July 4th 1851.

Montreal June 23/51

Dr. Taylor sends Complts.
to Mr. De Lola. and begs to
say that if he has a Ticket
for Dr. Raphall's Lectures
this evening and tomorrow
evening, he will be obliged to
him to send it by the beam.
Dr. T. gave up his meeting on
Wed^d. evening and recommended
his people to attend the Rabbi -

MONTREAL
FEB 10
1851

The Reverend
A. De Lana



St. Francois Xavier Street
February 10th 1851

Most and dear Sir
I have the pleasure to transmit
to you the accompanying Report
and solicit your kind views
and cooperation for the very
useful charity which it
refers

Believe me, dear Sir
Yours most faithfully
Wm. Johnson
Secretary

MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION.

A Meeting of the Committee of the MONTREAL EYE AND EAR INSTITUTION was held at the office of the Institution on SATURDAY, February 1st, 1851, when the following Report of proceedings was submitted:—

GENTLEMEN,—I have much pleasure in laying before you the Annual Report of the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution, which having been established, through your kindness, in the year 1845, has since continued in active operation.

From this Report it will be found, that during a period of upwards of five years the number of patients treated gratuitously, for diseases incidental to the eye and ear, has been one thousand eight hundred and nine, being an average of upwards of three hundred and sixty-one in each year. During the first year, however, only two hundred and twenty patients were received, the numbers having increased to four hundred in the year just past, a sufficiently convincing proof of the utility of the Institution which you have supported.

It is, however, necessary to remark that this Institution has, up to the present time, been carried on under circumstances comparatively unfavorable—unfavorable, because it is almost impracticable to treat with success a variety of constantly recurring surgical cases, unless the surgeon has that control over his patient, at all times, which the reception of the patient into an Hospital alone can give. The labor of the surgeon is rendered still more difficult, nay almost hopeless, when disease is attended by and complicated with poverty in its most distressing form, and this, I am sorry to say, is the case with very many of those who seek relief here.

I mention this, in the hope that it may induce you to increase your exertions, in order that the Provincial Parliament may be influenced to grant the petition, presented in the year 1849, in which a small grant was prayed for, to enable us to open an Hospital, it being remembered that the benefits of such an establishment would not be Local but Provincial, as the Institution has been since its first formation.

I would venture to hope that the justice of making such an appropriation will not now be denied.

For the particulars of the cases which presented themselves for treatment, at the Institution, during the past year, I beg leave to refer you to the accompanying tabular statement.

I am, Gentlemen,
Your obedient servant,

HENRY HOWARD, M. R. C. S. L.
Surgeon to the Montreal Eye and Ear Institution.

MONTREAL, February 1st, 1851.

REPORT OF CASES OF DISEASES OF THE EYE.

Ophthalmia—Simple Conjunctivitis	30
“ Chronic Conjunctivitis	16
“ Purulent	10
“ Gonorrhœal	3
“ Pastular	12
“ Strumous or Phlyctenular	38
“ From Eruptive Fevers	2
Corneitis	5
Iritis	15
Sclerotitis	39
Retinitis	3
Choroiditis	0
Opacities of the Cornea	12
Staphyloma	4
Ulcers of the Cornea	36
Cataract	16
Amaurosis	8
Glaucoma	0
Disease of the Eye-lids	46
Disease of the Lachrymal Organs	14
Wounds of the Eye	15
Strabismus or Squint	12
Pterygium	7
Malignant Disease of the Eye	1
Artificial Pupil	1
Tumours of the Orbit	0

REPORT OF CASES OF DISEASE OF THE EAR.

Scaly Eruptions in the Meatus.....	5
Polypus in the Meatus.....	2
Granular Tympanum.....	4
Thickening of the Tympanum.....	1
Rupture of the Tympanum from a blow on the Ear.....	1
Foreign Bodies in the Meatus.....	3
Hardened Cerumen in the Meatus.....	4
Abscess in the Meatus.....	4
Otorrhoea.....	8
Morbid Conditions of the Eustachian tube and Middle Ear.....	8
Morbid states of the Internal Ear.....	10
Otitis.....	1
Otalgia.....	1
.....	—
.....	52

RESULTS.

Diseases of the Eye..... Cured.....	242
“ “ “ Relieved.....	63
“ “ “ Incurable.....	10
Discharged for want of Hospital convenience.....	9
Under Treatment.....	24
.....	—
.....	348
Diseases of the Ear..... Cured.....	39
“ “ “ Relieved.....	9
“ “ “ Incurable.....	4
Discharged for want of Hospital convenience.....	0
Under Treatment.....	0
.....	—
.....	52

TREASURER'S REPORT.

GENTLEMEN,

Your last meeting was held on the 21st of January, 1850, at which time the Institution was in debt—

To William Lyman & Co.....	£ 8 5 3
“ Benjamin Workman, druggist.....	18 3 4
“ Carpenter, for repairs of Institution.....	1 0 0
“ Fuel.....	2 0 0

Total..... £29 8 7

Mr. Workman has also been paid on his account for the past year..... 5 1 8

Making the total amount disbursed during the past year..... £34 10 3

The amount received by subscriptions during that time, being..... 31 15 0

Leaves the Institution my Debtor..... £2 15 3

A case of instruments has been presented as a donation to the Institution, by Dr. Hall; and Mr. Lovell was kind enough to print, gratuitously, the circulars which contained the report of the last annual meeting.

I beg to lay before you Mr. Workman's bill for the past year, amounting to £39 2 6, of which there remains due £33 4 2, which, with the £2 15 3, is the full amount of the debts of your Institution.

The following is the list of subscribers for the past year:—

Mrs. Reid.....	£1 5 0
Dr. French.....	1 5 0
Hon. John Molson.....	1 5 0
Major Sandham.....	0 10 0
Hon. P. McGill.....	2 0 0
Lieut. General Rowan.....	1 5 0
J. B. Greenshields, Esq.....	1 0 0
W. H. Brehaut, Esq.....	0 10 0
Frederick Griffin, Esq.....	1 0 0
J. Porteus, Esq.....	0 10 0
T. D. Harrington, Esq.....	1 5 0
Lord Bishop of Quebec.....	1 5 0
Seminary of St. Sulpice.....	2 10 0
P. Patterson, Esq., Quebec.....	1 0 0
Hon. S. Gerrard.....	1 5 0
Hon. G. Moffatt.....	1 5 0
C. S. Cherrier, Q. C.....	1 5 0
Mrs. Mountain, Cornwall.....	0 10 0

Collected by T. B. Anderson, Esq.,

J. G. McKenzie, Esq.....	1 0 0
John Redpath, Esq.....	1 5 0
Harrison Stephens, Esq.....	1 5 0
G. W. Wickstead, Esq.....	1 0 0
Alexander Simpson, Esq.....	1 5 0
T. B. Anderson, Esq.....	1 5 0
John Brook, Esq.....	1 0 0
A. Forsythe Grant, Esq.....	2 10 0
Cash.....	0 10 0

£31 15 0

W. AGAR ADAMSON,
Treasurer,

Resolved,—That the reports of the Medical Attendant and Treasurer, having been read, the Committee feel gratified in expressing their conviction of the growing usefulness of the Institution, and the zeal and talent displayed by the Surgeon in his labors for the poor, and that they receive and adopt the reports.

Resolved,—That the Secretary be requested to call the attention of the different congregations in the city, through their Clergymen, to the value of this Institution, and to request their aid in an endeavor to increase its funds.

Resolved,—That the Committee will use every effort in their power to excite an interest in behalf of a charity, which they know has been so widely beneficial to the poor of Canada.

T. B. ANDERSON,
Chairman.

W. AGAR ADAMSON,
Secretary and Treasurer.



Montreal June ^{the} 11. 1857

My dear Sir

It will give
me very great plea-
sure to avail my-
self of your kind
invitation for this
Evening.

I remain

My dear Sir

Yours very truly
J. MacDonnell

The Rev. A. Mc Loda
Pris de Ville Plaine





15th Jan 1857

Dear Sir

Will you pardon the freedom I take in addressing you as a professed teacher of the Hebrew Religion, & one whom I believe to be extensively acquainted with Jewish Learning, & the history of Jewish opinions, to inquire whether the Jews of Ancient or modern times, have been led by their interpretation of the Hebrew Scriptures to expect a duality of natures in the person of their Messiah,

at least for the personal appearance of the Messiah
and in that character
John Lubbock

Can you communicate
to me of any of the
works on Jewish Learning
which you have published
I am in your
Obedt
L



1221

Dear Sir

Will you pardon the
freedom I take in addressing
you as a professor & teacher
of the Hebrew language, & as
I am I believe to be returning
acquainted with several
of the history of Jewish opinions
to enquire whether the Jews
descent or modern times, has
been one of their interpretations
of the Hebrew scriptures to
expect a change of nature
in the person of their Messiah.

or to look for the personal ap-
pearance of the Supreme
God in that character,

Yours truly
John Lader

P.S. Can You conveniently
oblige me by answering the
foregoing as concise as pos-
sible as I may probably
see fit to use it incidentally
in argument.

JL

Montreal Boarding & Day Academy,

No. 87, CRAIG STREET.

1
Dear Sir

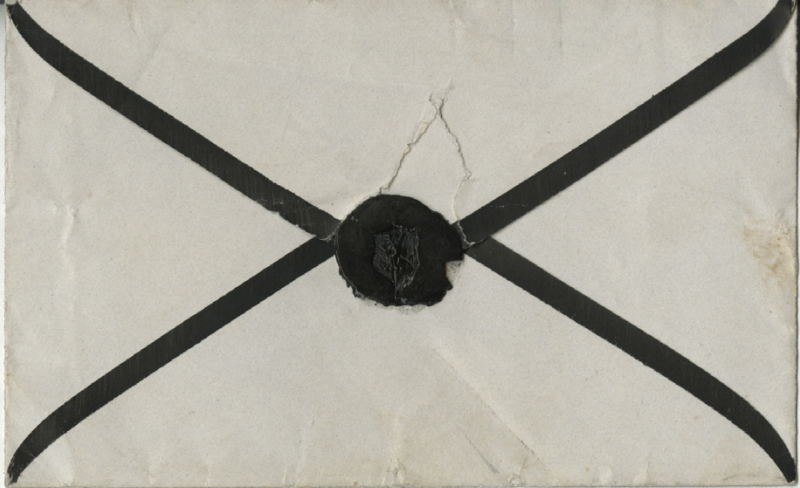
You are politely requested to attend the Annual Exhibition of the above Academy, advertised to take place on Monday Evening, at the Odd-Fellows' Hall, Great St. James Street, to commence at 7 o'clock, P.M.

CHAS. E. HARRIS,

PRINCIPAL.

Dec. 19, 1850.

Per ^{not} A de Pla



My dear Mr de Sala Pava
Thanks I acted very wrong
in repeating to you the
conversations I had with
Mr Chapman you will
therefore please not mention
a word about it, to be-
haved or say any member
of the Joseph family, I feel
certain I can trust you therefore
do not fear
Very truly yours
Wm de Sala Pava

London. 26th
1850

M^r de Lala

Pres de Gelle

Montreal 6th Aug 1850.

Sir

You are requested to attend a meeting of the Committee of Management of the Montreal Dispensary on Wednesday the 7th Aug at 4 P.M. at the Dispensary Rooms No 6 St George St to receive the first quarterly report of the Medical Board & to determine upon the institution's permanent residence

J. M. W. M. D.
Secretary

Monsieur A. de Sola.

1 Rue de Ville Marie.

To the Reverend Abraham De Solà,
Minister of the Hebrew Congregation,
Montreal.

Sir,

Being satisfied that the Faith
of Abraham still adhered to by Israelites
is the only true Religious Faith; and de-
sires to associate with others in order
to the better discharge of that accounta-
bility to God, the observance of which is
the sole basis of good in human conduct,
I now ask admission as one of Israel,
formally renouncing and denying all ad-
verse modes of Faith, and assuming what-
ever obligations are incumbent upon a Jew.
I respectfully request of you to forward
this my honest purpose by every means con-
sistent with the high responsibility of your
station, as the application to yourself upon
this subject necessarily arises from the fact
of your being not only the nearest public teach-
er of the Law, but the only one within this
Province.

I am Sir, Most Faithfully
In the Fear of God,
George Barnard.

Montreal 27th March 50 10.
The above is a true copy of an application given me and
to which I have made answer on the next leaf.

Les Barnard

George Barnard Esq

Sir

In reply to your request for "admission as one of Israel" into our community and your request that I "will forward this your request purpose" I conceive it my duty to inform you that I am quite unable to grant your said request, and unable to forward your views further than recommending you to make application to a Beth Din, or Jewish ecclesiastical Tribunal who if I mistake not are alone competent to introduce you into the Camp of Israel as a brother. I believe that the learned Dr Isaac Wise Rabbie of Albany and Dr Silenthal of New York have both associated with them a Beth Din, and to them I advise you to make application. I cannot conclude without seriously warning you to ponder well the step you propose to take in renouncing the faith in which you were brought up, and at the same time must candidly confess to you that the admission of making of converts is very repugnant to Jewish feelings.

This being the eve of the Passover, and as I have many calls on my leisure you will please excuse the brevity with which I have replied to your very important request.

I have the honour to remain Sir your
Very Obedient Servant
Machana Nesola
Minister of the Portuguese Congregation of Israelites
Montreal

13 Nissan 5510
27th March 1850

W^h Craig St
14 March 50

My dear Sir

I quite forgot to ask
you last evening, whether you
would form one of the Committee
of our Dispensary; if you
will please to consent and
acquaint me this afternoon,
an editorial reply to my
dear's letter will appear
in tomorrow's Gazette.

I remain

My dear Sir

Yours

W^h Craig St

The Rev^d A. de Sola

The Rev^d A. de Sola
Saguenetiere Street

The
Res^d of Mr de Sola

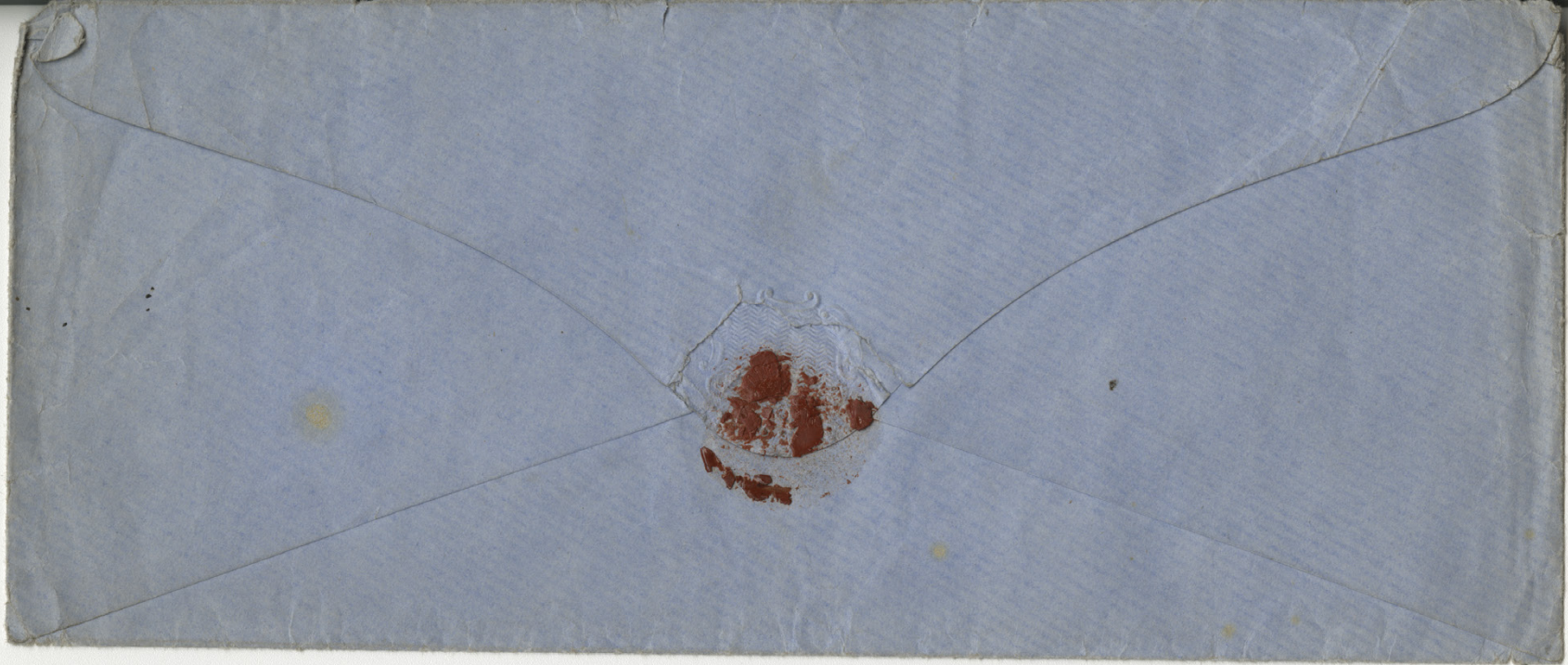
1 Pres de Ville Place



Feb. 13th, 1858

From McGill College
announcing "the Honorary
Degree of Doctor of Laws"
was unanimously
conferred upon
Professor Abramo de Sola.

de Sola A.A.D.
de Sola
Montreal.



Dr. J. J. Smith

Dr. J. J. Smith

Will Mr. DeSola be so
kind as to forward this
letter to New York - with
these kind Joseph said
he would send by an
opportunity to forward -
He would thus oblige
his very true friend
Ezra S. Joseph

Sunday - March 3rd
1850 -

The Reverend
A. Gessla

in a
Lapouchekin Street
Mothuat

J.P.

Rec'd & forwarded by Mrs. Justa
O. D. Smith

me, in which Mr. David joins
I remain

Very truly yours
Gertrude F. David.

St Johns.

33rd Feb. 1850.

My dear Sir,
Your kind note of the 11th
inst. I received, and would have
answered it earlier, but the truth
is, I have not felt as if I could
write to anyone since the death
of my dear Augustus.
If anything can give consolation
at a moment like this, it is the
kind condolence and assistance
of one's friends. As you were not
near to assist, and which I regretted
much, yet great consolation was
afforded me, by the reception of your
The Rev. A. Deola.

kind letter - I sincerely thank you
for it, and can assure you, that
I bow with submission to the
will of the Almighty. It is hard
to part with one's child and
that one the eldest. He was a
great sufferer, and often did I
pray to the Almighty to relieve
him from his sufferings, yet,
when the time came for
him to be taken from us
altogether, I had almost wished
I had never prayed to the
Almighty to relieve him; but it
was his will that it should
be so, and I cannot murmur.
The loss is a great one, but I

must bear up with it.

It has pleased the
Almighty to leave with me, my
nephew Laurent, and he is now
my sole care and anxiety. He
was ill for a short time but
is now much better.

I regret that I could not be
present to receive the mourners
meal, but I did here, all that
I hope was requisite, situated as
we are alone from the congregation
and, with you, I trust that
when we meet, which I hope
will be soon, that it will be
for a more joyous greeting.

Once more thanking you
for your kind remembrance of

Many thanks dear Mr. Deola
for your kindness in sending
me your sermon - the perusal
of which gave me great pleasure
and I only regretted that the
one desired in Thanksgiving
day "could not be sent" - all have
written so enthusiastically about it
I think "we sorrow and are joy" and
trust it will reach you safe -
Thanks too for your kind
remembrance of me - and say
of course I ought not ever to abdicate
your conduct in having tied the
Sabbath Post and made two hearts me
changing mine from Secret to Secret
Indeed dear Sir I do confess there
is nothing like joining thro' life
Sabbath and being beloved and

to be understood, appreciated and
loved for - and the thousand
trivial things of daily life made
easier by the well understood
sympathy existing between us.
You think Mr. David - your son
is a great object in the
happiness of another - therefore
you need not be surprised that
I am enjoying all these delights
that the Clergymen who minister
to us will be forgotten.

Sumner, much I should like
to be present at the examination
of the Sunday School. I see
no possibility of our leaving
home this winter - Mr. Scott's
avocations - being of such a
nature as to prevent our travelling
just now - I make no doubt
however that under such able

David the Children profess of
late will be most gratifying to
their Parents and family -
What teachers have you now? - and
I feel pleased to hear that the
number has not decreased and
that the Children attend regularly -
You think of them -

We have an immense quantity
of snow this winter - the most
brilliant weather - and we take
daily exercise - We have not the
same society here to attract the
attention as in Montreal - yet
I am true yours.

With the best wishes
regards
Believe me

Yours truly
George Hart

True yours
Sunday 14th Sept 1850

MONTREAL
JY 11 1851

PAID



Messrs Abraham De Sola

Rue de Poami



Partenais Street

Rev^d Sir

A ymantic little matter
by twilight - in which two
Silly people propose to change
single blessedness for that
most uncomfortable of all un-
comfortable things - double blessedness
will deprive me this evening
of the pleasure of taking up
Hebrew lessons with you as was
proposed: therefore I will beg
you to excuse me this evening
and to believe me

Rev^d Sir as ever

Very respectfully Yours,

Alex. Brown

Rev^d A. De Sola

remonté au Monsieur de Crois-
-Rivières, parent de M. Lamotte,
qui m'a dit vous connaître beaucoup
et que j'ai prié de vous faire
mes compliments. J'espère qu'il
ne m'a pas oublié. Veuillez, mon
cher Docteur, dire bien des choses
de ma part au Major, à M.
Juda, au Chev. Wilson, aux deux
M^{rs} Ramsay, et à tous ceux
qui daignent garder un souvenir
bienveillant de moi. Présentez
mes compliments à Mad^{me} David
et à Miss Sarah, embrassez sous
vos enfants ~~et~~ surtout ma charmante
petite Harline et Mad^{me} de
Belvère) et veuillez saluer même
notre bonne Adèle de ma part.
Si vous avez le temps et l'envie de
me répondre écrivez moi à N. Y.
-care of Querelet & Brown - 159. Front St.
Olden cher Docteur et recevez une
bonne poignée de main de ~~je~~ très dévoué
W. Winspeare

1856.
Washington le 26 Juin

Mon cher Docteur

Je vous demande pardon de
n'avoir pas plus tôt répondu à
votre dernière lettre. La neige et
le froid de l'hiver m'avaient
tellement accablé, qu'il me restait
à peine la force de remplir les
devoirs les plus importants de ma
position, et ~~que~~ toutes mes cor-
-respondances particulières en ont
indignement souffert. Je suis
un peu plus content et satisfait
à présent, qu'un congé d'une
année vient de m'être accordé.
Je compte en profiter aussitôt
que je pourrai, et peut-être le
9 juillet prochain je partirai
ma destination à l'Asie, qui me
reconduira (je l'espère) en Europe
aussi bien qu'il m'a déjà mené

l'année dernière à Boston. Si je
puis vous être de quelque utilité
dans les pays classique des arts
et de la poésie, je serai charmé
de vous rendre quelque service.
Malheureusement je ne puis ajouter
que j'espère vous y voir vous même
et vous en faire les honneurs,
puisque que je suis bien qu'un
pareil voyage n'entre pas dans
vos projets, et que d'ailleurs
Mad^{me} David a trop peur de
l'Océan. Je vous remercie du bon
accueil que vous avez bien voulu
faire à ces petits souvenirs, que
j'ai pris la liberté de vous envoyer,
pour qu'il restât quelque chose
de moi au milieu de vous. Vous
ne devez ~~pas~~ y attacher d'autre
importance que celle que l'on

met au souvenir d'un ami qui
désire que l'on ne l'oublie pas -
Merci également de la liste de
toutes les "first things in the world"
que les États Unis se vantent de
posséder, et dont vous m'avez
communiqué un extrait dans votre
lettre. Maintenant je me rappelle
mieux: c'était une liste de grands
hommes qui ont inventé les plus
grandes choses. Ils ont oublié
seulement de nous dire le nom
de l'inventeur du bumbug, qui
à coup sûr a dû être un Américain.
J'ai été bien fâché d'apprendre les
désastres financiers de votre chemin
de fer, et je souhaite bien vivement
d'être assuré qu'ils n'ont porté
aucune atteinte à votre position
personnelle. En dînant un jour
chez Mr. Crampston, quelque temps
avant son brusque départ, j'y ai

Mechanics Festival!

Montreal, 11th February, 1851.

PROGRAMME OF DANCES:

- | | |
|--------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1—Quadrille (1st Sett). | 16—Cotillion. |
| 2—Cotillion. | 17—Waltz. |
| 3—Waltz. | 18—Contra Dance. |
| 4—Spanish Con. Dance. | 19—Quadrille (1st Sett). |
| 5—Quadrille (1st Sett). | 20—Schottische. |
| 6—Polka. | 21—Scotch Reel. |
| 7—Scotch Reel. | 22—Quadrille (2nd Sett). |
| 8—Quadrille (1st Sett). | 23—Cotillion. |
| 9—Cotillion. | 24—Waltz. |
| 10—Cellarius Waltz. | 25—Quadrille (1st Sett). |
| 11—Quadrille (2nd Sett). | 26—Irish Jig. |
| 12—Con. D. (Triumph). | 27—Con. D. (Patronella) |
| 13—Polka. | 28—Polka. |
| 14—Scotch Reel. | 29—Scotch Reel. |
| 15—Quadrille (1st Sett). | 30—Sir R. de Coverley. |

EAST-END



MUSEUM!

1, 2, & 3, Globe Street, near the Barracks.

VICTORIA PARK.

Lines written by a Stranger on his visit to Mr. GRINNONEAU'S Museum.

What countless objects meet th' astonished eye!
All that inhabit Water, Earth, or Sky;
And each with such surpassing skill prepar'd,
That art with nature well may be compar'd.
Huge Alligators ope their pond'rous jaws,
And tiny Insects spread their little claws.



The feather'd race of every form and hue,
In matchless beauty meet the Gazer's view;
The finny tribe in various shapes appear,
And fossils rare, and Coins antique appear.

The rooms which all these rarities enclose,
The stately camel on the house-top shows.

No 1, Room.

Pig, with 2 bodies, 8 legs, 4 ears, and 1 head, with skeleton of the above; a beautiful and unrivalled specimen.
Monkeys in great variety and droll attitudes
Stotes, Pole Cats, Weasels, Hedge-hogs &c.
Gohannas, Chameleons, Tortoises, Turtles, Crocodiles, &c.
Night Hawks, Horned and other Owls
Cuckoos, Foreign and British
Razor-bill Cuckoo, from Cape of Good Hope
Dog Fish, Flying Fish, Bull Fish, Porcupine Fish, and a great variety of others
Gulls and Sea Swallows, with a variety of Water Fowls, from all parts
Robins, King Fishers, and other beautiful specimens from New South Wales
Parrots, & Parroquets, in great variety & splendid plumage, from various parts of the Globe.
Clubs, Bows, Arrows, Spears, Dirks, Swords, and curious War Weapons from China, New Zealand, &c.
Curious Chinese Pillow, Lanterns, Hat, Umbrellas, Shoes, &c.
Images worshipped in China and South America, Burmah and Egypt
Cow-hide and Chains, used in the West Indies for punishing slaves
Corals, Petrefactions, &c. a very curious and choice collection
Several cases of splendid Butterflies, Moths, and other Insects, carefully arranged and in excellent condition.

No 2, Room.

Dwarf Scotch Bullock, only 2-ft. 9in, high, weighing, when alive, upwards of 70 stone—universally admired
The Smallest Pony ever seen in Great Britain

Beautiful Spotted Leopards
Roebuck from Scotland
Kangaroo Rat, Pagoda Rat, Java Rat, and various colored Rats and Mice
Lamb with 2 bodies, 8 legs, 4 ears, and 1 eye
Dwarf Cow from America
Pig with 2 bodies, 8 legs, and 4 ears
Pig with 6 legs
Unicorn-headed Pig, with 1 eye in the centre of the forehead
Calf with 2 heads, and 6 legs, with skeleton, & many other malformed creatures
Mouse Deer, Ferrets, Pole Cats, Monkeys, Seals, Turtles, Alligators, Crocodiles, and Tortoises
Dolpin, Sword-fish, Toad-fish, Flying fish, Dog-fish, and a great variety of other sorts
Water Mole, from Australia
Foreign and British birds of splendid plumage, in great variety
Magnificent Models of a Chinese War Brig, & Canoes with Lateen Sails, &c.
A numerous collection of Clubs, Spears, Tomahawks, Drums, Rattles, and other implements of war from the Sandwich Isles, New Zealand, &c.
Mats used for worship, in Otahaiti
Snow shoes from Hudson's Bay
Shells from various parts of the Globe collected at a great expence and carefully arranged
Fossils, Minerals, Medals, Coins, and Roman Funeral Urns, 1400 years old, with curious Tesselated Pavement, &c.
Splendid collection of Furs, Skins, &c., from various places
China and Burmah Idols
Models, of various sorts
Musk Cat and Persian Cat
Reptiles, Crocodiles, &c.

Albatross, War Clubs, Canoes, and an immense variety of relics from all parts of the world

No 3, Room.

Bottle-nosed Shark 11 ft. long, Shovel nosed Sharks, Ground Sharks
Sword Fish, Electrifying Fish, Porcupine Fish, Toad Fish, & a variety of other fish, names unknown
Crocodiles, Lizards, &c.
Cobra Capella, Boa Constrictor, and a number of other Serpents
Flying Fox, and Large Frogs, from the West Indies
Ancient Bridle Bits, Sword Handles, &c, found in the Tower of London after the Fire
Smoking Pipes from different countries
Snow, shoes and a great variety of other shoes, with numerous Fans, & Sun Screens
Scalp of a New Zealand Chief, Skull, and parts of various creatures
Bows, Arrows, Tomahawks, Chinese Stools, and Calabashes, in great variety
Insect nest from the West Indies, and a great number of Miscellaneous curiosities, from all parts, not enumerated above
Curious & extensive stock of drawings, and engravings, with trophies taken during the war
Boat, Scoops, Paddles, and many war Weapons from New Zealand

No 4, Room

The largest & finest White Polar Bear, brought home by one of the Ships of the Franklin Expedition, from the Northern Regions
Nearly 400 cases of Birds, Beasts, and Insects, from all parts of the Globe too numerous to mention, with other very rare curiosities
And many curious War Weapons, from the late Caffir War, with many others from various countries

THE ABOVE IS BEING DAILY ADDED TO BY FRESH PURCHASES.

JOHN GRINNONEAU, in inviting his Friends and the Public to inspect his collection of Curiosities, which, for variety and extent he ventures to say has never been excelled (if equalled) by any Individual in this country; also, most respectfully solicits their attention to his choice Ales, Stout, Porter, &c. and, in this department, for Price and Quality, he has no fear of being surpassed by any other Establishment. [April, 1858.]

High School Department of McGill College.

\$ 1 ⁵⁰/₁₀₀

Montreal,

April 17th 1865

Received the sum of \$ One ⁵⁰/₁₀₀ being Fee of Aaron M

De Sola

Drilling & Gymnastics
for Stationery and Fuel, for the Term ending

April 15th 1865

M. J. Paynes

SECRETARY.

Beata

\$1-50

SECRETARY

April 18th 1887

for the year ending

Received the sum of \$

Montreal

1887

High School Department of McGill College

High School Department of McGill College.

\$ 1 ⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Montreal, _____ 186

Received the sum of \$ One being Fee of A. D. Meldola

De Sola for Stationery and ^{Drilling} Fuel for the Term ending

June 30th 1864

M. J. [Signature]
SECRETARY.

High School Department of McGill College

188

Montreal,

Received the sum of \$ _____ being the sum of _____

for Stationery and _____

1884

DeSoto

SECRETARY.

High School Department of McGill College.

\$ One 5/100 Montreal, _____ 186

Received the sum of \$ 1.50 being Fee of A. W. M.

McSola Drilling,
for Stationery and Fuel for the Term ending

15 April 1864.

W. B. Jacques

SECRETARY.

int 19 October 64
chiel school fees
\$ 2. 50

SECRETARY.

Director
\$ 1.00

Montreal,

High School Department of McGill College

High School Department of McGill College.

\$ 1⁰⁰/₁₀₀

Montreal, June 17th 1865

Received the sum of \$ One being Fee of Aaron M.

De Sola ^{Drilling & Gymnastics} for Stationery and ~~Fuel~~ for the Term ending

June 30th 1865

M. J. Baynes

SECRETARY.

12 July 65 (Burt)
Miss Schuyler Jones,
New York

#1

2

High School Department of McGill College

Montreal,

1882

SECRETARY

May
Montreal ^{the} 11th Sept 1866

M^r De L... ..

& Miss Cameron

For three months' tuition

& Master Cameron up to date £ 0 - 11 - 3

Ditto to Master Gardner " " £ 1 - 2 - 6

Received Payment

J. L. Cameron

Out 11 May 66
Gen of Law School
to 7 May
£ 10 2-50

W. G. L. L.

Montreal, 19 March 1866

Mrs DeSala

Constantly on Hand
 A LARGE ASSORTMENT OF
LADIES & MISSES
 WOVEN & CORDED
Hoop Skirts.

Brought of **M. GUTMAN & CO.,**
 MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF

HOOP SKIRTS,

NO. 16 LEMOINE STREET.

Terms Cash.

1 only Skirt 25 sh. Trail
 80¢ 45¢
 1 ea. Skirt 8. 12

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75

\$ 1.95

2 Units and a/c

Received payment \$ 2.00
 \$ 3.95
 M. Gutman

April 13/66

Richman

Starky

\$3.95

AL. GUNNAY & CO.
RO. 16 LEMOINE STREET

NOTICE.—Shippers must have the value of their packages inserted in this receipt, otherwise this Co. will not be responsible for an amount over \$50

INSURED by NATIONAL EXPRESS COMPANY,

for

to

only,

Except against loss occasioned by the public enemy.

For the Company,

INSURANCE,

National Express Company,

NORTHERN NEW-YORK, VERMONT & CANADA

EXPRESS FORWARDERS.

RECEIVED of

Ans. C.

R. D. DeSola *May 6 1857*

Value *four dollars*

Marked

R. D. DeSola

Which it is mutually agreed is to be forwarded to our Agency nearest or most convenient to destination only, and there delivered to other parties to complete the transportation.

It is part of the consideration of this contract, and it is agreed, that the said Express Company ARE FORWARDERS ONLY, and are not to be held liable or responsible for any loss or damage to said property while being conveyed by the CARRIERS to whom the same may be by said Express Company entrusted, or arising from the dangers of Railroads, Ocean or River Navigation, Steam, Fire in Stores, Depots, or in Transit, Leakage, Breakage, or from any cause whatever, unless, in every case, the same be proved to have occurred from the fraud or gross negligence of said Express Company, or their servants; nor in any event shall the holder hereof demand beyond the sum of FIFTY DOLLARS, at which the article forwarded is hereby valued, unless otherwise herein expressed, or unless specially insured by them, and so specified in this receipt, which insurance shall constitute the limit of the liability of the National Express Company. And if the same is entrusted or delivered to any other Express Company or Agent, (which said National Express Company are hereby authorized to do,) such Company or person so selected shall be regarded exclusively as the agent of the shipper or owner, and, as such, alone liable, and the National Express Company shall not be in any event responsible for the negligence or non-performance of any such Company or person; nor in any event shall said Express Company be liable for any loss or damage unless the claim therefor shall be presented to them, in writing, at this office, within thirty days after this date, in a statement to which this receipt shall be annexed. All articles of GLASS, or contained in Glass, or any of a fragile nature, will be taken at Shipper's risk only, and the Shipper agrees that the Company shall not be held responsible for any injury by breakage or otherwise, nor for damage to goods not properly packed and secured for transportation. It is further agreed that said Company shall not in any event be liable for any loss, damage or detention caused by the acts of God, Civil or Military authority, or by Rebellion, Piracy, Insurrection or Riot, or the dangers incident to a time of war.

Freight,

For the Company,

L. DeSola

33 St. James' Street
29th March '60

My dear Sir,

would you have any
objection to lend me your
copy of the statutes for last
session your loan of them will
prevent me disclosing ²⁰
what in these hard times
frightens a man out of his
wits at the mere thought of
such an expenditure -

Ever yours faithfully
Joseph C.

Rev. A. Nelson
with all the cetera

To, The Hon^{ble} the Legislative
Assembly of the Province
of Quebec,
May it please the house
the Petition of Lions Horwich,

In the month of February, 1865, I handed a petition to the Honourable Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, in which Petition is stated complaints on lumberers for the great robberies committed on me, by the forcible taking away of large quantities of timber from off my lands. And complaints on the Agents and on the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Russel, for not protecting me and shielding the robbers from being punished. And in conclusion of this petition, I pray the Honourable Alexander Campbell will please to summons from the Assistant Commissioner, all affidavits and other documents, so that your petitioner may meet with a compensation for the loss sustained, as the following copy of the Petition is enclosed in this case:—
(See the Blue copy.)

But the Honourable Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, as he is very much engaged in the Legislative Council and in the Government Council, and as he is not very long in the Crown Land Department, he, therefore, trusted the said Petition to the Assistant Commissioner, of whom I complain, and did not summon all the affidavits and documents mentioned in the conclusion of the aforesaid Petition, but has given over the said petition to the Assistant Commissioner. But as the Assistant Commissioner is a friend and a shield to the aforesaid Agents and lumberers, did not show to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands the aforesaid affidavits and other documents which is stated in the aforesaid petition. But, instead, he has shown to the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands, the false reports from the Agents,—which reports contain, in great part, much abuse and scolding, and which reports contradict one another, and seem strange to any reader. For which I find it necessary to include in these my remarks, the aforesaid affidavits and other documents which are signed by the Assistant Commissioner himself, from which affidavits and documents the *Legislative Assembly* will find a full knowledge of the management of the Agents and Assistant Commissioner, through whose management the country was prevented from having settlers and good lands to save and settle on; also the reason which caused many settlers to forsake their lands and go to the neighbouring country. For the lands which are fit for cultivation are sold to speculators, and actual settlers were settled on sandy and stony places, and their forest robbed by lumberers,—and the Agents and Assistant Commissioner shielding the lumberers from the complaints and petitions which were frequently made. All the complaints of settlers were not listened to by the Assistant Commissioner, whose duty it should be to lay them before the Honourable the Commissioner of Crown Lands. But, instead of doing so, they were hidden and suppressed by the said Assistant Commissioner. Which false reports of the Ottawa Timber Agent, which are mentioned above, the following will shew:—

Namely, 1st. In the case of the lumberer aforesaid, Walton Smith.

1st. The Assistant Commissioner takes it into reason with the Ottawa Timber Agents' report, that Walton Smith's timber, which he did bring from the Township of Thorne, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty, is sworn by many persons to have been cut from private property, which signifies free-hold land. I have to state in my reply that the Assistant Commissioner contradicted himself in the said reports. I have a certified copy signed by the Assistant Commissioner, from which copy the *Assem* will see that there were not many persons, as stated in their report, but only one person, Thomas Deacon, who did give the affidavit to Walter Smith, and which is publicly to be seen, that his affidavit is false. For, 1st, as he swears in his affidavit,—as there was no side line between my Lot No. 22, in the 2nd Range, and Lots 7 and 8 in the Range "A," but to the best of his knowledge, he swears that the timber was not cut on my Lot, but in Lots 7 and 8 Range "A" which joins the borders with my Lot No. 22; where there was run a side-line in the same winter, March 13, one thousand eight hundred and sixty, by the Diplomatist Surveyor, and which side-line is approved of by the Government Surveyor (Mr. Wagner), and from which Surveyor, who ran the side-line, was given me a proces verbal, about the said line, and which proces verbal is known to the Crown Land

Department, from the report of the Surveyor (Mr. Wagner), and which proces verbal was included in the petition which I handed to the Governor General, in the year one thousand eight hundred and sixty-two, and was sent to the Crown Land Department.

2nd. Walter Smith did keep in his shanty that winter, three gangs of men, and the said Thomas Deacon who gave to Walter Smith his affidavit, was an ordinary chopper, of Smith's men; Now is the question, how can that one man swear where these gangs of men, probably thirty-six in number,—how can he know where these men were scattered, seeking after useful pine trees?—the pine trees are not so close, and not every pine tree is useful for square timber, so for that reason they have to scatter themselves to a distant area, and especially when the Lots 7 and 8 Range "A," what he swore in his affidavit, are bordering on my lots, which is plainly to be seen, is a false affidavit; But the Timber Agent of Ottawa, and the Assistant Commissioner: they took more in reason the false affidavit from Thomas Deacon, than my affidavits from two honest men, which these said affidavits are in the Crown Land Department; and further, the Assistant Commissioner states in his report, that it appears from a letter that was sent from a man of the name of Mr. Hodgins, in which he stated that I myself am the first wrong-doer, having sold saw logs to him (Mr. Hodgins), which I had no right to sell; I have to state in my reply, how strange that appears before any reader, for in the report of the Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Russell) about the saw logs, he says that I sold them to Mr. Hodgins without any permission, in the winter of one thousand eight hundred and sixty; I have in my possession two documents about the nature of the said saw logs sold to Mr. Hodgins—one document is a copy of the contract which Mr. Judson, the Crown Land Agent, himself did sell to Mr. Hodgins, to cut saw logs on my lots, and to pay to him (Mr. Judson) the money for the said saw logs, which copy of contract was written by the said Mr. Judson's own hand, and he keeps the original in his custody; The second copy is given me from the Crown Land Department,—a certificate, in which certificate are the following words:—Sir,—In answer to your various communications and affidavits relative to the saw logs cut last winter on your Lots 21 and 22 in the 2nd Range of the Township of Thorne, I have to inform you that, considering the peculiar circumstances of the case, the Commissioner has decided that the dues paid to the Crown, of the said saw logs, shall be applied in the payment of purchase due on your lots; Now is openly the strange reports before the eyes of readers; How can the Assistant Commissioner say that I did wrong in the sale of the saw logs to Mr. Hodgins, when there is a contract written by Mr. Judson, and stating the money shall be paid to him for the saw logs, and the original contract shall be kept in his custody; it is openly to be seen that it is Mr. Judson that has done wrong, for Mr. Judson has deceived me,—for he sent after me and told me that he had instructions from the Commissioner of Crown Lands to allow to every individual to sell saw logs or square timber to lumbermen, for which I believed him, and he is the person that wrote the contract, which was signed by me and Mr. Hodgins, and kept it in his custody, and gave me a copy of the said contract, but I then seeing, in the end of the winter, after Hodgins and Judson's doings that they wanted the saw logs, to go away without any payment, I, therefore, came to the Bytown Timber Agent, and to whom I handed a petitions and affidavit about it, but when I saw him he did not turn his attention towards me or any of the settlers' complaints on the lumberers and on Judson, and therefore, I found it needful to come to Quebec with petitions and affidavits to present them before the Honourable Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, which petition and affidavits were looked over and read by that Honourable gentleman, and he found out that the Agent, J. Judson, was wrong in the sale of the saw logs, and not I, for which he ordered the Crown Land Department to give me a receipt that the dues paid to the Crown for the saw logs cut by W. Hodgins, shall be applied in payment for the purchase money due on my lots, and which certificate I included in this writing, so that the *Ass-* can see who is wrong or who is right, and that the desire of the Agents is, that the settlers' bush shall be robbed, by lumberers, or rotted out through burning, rather than the settlers shall have any aggrandizement, which he can improve his farm. And farther, the Ottawa Timber Agent stated in his report, that from a review of the whole facts of the case, ascertained to this time, necessarily throws discredit on Mr. Horwick's statement, and gives to his share of the transaction the appearance of an unsuccessful attempt towards the regulation and defraud the revenue. In my reply I have to state about the falsity of that report too,—for I have not broken any regulation. I had made improvements of twelve (12) acres up to the time that I sold the burned woods to the lumberer Daniel McCrae, and I have not to pay license for burned woods which would rot out in three months after that winter, and I would lose the whole; for which twelve acres of improvements—I have an affidavit from a creditable farmer, Joseph Zindowski, And as there is a report in the Crown Lands Department from the Commissioned Government Surveyor (Mr. Wagner), who stated in his report that my woods were burned by hands; it is, therefore, clearly to be seen that I did not break the regulations, But who breaks the regulations and defraud the revenue?—the Agents in selling the lands to speculators who, make no improvements, and permitting these speculators to cut the timber on unimproved lands, and take it to market.

2nd. In the case of the lumberer Donclod McCrae, the Ottawa Timber Agent states that my affidavit on McCrae's case was furnished after the timber had left the place (Thorne),—that signifieth that I did not bring him an affidavit when the timber was on the bank of the river Quio; I have to state the reason I did not bring him an affidavit, simply because I had witnessed his conduct in a former time, in A. D. 1860, with the above

*the Crown -
a
lots*

+ 2nd The Agents allowing the Lumberers, to rob the Settlers of their Timber off their Lands, and shielding the Robbers from being punished.

If I had done wrong. in the Said Sale of Saw Logs. the Crown-
Land Department, would not have given me a
Certificate, for the Purchase Money due on my lots
but it would have been Confiscated

+ 20nd 11

said lumberer Smith, which went to show clearly that it is not the settlers whom he would protect, but the lumberers, who were sure of a verdict in their favour. Many were the complaints made and affidavits sent in the year 1860, against Walton Smith and Robert Thompson, as the Crown Land Agent's (Judson,) report of the 17th August, 1860, sheweth, There is no credence given to affidavits from the settlers, no matter how many there may be; the mere verbal denial of a lumberer is credited before the most honest settlers, I and a great many more settlers of Thorne brought him affidavits praying that he would detain the timber of Smith and Thompson, which he not only refused to do, but he gave them a clearance and permission to take their timber to market,—and again in the winter of 1861, when I witnessed his conduct, and saw that he was the protector of the trespassers, I came at that time to Quebec, and handed an affidavit to the Honourable Vankoughnet, complaining on Walton Smith's companions—the affidavit was sent up to him with an order from the Crown Land Department to detain the timber where it there was, on the banks of the river Quio, in Thorne, But he did not do this, and states his reason for not sending a woodranger to detain the timber; it was on account of the ice being dangerous,—and 2nd. That the affidavit for detaining the timber, sent from the Crown Land Department, was not made out according to law, which report is very strange and openly misrepresented before the eyes of every reader: for 1st. On the Road leading from Ottawa to Clarendon and Thorne, there are only two rivers, viz: the Ottawa and the Quio, each being well bridged, being the stage road, and never any danger from ice,—and 2nd. When the Honourable Vankoughnet received the affidavit as reasonable, and sent an order for detaining the aforementioned timber, on the strength of it,—how can the Ottawa Timber Agent say that the affidavit was not drawn out according to law; These are the reasons why I did not wish to trust my affidavit, in McCrae's case, into his hands, but determined to proceed to Quebec, at all risks; I am not rich, neither do I derive a salary from any quarter, I am obliged to work to defray my expenses of cars and boarding-houses, which delayed me on the road, I, therefore, came to Quebec, not only with my own affidavit, but one also of a creditable farmer, Zindowski, I placed both of those affidavits in the Crown Land Department—they were sent to the Ottawa Timber Agent, with an order to detain said timber; he again reports for not detaining the timber, that the affidavits were illegal, the very same management as in the former case,—it appears a very strange affair—that the Crown Lands Department do not understand the legality of an affidavit, which an inferior officer won't notice because of its illegality, and the Department rests satisfied with his strange report, This report is very strange, When I gave in my affidavit and that of a creditable farmer, as witness, he was obliged by law to detain the timber, For if a thief enters a house and steals an article, the loser makes affidavit to the loss, and gets a witness who swears he has seen the theft and knows where the stolen property is to be found, Surely the detention of the thief and recovery of the property is beyond dispute,—a certainty in any Court of Justice, in every country, No difference can be discerned between the real action, the robbing of my timber, and the simile which I have drawn to illustrate that act, Even if my affidavit had arrived too late to detain the timber on the banks of the river Quio, he should not have allowed the lumberer to bring it to market, he could have had it detained at Ottawa. He states that, he sent a wood-ranger to the spot with careful instructions to obtain the necessary information, and do everything that could be done in the matter, I would ask him the question, why it is that he did not send a wood-ranger in the winter of 1861, to make a search and detain the timber of Walton Smith's companions on the bank of the river Quio, as he was commanded by the Honourable Vankoughnet, Commissioner of Crown Lands, after my affidavit, which I handed to the said Honourable Vankoughnet? But the true answer to that question is, that the said Timber Agent did not get, at that time, a handy or willing person who would follow his instructions, and represent false reports, and not to discern the robbery, But in the said case of Donald McCrae, he was happy to find so handy a person in Russell, the so-called wood-ranger; for there was no wood-ranger of the name of Russell then, nor even now; and the right established wood-ranger, who should look after that part, is a man of the name of Mr. McLaren, and he is an old wood-ranger, and does not want any instructions to make a search in the wood; for the wood-ranger gives instructions to the forest masters, or Timber Agents, where and how to find robberies committed in the woods, but not the forest master and Timber Agents give instructions to the wood-ranger, because the wood-ranger is always in the woods, and knows where to find lines and roads; but when the Ottawa Timber Agent stated in his report, "There is no side line between my lot, No. 22, in the Second Range, and Range A," it is plainly to be seen that the said Ottawa Timber Agent did instruct his hired man and called him wood-ranger, that he shall not see any side lines, and so forward false reports, for as there was a side line ran in the winter of 1860, by the Diplomatist Surveyor, Mr. Brabason, and is approved by the Commissioned Surveyor, Mr. Wagner, that the side line is correct, it is plainly to be seen that a combination was made between the Ottawa Timber Agent and the aforesaid so called wood-ranger, the lumberer McCrae, and the above said Thomas Deacon, in the case of the aforesaid lumberer Walton Smith, to deny the side line between range A and my lot, No. 22, Also, a combination was made between the aforesaid parties and the Assistant Commissioner, that the Assistant Commissioner shall not shew to the Commissioner of Crown Lands the proces verbal of my lands, from the Surveyor; the report from the Commissioned Surveyor, Mr. Wagner, and all my affidavits against the aforesaid lumberers, that there are side lines. The Ottawa Timber Agent has sent his report to the Crown Land Department, in which he stated that the so-called wood-ranger stated that he was at Mr. Joseph Zindowski's, and the said Zindowski has told him the number of saw logs cut by McCrae on my lots, was seven hundred and seventeen, now is again, openly to be seen how falsehood has no grounds, and contradicted himself,

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and the truth must be discovered, for as there are two affidavits from Mr. Joseph Zindowski enclosed in the case of the lumberer McCrae, in which he stated and swore that the number of saw logs cut by McCrae was seven hundred and thirty, Moreover, when the Timber Agent himself stated in the present report that the said lumberer McCrae has acknowledged that the number of saw logs cut by him on my land was seven hundred and thirty, and not seven hundred and seventeen as stated by the so-called wood-ranger; the Ottawa Timber Agent has sent to the Crown Land Department the report of the so-called wood-ranger; in which he stated that there are no more than eight acres of improvements on my land, which report is also, openly to be seen how the Ottawa Timber Agent contradicted himself; for when the said Timber Agent stated in his report that there is no side line between my lots and the adjoining neighbour's lots, Now is the question, how can the so-called wood-ranger know and estimate that there is no more than eight acres of improvements without seeing lines, for without side lines he might come into the adjoining neighbour's lots of improvements, But the true answer to that question is, that the so called wood-ranger did not visit my lot at all, and he was sent by the Ottawa Timber Agent only to shew that he was doing his duty, and was sent only to fulfil his instructions, and to give the Department a false report, in the case of the lumberer McCrae, through which false report the lumberer McCrae may be in possession of my property, and I am to lose accordingly; And as the Ottawa Timber Agent is in full trust of his brother, the Assistant Commissioner, that he is a great friend and shield to him and to the said lumberers, therefore, he was at full liberty to send false and contradictory reports to the Crown Lands Department. The report that Mr. McCrae got an affidavit from Mr. Sinn, to the effect that I sold him my pine trees, I have to state that it was quite unnecessary and only so much waste paper, for as I have stated, such sale in my petition, that I was compelled to sell my timber to prevent its rotting on my lands. The so called wood-ranger stated in his report that no evidence could be obtained from Mr. Zindowski of Mr. Shirley having cut square timber in trespass on Mr. Horwich's lots; In reply to that statement, I have to state that the Ottawa Timber Agent imagined himself smart to blindfold the eyes of the people, particularly the emigrants, imagining they, the emigrants, are too ignorant to know anything; but he is deceived in his imagination, for if the so called wood-ranger was with Mr. Zindowski, although he is an emigrant, he has recognized that the said ranger was no ranger, nor any officer whatever that belonged to the board of enquiry, for when the so called wood-ranger did not know side lines, he could not be a wood-ranger, but an impostor; therefore, he, Zindowski, refrained from stating to him the facts of the said lumberer Shirley.

The Ottawa Timber Agent further states in his report "that McCrae's affidavit agrees with the above information, excepting that he states the number of logs to be seven hundred and thirty, but that part may have been cut in adjoining lots. (The words "that part" signifies the two hundred and ninety saw logs which I complain of him for robbery.) As the side lines were not run, and that no timber was cut in trespass on Horwich's lots by Shirley, or any else, that Horwich sold to him, McCrae, the right of cutting and taking away all the saw logs he could find in the lots in question."

I have to state, in my reply, that there is nothing in McCrae's statement, neither in Mr. Sinn's evidence, nor Mr. Zindowski's statement against the sale of my woods to McCrae, to cut saw logs, to accuse me of; for as I have stated in my petitions, that my woods were burned by incendiaries, and was compelled to sell, otherwise they would be rotted out in the spring, Every reader, who reads the said reports from the Ottawa Timber Agent, and my petitions, can understand that the said reports serve only to burden superior officers with reading useless statements, But about the affidavit of D. McCrae, who swears that there are no side lines on my land, and that the two hundred and ninety saw logs were cut on other lands, and that he states that Shirley did not cut the square timber in my land; I have to state, it is plain to be seen, that the Assistant Commissioner and the Ottawa Timber Agent openly shields the trespassers from being punished; for, first: McCrae swears that there are no side lines where there are side lines, run in 1860, and likewise a proces verbal, and approved by a Government Surveyor, Mr. Wagner, which proves McCrae's affidavit to be false as Mr. Wagner's report in the Crown Lands Department show it. And, second: when there is an affidavit in the Crown Lands Department, from Mr. Zindowski, in which affidavit is stated, that D. McCrae has denied two hundred and ninety saw logs from him, and in which it is stated that D. McCrae broke the terms of the bargain, And, also, my own affidavit is in the Crown Lands Department, in the same case, that proves McCrae's affidavit is false, But the Ottawa Timber Agent and the Assistant Commissioner are inclined more to shield the trespassers, and do not wish to see any evidence, which management is contrary to the whole world, for the whole world justify or condemn by evidence, in every case. And when McCrae had sworn false about the side lines, and about the two hundred and ninety saw logs, also he stated false about the twenty-six pieces of square timber, for it is certain that he himself sold out to Shirley the twenty-six pieces, Moreover, especially as Mr. McCrae has bound himself in the bargain, before Mr. Zindowski, to protect my land from trespassers, it clearly shews that he allowed Shirley to cut the twenty-six pieces of square timber, which he denies, as he likewise denies the two hundred and ninety saw logs. More contradiction against McCrae's and his brother's affidavits, to shew that they have sworn falsely, I shew clearly in my affidavit, which is enclosed in the transactions, and is kept in the Crown Lands Department, in the case of McCrae. Now, after I have seen all the Assistant Commissioner's management,—how he has shielded the trespassers, and has shewn all the false reports from his brother, the Ottawa Timber Agent, to his superior officer, the Commissioner of Crown Lands, and all my affidavits, and other documents, which condemn the trespassers and the Ottawa Timber Agent,—he, the

Assistant Commissioner, holds back, and does not shew to his superior officer, the Honourable A. Campbell. Therefore I am obliged to inclose, in these transactions, copies of all my affidavits and other documents, which will prove that all the above said reports from the Ottawa Timber Agent are false, and will also prove that the lumberer McCrae's affidavit and Thomas Deacon's affidavit are wholly false.

And those are the above said documents and affidavits which the Assistant Commissioner, Mr. Russell, suppressed, and did not shew them to the Honourable Alexander Campbell, Commissioner of Crown Lands, which documents and affidavits are here enclosed in my reply; namely: Envelope No 1, in which is enclosed two affidavits from two men, namely, James McKnight and William Gordon, against Walton Smith; also, the false affidavit which was given to the said Walton Smith, from a man named Thomas Deacon, who was a chopper, at that time, in Walton Smith's shanty. Also, a proces verbal, with a plan of my lands. Accept my own against the said William Smith, as I have no copy in my possession, but is enclosed in my Petitions, which are in the Crown Lands Department, in the said case of Walton Smith. Also, the above said report of the Commissioned Government Surveyor, Mr. Wagner, which I have no copy of in my possession; but the said report is retained in the case of Walton Smith, in the Crown Lands Department, *and also an affidavit against Walton Smith's companions which I have no copy in my possession, but the said affidavit is retained in the C. L. D., since the year 1861 month of march 1861*

Envelope No. 2. In which is enclosed the above said Certificate, given me by the Assistant Commissioner that the dues paid on the saw logs cut in the winter of 1860 upon my lots should be applied in payment of the money due on my lots, and also the Copy of a Contract which is written by Mr. Judson, in his own handwriting, about the sale of said saw logs.

Envelope No. 3. Is enclosed the above said two affidavits, against the lumberer, Donald McCrae, namely; Joseph Zindowski's affidavit and my own affidavit. Accept a second affidavit from Mr. Joseph Zindowski, against McCrae, which I have no copy of in my possession, but said affidavit is in the Crown Lands Department, in the case; also a Certificate from the Mayor of the townships of Thorne, who gives me a good character, which certificate is in the office of the Crown Land Department, in the case of Walton Smith.

In addition, about the above said burning of my woods, by incendiaries, I have to state the plain, the position of the Burnings, and in the time when the woods were burned out, namely, first; the plain and position,—round about my woods was not burned, any other lots, except my woods, and as my woods were the greatest part, a pineary where the greatest quantity of timber was cut by the said Walton Smith, it was burned over the whole of the pineary, but some of the square timber chips were left unburned; but in the part where the hardwood bush is, there was a quantity of pine trees amongst the hardwood, and where the said Walton Smith has cut a quantity of square timber too, there was burned only the chips of the square timber, and not over the whole hardwood bush; and, secondly, the time—when my woods were burned, in the summer of 1862, was soon after my petition was transferred from His Excellency to the Crown Land Department. *and the Ass. Commissioner concealed the Report of the Commissioned Government Surveyor, in which was stated, that my woods were burned by incendiaries*

The Ottawa Timber Agent and Assistant Commissioner are not satisfied yet with the liberty they have given to the said robbers, that they should possess themselves of £500 worth of timber from off my lands; but the Ottawa Timber Agent has stated in his reports that the Crown Lands Department has made a decision that I must pay \$28 expenses to the above so-called woodranger, for his false and strange reports. It is really very strange to see such management. The Ottawa Timber Agent, being a brother of the Assistant Commissioner, sent false reports to the Crown Lands Department, and the Assistant Commissioner sanctioned the false reports.

And therefore: humbly pray the following, viz:—

Seeing all the above Reports of the Assistant Commissioner of the Ottawa Timber Agent, and of the so-called Wood Ranger, not only that alone they were denied by all the affidavits and other documents which are suppressed and hidden by the Assistant Commissioner, but moreover, that the said Reports are contradictory to each other and denied in itself; it is, therefore, evident and plainly to be seen that the above said robberies committed by the said lumberers, are done by the allowance and with the sanction of the Ottawa Timber Agent, and the Assistant Commissioner; and it is plainly to be seen that such acts have caused many settlers to leave the country and go to the neighbouring States, as I have stated above in the beginning of this paper, and did cause me to stop my labor and not to make more improvements where my property was filched away from me right before my eyes, and no redress to be had, but on the contrary, the Ottawa Timber Agent and the Assistant Commissioner protect the robbers from being punished.

I therefore pray the following, viz:—

The Assembly Will please to summons from the Assistant Commissioner all the above said affidavits and other documents which are enumerated above in Nos. 6. and 2; and after reading and seeing that all my above said transactions are correct and true. I pray *the Assembly* will please to cause the Ottawa Timber Agent and the Assistant Commissioner to pay me not less than £500, the minimum value of the timber abstracted from my property, with the sanction of the above named officials; and after they will have settled with me for my timber, I will finish the specified conditions, 20 acres for 2 lots. In addition I have to state that the plan of protecting settlers will give a great impetus to immigration to Canada, and this will coincide with the opinion expressed in a speech delivered by the Hon. Mr. McDougall to the effect that "one single letter from an emigrant to his friends, would do more to increase the tide of immigration, than any number of pamphlets and agents combined could expect to perform.

Lions Horwich

On my arrival in Canada from Prussia, in the year 1858, I was directed from the Emigrant Officer to the Crown Land Agent of the County of Pontiac (Mr. Judson), for the purpose of purchasing Crown Lands, where I purchased from him 2 Lots of Land, viz: Lots No. 21 and 22 in the Second Range of the Township of Thorne, on the 18th December, 1858, on the following terms, viz: 1st. That I shall erect a house, not less than 16 feet by 18 feet, and I shall clear 10 acres on each Lot during the course of five years, and the Government must protect the Woods, viz:—The pine and other valuable timber until the expiration of 5 years (that is to say) until the issuing of the patent from the Government. After which bargain I erected a building in the same Winter, 1859, and where I resided without absence the whole year, and made seven acres of improvements. But in the second year of my purchase (1860), the Government Agents (Mr. Judson) and the Ottawa Timber Agent broke the bargain, viz: in the winter of 1859 and '60 a lumberer by the name of Vulton Smyth came boldly upon my land, and cut and drew away altogether the Square Timber and Saw Logs and other valuable timber which was damaged, (making roads and railways) to the value of \$1000, for which open robbery so committed I brought affidavits of the depredation so committed to the Crown Land Agent and to the Ottawa Timber Agent, that they should protect my property and detain the timber so taken away according to the bargain, viz: That the said Government Agent should protect the timber of the unpatented Lands of the settlers; but the said Agents did not come into the woods to make any enquiry about the timber, or to examine and count the stumps and to see the roads leading from the stumps to Vulton Smyth's piles on the bank of the river, and where evidence would be given from certain persons who saw Vulton Smyth's men cutting and drawing away the timber from my land, but did give the way to the said Vulton Smyth to bring my timber to the market. Seeing that I could not get protection from the said Agents I therefore set out in the month of June to Quebec to seek protection from the Crown Land Department, but unfortunately, I did not find the Honourable Vankoughnet, he being in that summer engaged on the reception of the Prince of Wales. I handed my petition and affidavit to the Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Russel) praying for protection, but likewise, the same as the aforesaid Agents, did not protect me; the same as the Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Russel) did not protect me. And so I spent the whole year of 1860 journeying to and from Quebec to Thorne, 3 times in the summer and 3 times in the winter, seeking protection from the Honourable Vankoughnet, but had not the opportunity to find him in the office, for which expenses of cars, expenses of writings and of boarding houses staying in Quebec, I was impoverished, and was not able to make great improvements. Notwithstanding, however, I did make some improvements on my land, making altogether, with my aforesaid improvements, about 12 acres. If the Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Russel) would not receive my petition, affidavit, and complaints, upon the aforesaid lumberer Smyth, and if he had told me that he would not protect me, I would not have been put to so much expense; I would not have made more improvements, but I would have forsook my location and would have emigrated farther, where great part of my countrymen (Germans) go, viz: to the United States or to the Red River Settlement. But when he did receive them I was in full hopes that I would gain redress for my timber, for which case I was brought to great expenses, which causes my poverty. The parties of the above said lumberer Vulton Smyth, seeing that I gained no redress from the Crown Land Agent, neither from the Assistant Commissioner upon the aforesaid robbery, they came back in the winter of 1861, to my land, robbing and drawing away my timber to the river Quio, for which depredation I returned to

the Crown Land Department in the month of March, 1861, where I had the satisfaction to meet the Honourable Vankoughnet in the Office, and who received the affidavit from me, and ordered that an order should be sent to the Ottawa Timber Agent to detain the timber of the above said parties on the bank of the river Quio, in the said Township of Thorne, but the said Ottawa Timber Agent being always the great friend of the lumberer and very unfriendly to the settlers who bring complaints upon the depredations of lumberers, he did not obey the order which was sent from the Crown Land Department; he did not detain the said timber but gave the way to said parties to carry the said timber to market as the aforesaid lumberer Smyth had previously done in 1860, and instead of detaining the timber he sent a report to the Crown Land Department stating the case that hindered him from detaining the timber, which report was read before me in the Crown Land Department, as the following will shew:—

1st. He states his reason for not sending a Woodranger to detain the timber was on account of the ice being dangerous,—and 2nd. That the affidavit for detaining the timber, sent from the Crown Land Department, was not made out according to law; which report is very strange and openly misrepresented before the eyes of every reader,—for 1st. On the road leading from Ottawa to Clarendon and Thorne, there are only two rivers, viz: the Ottawa and the Quio, each being well bridged, being the stage road and never any danger for ice,—and 2nd. When the Honourable Vankoughnet received the affidavit as reasonable, and sent an order for detaining the aforementioned timber, how can the Ottawa Timber Agent say that the affidavit was not drawn out according to law? After when the misrepresented reports from the Ottawa Timber Agent were read before me I handed a petition to His Excellency the Governor General on the 9th day of April, 1862, in which petition I stated the aforesaid robberies committed by the lumberers, the misrepresented reports from the Ottawa Timber Agent, and in which petition I enclosed the affidavit and the process verbal for my land, and some other documents connected with the aforesaid transaction, which petition was sent up from His Excellency the Governor General to the Crown Land Department. But when the Crown Land Department did not act already in the said case, after the petition was sent from His Excellency the Governor General, soon after which my woods were burned out by some hands. In the month of July, in the same year, I came to the Crown Land Department to enquire what act was concluded upon about the petition that was sent up by the Governor General, where I was told by the Secretary that the Honourable McDougall, had concluded an act, and commissioned a Government Survey on Mr. Wagner, on my cost, to proceed to Thorne to examine the side line between the Lots 7 and 8 in Range "A" and between my Lot "22" in the 2nd Range. Also to examine the stumps where square timber had been cut on my land. Accordingly Mr. Wagner proceeded to Thorne and examined the side line and the stumps where square timber had been made, and for which he sent in his report to the Crown Land Department stating that the side line was correct, and that square timber had been cut upon my land, and that my woods were burned by hands. But although there are two affidavits from persons who saw Smyth's men cutting and drawing the timber from my lots, and although there is the report of the Surveyor (Mr. Wagner) that the lines are correct and the square timber cut, and my woods burned by hands; but after all the Crown Land Department have taken no steps whereby I may gain redress for the aforesaid robberies. After the report of Mr. Wagner was read before me, in the Crown Land Department, in the same month, I returned back to Thorne to look about my woods that were burned out, though there was not much timber; if it had remained another year it would have been rotted out and altogether lost, therefore in the same fall I made a bargain with a lumberer named D. McKay, before a creditable farmer named Joseph Tindowski, in the Township of Thorne, under terms that he shall pay the Government price "5d. per log," but the said D. McKay did not keep the terms,—he broke the bargain, for which broken bargain he incurred expenses on me more than the payment, and moreover he has denied 290 saw logs from me, and for which Mr. Tindowski has given me an affidavit, and for which I petitioned the Crown Land Department that they should protect me and make him pay for the saw logs he acknowledges as likewise those he has denied; but the said Department, as in former times, do not wish to protect a settler, and moreover, not only does the Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Russel) refuse to protect me, but he returned me an answer that I am not entitled to the land, and I have no right to seek protection from the Crown Land Department for robberies done upon me. 1st. Because I have not fulfilled the conditions of settlement duties,—and 2nd. That I did not take out license to sell the burned woods to D. McKay. Now the Honourable Alexander Campbell, after the aforesaid transactions, can see clearly how settlers are treated who bring complaints on lumberers for robberies, and I pray that your Honour may look into the the case and consider if I have broken the bargain of

settlement, or the abovesaid Agents, and after your examination you will find out that the Crown Land Department have broken the bargain with me and not I,—for 1st. Is, as I have above stated, when I located the land in December 1858, under the terms that the Government should protect my woods, I erected a dwelling and made 12 acres of improvements. I commenced to fulfil my duty ; but soon in the second year, in the winter of 1859 and '60, my woods were robbed out and I could not get protection, "according to the terms of the bargain" for my timber, and therefore I had to stop my labour and not make more improvements where my property should be robbed out before my eyes, and I could not get protection. Let the Crown Land Department fulfil the bargain, and give, under the law, that the lumberer who robbed my land shall pay for my timber, and then I will fulfil my duties, for, as there are two affidavits, besides mine, enclosed in the case, viz : Mr. James McNight's and Mr. W. Gordon's, and Mr. Wagner's report, the case is clear that there is nothing more to do, only that the Government shall give them under the law, and that the law shall make them pay,—and 2nd. After the answer of Mr. Russell that I have no right to the land, and have no right to seek protection because I sold the burnt woods to D. McKay without license from the Agents. It seems plainly, after his decision, that the settlers' woods should be better robbed out by lumberers or burnt out than that the settlers should have any aggrandisement to assist him to improve his land, for, as there is evidence from Mr. Wagner's report that the woods are burnt by some hands, and that if I held the timber until the next summer it would be rotted out and rendered useless. Therefore I found I must needs sell, and although there is no occasion for license in "Brulies," I understood that the Agents would find some claw against me. I sent Mr. Joseph Tindowski with money to Mr. Judson for license, but the said Mr. Judson did not grant the license for me, but told Mr. Tindowski that I should come personally for license ; but I was not inclined to go, as I knew Mr. Judson was my great enemy, as he sent misrepresented reports belieing my character, and did admit himself to some person that he would give me a good beating.

And therefore I humbly pray the following, viz :—

1st. That your Honour would summons from the Assistant Commissioner the Petition which I handed to the Governor in the month of October, in the past year 1863, and was referred to the Crown Land Department. The Report of the Government Commissioned Surveyor, Mr. Wagner. My affidavit which I handed to the Crown Land Department in the year 1860, against the lumberer Vulton Smyth. J. McNight's affidavit against the said Smyth, and W. Gordon's affidavit against Smyth. Then I sincerely hope you will give the lumberer Smyth under the law, and then I shall be in full hope that I shall gain redress.

2nd. That your Honour will summons from the Assistant Commissioner (Mr. Russel) my petition and affidavit against the lumberer D. McKay, and the affidavit of J. Tindowski against the said lumberer McKay, where I hope your Honour will cause the said lumberer to redress me, and

3rd. After the lumberers shall have settled with me for my timber, I will finish the specified conditions, viz : 20 acres for 2 lots.

LIONS HARWICH.

Memorandum

The present system of taxation of Real Estate is open to many objections, chiefly owing to inaccuracies in Assessments - arising out of imperfect information afforded to the Assessors. In order to have Real Estate accurately and Equitably assessed a plan for Registration of Property would seem to be demanded - and with the information afforded under such a scheme - more correct valuations of Properties would be made, and the labours of the Assessors much facilitated.

The details of a plan for Property Registration although at first sight difficult to carry out, are in reality easy of accomplishment. The General Plan of the City, which has been so carefully and accurately prepared, would serve as a basis for the whole scheme. The City is in possession of accurate information as to areas included within street boundaries & it is only necessary to have the dimensions of the different properties embraced therein - to get at the area of each separate plot of land. Thus given - it is very simple to estimate the value of each property - adding thereto the valuation of buildings (if any) erected thereon.

Under the present system many farms escape taxation altogether on vacant lands - there being no marked enclosures or fencing to separate properties - others are very much undervalued because assessors have not data to base any calculation upon - and it often happens that properties are continued

to be assessed in the names of parties, who had long previously disposed of the same - and the present owners cannot be ascertained without a vast amount of labour - and sometimes even such labour would seem to be impossible.

I would therefore respectfully recommend that application be made to the Legislature at its coming session for power to establish an office, under Municipal Control for the Registration of all Property within the City limits making it obligatory on all proprietors to record the dimensions and locations of each property - with names of the owners - That sellers as well as purchasers of Real Estate should be bound under a penalty to record all transfers - and that as the property is the thing taxed - the Corporation should have the right to sue the Property with the Registered proprietor as collateral - not as at present - the Proprietors (when they can be ascertained) with security on the property -

The difficulties experienced in collecting drain accounts and other special assessments, which exist under the present system, would be entirely obviated were the Registration scheme adopted.

and in addition it would prove of great benefit in carrying out the changes contemplated in the general taxation of the City.

City Hall

Montreal Dec^r. 2. 1867.

James H. Black
City Treasurer

High School Department of McGill College.

\$ 5.00

Montreal, th Dec 19 1867

Received the sum of \$ Five being Fee of Aaron M

De Sola for Stationery and Fuel for the ^{Ac} Session ending
June 30th 1868

M. Baynes
SECRETARY.

High School Department of McGill College.

\$ 5.00

Montreal, 186

Received the sum of \$ Five being Fee of Joseph

De Sola for Stationery and Fuel for the ^{Ac} Session ending
June 30th 1868

M. Baynes
SECRETARY.

Int Rec 18/67

Chel. & J. L. L. & H. L. L.

\$ 10.00

1887

SECRETARY

1887

Montreal

SECRETARY

Montreal
2 July 1818
Jas. S. Fields Esq

My dear Sir

Going on his present
visit to yr good city - Rev
D. De Sola who bears this
note, wishes to be put
in the way of seeing
its literary institutions
& other good things of like
nature. - I have given
him notes to Cambridge
friends, so that he can

See what is to be seen there
& be put in the way of
seeing some of the Boston
Institutions also. I believed
Mr. Hale & Dr. Martol are
out of the city, & others of our
clergy, for this is the season
of flight. Dr. De Sola is a
"Hebrew of the Hebrews" held
in esteem by "Gentiles" like
ourselves, & I wish him to
see the publishing house of
Messrs J. & T. among other
things.

I think I ought to congratulate
you on the success of the sickens
visit, with which you were so
closely connected. Yours very truly
J. Gardner

James G. Fields Esq
(Victor & Fields)

To introduce {
Rev. J. De Solas } Boston



F. GOFF PENNY.

ANDREW WILSON

PENNY, WILSON & CO.,
PUBLISHERS

AND GENERAL JOB PRINTERS,
OFFICE OF THE MONTREAL DAILY HERALD,
Nos. 51 & 53 GREAT ST. JAMES STREET.

Montreal. Jan 28th 1868

Dear Sir

If you could let us
have a brief outline of the
lectures you are to give
on Thursday evening, on
the morning of that day,
for the purpose of publi-
cation, you would much
oblige,

Yours Truly
Chas. Campbell

Rev. Dr. Deola }
Montreal }

Thos. B. Helmy.

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MONTREAL, Jan. 18th, 1869.

A meeting of the McGill College Book Club, which you, as a member of the Club, are requested to attend, will be held at Messrs. DAWSON BROTHERS, Great St. James Street, on THURSDAY, Jan. 21st, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of adopting Rules and appointing a Committee.

Box 5

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MONTREAL, Jan. 18th, 1860.

A meeting of the McGill College Book Club, which you
 as a member of the Club, are requested to attend, will be
 held at Messrs Dawson Brothers, Great St. James Street,
 on Thursday Jan. 21st, at 4 P.M., for the purpose of
 adopting Rules and appointing a Committee.

Box 2 (7)

אִישׁ צְדִיק

THE RIGHTEOUS MAN.

A SERMON

COMMEMORATING THE BESTOWAL OF PUBLIC HONORS ON

SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE,

BY THE CITY OF LONDON :

PREACHED IN MONTREAL, ON SABBATH, NOAH, 5625 ;

1865

BY THE REV. PROFESSOR DE SOLA, Ph. D.

איש צדיק

THE RIGHTEOUS MAN,

A SERMON, PREACHED IN MONTREAL, ON SABBATH NOAH, 5625, BY THE REV.

PROFESSOR A. DE SOLA, PH.D.

אלה תולדת נח נח איש צדיק תמים היה ברתו את האלהים התהלך נח :

“These are the generations of Noah : Noah was a righteous man, and perfect in his generations ; and Noah walked with God.”—Gen. vi. 9.

BRETHREN!—The concluding portion of last week's Parashah, as well as the initial verses of that which we have read to-day, present a dark and humiliating picture of the wickedness of antediluvian man. We find this wickedness to have been so extreme, that Scripture, accommodating its language to human mode of expression, informs us “it repented God He had made man on the earth, and it grieved Him at his heart.” Therefore, He determined utterly to destroy every living thing, “from man unto beast.” Noah however found grace in the eyes of the Lord. And the words of the text supply the reason why Noah thus found favor in the divine Light. He was “a righteous man and perfect in his generations.” Referring to this iteration of expression in the text, Aben Ezra remarks “Noah was righteous” in his actions, and “perfect” in his heart, and this not only in the generation of the flood, but in succeeding generations ; for he lived until Abraham had attained his fifty-eighth year.* “And, therefore,” adds Nachmanides, with most of the

* We are reminded of this fact by the following very ingenious *memoria technica*, ואברהם אבינו בן נ"ח כאשר מת נח.

other commentators, "was he deemed worthy to be saved from the flood; for the righteous shall not fail to appear guiltless when in judgment; while the reverse shall be the case with the wicked, in accordance with the principle laid down by the law. (Deut. xxv. 1,) 'They shall justify the righteous, and condemn the wicked!'" "And Noah's children," continues this learned teacher, "were also saved through his merits; for it would have been a punishment to Noah had they been cut off with the wicked, among whom indeed they could not be classed, since their father taught them by precept and example, so that they became righteous like himself. Noah, then, eminently deserved the glorious assurance he received from the Eternal *כי אתך ראיתי* that him alone had God seen righteous before him, notwithstanding there had lived many generations since man first commenced to corrupt his way on the earth. And, therefore, the Medras Rabba, quoting from Proverbs xiv. 11, reminds us, 'The house of the wicked was to be overthrown, but the tent of the upright was to flourish.'"

Bearing in mind these teachings of our sage commentators, so pregnant with pious reflection and spiritual profit, we will now for a brief space inquire in what the righteousness of Noah consisted, and then referring to our own times and circumstances, see how it should influence our own conduct as Israelites and as members of the great human family. Turning to the sacred narrative for a solution of the first question we have proposed, we find that Noah's righteousness consisted in both his FAITH and PRACTICE. And first, we have to consider Noah's *faith*. He lived among a people universally corrupt. *וירא אלהים את הארץ והנה נשחטה*. All the then inhabited portions of the world presented to the eye of Omniscience a moral desert with but one small oasis—even that which was covered by the tent of the righteous Noah. Every religious precept and rule of conduct that had yet been revealed to man were openly and generally violated. As a consequence, the moral and mental deterioration of the race went rapidly on, and all perception of the good and the wise, of the right and the true, became impossible to them; and they sunk to the lowest level that humanity can attain. But different indeed with Noah

and his household. Within the purer precincts of that more faithful home could none of the abominations of their abandoned contemporaries find place. Engaged in deducing from what had been already revealed, yet farther important religious truths, the effects of such an occupation we can be at no loss to divine; and so elevated and spiritualized did Noah become that, when the end of all flesh was revealed to him, he could at once believe and acknowledge the justice of the divine fiat. But, as for the corrupt race around him, can we not imagine the ineffable disdain with which they received the tidings of the threatened flood? Can we not almost hear the contemptuous laugh and blasphemous jest, which replied to every exhortation of Noah to reformation? He, a dotard, might believe; but why should they? True, brethren, why should they? they whose carnal minds could not be raised above earthly things; who saw nature pursuing its course in one uniform manner; the rains of heaven descending not to destroy, but to fructify and bless; the rivers and the lakes confined within bounds they could not overrun,—how could minds such as theirs believe in any change, in something the like of which they had never seen, and of which they could form no other conception, but of increased doubt and unbelief? Noah alone stands aloof from the scoffing unbelievers. Pre-eminent in faith, he alone "was a righteous man, perfect in his generations."

And what brethren, was the *practice* of Noah? If you will but examine the scriptural details of the size and form of the ark he was directed to make, you will find that an almost impossible task lay before the venerable patriarch. He had not been blessed like some of his predecessors and contemporaries with many sons. Three only could respond to his call for aid in his undertaking. And yet, with a perseverance, unequalled perhaps in all history, he labored with his three sons on this ark, which as modern men of science have conclusively shown, was not only capable of containing many more than the inhabitants assigned to it, but the most expert mathematician could not assign the proportions of a vessel better accommodated for its purpose. In the great labor bestowed; in the immense cost incurred; in re-

sisting the interruptions, and overcoming the obstacles thrown in his way by the scoffing sinners around him; and finally, in entrusting himself with his wife and family, in a vessel the capability of which to stem the turbulent manes of a mighty flood, he necessarily had no means of ascertaining—in all these things see we clearly that the practice of Noah, not less than his faith, entitled him to the proud cognomen of “a righteous man, perfect in his generations.”

And now, brethren, we would proceed to ask how this behavior of Noah should affect our own conduct as Israelites, and as members of the human family. It were scarcely needful to remind you that as the peculiar people, selected to fulfil the glorious vocation of missionaries of the Most High to the world, it devolves upon you, even more than did it upon Noah, to exhibit in faith and deed the fullest appreciation of your grand destiny. And while, like Noah, you strive to be perfect with the Lord your God, you must also exhort to faithfulness those amongst you, who too fondly attach themselves to the world, and for its empty honors and hollow triumphs will barter all, that can give them a claim to the proudest of all titles—that of an Israelite, and seem but too anxious to deny a descent the most ancient, and the most aristocratic, the world can show—even that from the princely Abraham; and all this for the shadow and the tinsel, which can never ultimately satisfy. Such carnal-minded degenerates, worthy compeers of the corrupt race of the flood, unable to lift their infatuated gaze from earth, can neither see nor understand aught that is above their restricted vision. They cannot understand that, if they are “righteous” as Israelites, they may yet be “perfect” in the discharge of all the duties devolving upon them as citizens of the world. But, my hearers, for our part, we will not be thus wilfully blind. We will examine our history as a people, and we shall find that, from the period of the earliest progenitors of our race, a strict observance of all the requirements of Israel’s religion has ever been found by our fathers to be quite compatible with the fullest and most zealous discharge of their duties as citizens of the various Gentile states in which their lot has been cast. We will not stop to notice how this compatibility has extended even to the discharge of the

highest administrative functions, such as in the cases of Joseph in Egypt, Ezra, Nehemiah, Mordecai in Babylonia and Persia, and in more modern times, Abarbanel in Spain; to-day we would rather refer to living instances. Well, brethren, during the present week we have all learned with much gratification, that the corporation of London, have voted the freedom of the city and an address to Sir Moses Montefiore.* Now, who is this man, on whom a city, the first in the world, bestows a distinction which, as the address informs us, “has from time immemorial been voted to distinguished naval commanders, to renowned soldiers, and statesmen,” in Christian Great Britain, “who have prized the honor exceedingly?” Not being one of these, was the honor

* It is a cheering sign of the times when a Christian journalist can publish, and his readers endorse, sentiments like the following, contained in the “Montreal Herald” of 5th November:—

PRESENTATION OF THE FREEDOM OF THE CITY OF LONDON TO SIR MOSES MONTEFIORE.—English papers, recently received, contain accounts of the presentation of an address accompanying the gift of the freedom of the City of London to the eminent Jewish philanthropist, Sir Moses Montefiore. We reproduce with much pleasure, the address of the Lord Mayor, and the reply of Sir Moses, not as mere ordinary news items, but as exhibiting one of the most remarkable triumphs of the cause of civil and religious liberty, which it has fallen to our lot to record. For be it remarked, that this spontaneous token of respect, this expression of the esteem and good-will of the citizens of the world’s metropolis, is accorded to one of the most rigidly orthodox members of the Jewish church that could well be found, while on a more lax adherent of the ancient faith similar honors have not yet been bestowed. It speaks volumes, then, for the good taste, the liberality and the enlightenment of the Corporation of the great city, that they so readily and so handsomely recognise the merits and virtues of the man, not as a follower of the popular religion, but as a consistent adherent of another creed. “To you, Sir Moses Montefiore,” says the address, “a distinguished member of the Hebrew community, this great city has voted a resolution of thanks expressive of their approval of the consistent course you have pursued for a long series of years,” &c. We think we are not over-estimating the importance of the event on which we are commenting, if we consider it as an additional assurance that “the world still moves,” and that men are daily discovering more and more,—that, though of diverse creeds and nationalities, they may yet put aside minor differences of opinion and dogma, sink the *odium theologicum*, and walk hand in hand together, to do the great work, which patriotism and philanthropy point out. We now subjoin the address, which we can well imagine is regarded with the most lively satisfaction by the recipient’s conforming brethren, as it will be by every true friend of civil and religious liberty.

bestowed, because his gold and silver are much, his houses many, and his lands broad exceedingly? Nay, not so, but because mindful of the teaching of his religion, he has freely dispensed of his great substance—not in the mere fripperies and follies of the world, or in what would minister to vanity and display, but in feeding the hungry, clothing the naked, erecting houses of prayer, remembering thee, O Jerusalem! establishing schools for the ignorant, hospitals for the sick, houses of industry for the unemployed, homes of refuge for the needy and decayed, and all this without limitation of place or cost. Again, was he thus distinguished, because Queen, Emperor, Sultan and Czar, have each and all delighted to show him honor? Nay, but because, he had only sought them, not for his own exaltation, but, as the address reminds us, “to alleviate the sufferings of his co-religionists, and at the same time to alleviate the sufferings and miseries of people of all creeds and denominations.” Ay, he forgot not the law which his great prototype Moses commanded, “thou shall love the stranger,” nor the instructions of Israel’s teachers to help the sick and the miserable, be they Jew, or Gentile. Was he thus honored, brethren, because unmindful of the claims of his religion, he lived only for this world, and, by display, sought to obtain higher honors than had ever been accorded to his co-religionists? Nay, none knew better than that court, that the highest honor the recipient had ever sought during his long career was that, which a hearty and unmistakeable identification with his religion and people afforded him. His consistent course is especially referred to in the address. When himself discharging high civic functions, his table proved that he was not unmindful of the dietary obligations of his religion. And, when England’s Queen, desirous of giving an especial mark of her royal favor, bestowed on him the privilege of bearing supporters to his arms—limited only to peers of the realm, and a few others—the word *ירושלם* in Hebrew characters, prominent on these supporters, showed how he appreciated the royal distinction; and it is a recorded fact, that his choice was honored with the special approval of our good Queen. To such a man, then—to this strictly conforming and uncompromising Israelite is it that the address and honor have been voted. He it is, whom the

address assures us the great city “thought worthy to receive the tribute of their respect and admiration.”

Be it then our most earnest endeavor ever to lead the consistent, uncompromising Jewish life. True, we are not called upon to proclaim our faithfulness from the house-tops, nor to declare our orthodoxy at the street corners; but we certainly are required by every feeling of self-respect, consistency, and duty, not to swerve from the strict boundary line laid down for us—not to flaunt our mean-spiritedness and degeneracy in the faces of those, who can only regard with cold contempt the sacrifices of principle made to obtain their favor and applause. Then, let us act wisely and well our parts. Let us remember that, though on account of our grievous sins our national glory hath departed, and we are in many places yet the victims of contumely and oppression, we have still a bright light beaming upon us, even that which erst was kindled on Sinai’s Mount; and we have the cheering voice of prophecy to assure us, that our vocation shall be completely fulfilled. Who, indeed, can read the glorious words of to-day’s Haphtorah, and not *feel* that this is so. Saith the eloquent Isaiah *ברנע קטן עובתין וברחמים גדולים אקבצן* “For a small moment have I forsaken thee, but with great mercies will I gather thee.” Let us then cultivate the faith and imitate the practice of Noah. Let us believe, even though there be amongst us those who, like Noah’s contemporaries, are too carnal-minded to do more than ask the “how” and the “when”—let us have full faith in our future, in the restoration, in the “gathering” that is promised to us. Farther, as Noah firmly believed in the coming of the flood, although its advent was delayed for more than a century after its announcement, so let us not less implicitly believe in that coming day of judgment, even though it be delayed until our bones, and even the tombstones, that mark our last resting-place, shall have returned to their original elements—that *יום גדול ונורא* “great and tremendous day,” when we shall each and all have to meet the eye of an omniscient Judge, and listen to the irrevocable sentence He shall pass on our faith and deeds in this life. Then, happy we, if not wilfully blinding ourselves as did the generation of the flood, we have lived the life of preparation, securing for ourselves the

means of safety the holy volume has revealed to us. Oh, happy we, if we have built us up an ark, in which we can with confidence commit our soul when it floats from its present earthly tenement on the waves of eternity to final judgment.

Doubtless, brethren, in our persistent strivings to build up our spiritual ark, and in our contempt for all worldly lures, we shall earn for ourselves the hate of all the mere worldlings in our midst, whom by implication our conduct will condemn, and who will, therefore, freely bestow upon us such epithets as madmen, enthusiasts, and fanatics. But, like Noah, we must stand firm, and desist not in our task until it is finished. And in this work must we, like Noah, closely associate with us our children, or else will they rise up against us on the dread day of judgment, and accuse us, as we can imagine the children of the flood to have accused their parents when their doom was before them. Yes, brethren, cannot we hear even above the voice of the mighty waters, and the opening of the windows of heaven, and the breaking up of the fountains of the great deep, the agonized reproaches of those perishing children, "Why have you made no preparation for this—why have you not warned us—why have you not believed in God's messenger, and why have you not counselled us to believe? Brethren, God grant that on the great day there be no cause thus to reproach us. But on the contrary, when we feel our last hour is come, when the coldness of dissolution is spreading over us, and this world is fast fading from us with all its fleeting joys and sorrows, oh! may it be the chief solace, the sweetest comfort of such a moment to reflect that, like Noah, we have not prepared an ark for ourselves alone but for the saving of our household also, and have taught them by faith and practice, by an undeviating, consistent following of the saving doctrines of Judaism, to live for another and better estate, to save themselves while the avenging waves are engulfing the wicked and impenitent, around them. Then shall we see realized in us the generations of the righteous, which our pious sages tells us are chiefly their good deeds, עקר תולדותיהם של צדיקים מעשים טובים.

Let us now close, my hearers, by entreating you earnestly to strive at all times to earn for yourselves the proud titles the Scripture bestows on Noah, איש צדיק "a perfect man." Do you, breth-

ren, closely pursue righteousness for its own sake alone, and by a strict, uncompromising adherence to Israel's law and Israel's faith obtain the esteem of your fellow-men, and the approval of your God? תמים היה בדרתו "Noah was perfect in his generations." Join to a strict observance of your religious obligations, a full and conscientious discharge of all those duties that devolve upon you as members of the one great, human family; do this not because your predecessors have gained earthly honors from such a course, or because contemporaries have in a signal manner obtained Gentile applause, but because כל שרונה הבריות נוחה הימנו רוח המקום "He whom the spirit of man approves, the spirit of God approves." Finally, את האלהים התהלך נח "Noah walked with God." Saith the prophet Micah, "He hath showed thee, O man, what is good; and what doth the Eternal require of thee, but to do justly, and to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God?" Here, brethren, have we both precept and example. And, may God bless them to us, so that we may find safe refuge, and everlasting salvation in Him וארון עון and the ark of his strength. Amen.

that the Lord's righteousness for its own sake shall and by
 every man's voluntary adherence to Jesus a law and law
 that shall be the crown of your fellow man, and the approval
 of God; that the Lord's righteousness shall be the approval
 of a man's conscience of your religious obligations, a full and
 complete approval of all those duties that devolve upon you as
 members of the one great human family; do this not because
 your professors have gained earthly honors from such a course,
 or because hypocrites have in a signal manner obtained
 the approval, but because, upon the very same principle
 that man is the spirit of man approves, the spirit of
 God approves. Finally, to Jesus Christ be "Yeshu wa-khoshim
 God," shall the prophet Micah: "He hath showed thee, O man,
 what is good, and what doth the Eternal require of thee; but thou
 hast refused to love mercy, and to walk humbly with thy God."
 These precepts, have we both precept and example. And may
 God bless them to us, so that we may find safe refuge, and every
 blessing salvation in Him forever and the ark of his strength.

Mrs Rev. Dr De Lola

301, NOTRE DAME STREET.

Montreal, July 1866

ESTABLISHED 1842.



Burlin & Co

Bo. of Chas. Alexander.

Wholesale and Retail Confectioner.

MANUFACTURER OF GUM DROPS, JUJUBE PASTE, CHOCOLATE CREAM DROPS, &c.

May 5	3 box cake with name	7.30	Russian Cream	1.75	9.05						
	Cocoa Pyramid	1.50	Mac do	1.50	2 Russes	1.50	1" Mottos	.50	5.00		
	2 "Sweets"	.50	1" Mac	.50	1" Hugs	.40	18 Kisses	.30	18 Cocoa cakes	.30	2.00
	1" Biv	.33	2 "Cakes"	.50	12 jelly cakes	.40	12 Rocks	.20			1.23
											\$17.28

Chas Alexander
Montreal July 1866

Aut 20 July 66.

Alexander & Co.
Trul. Barmine

\$17.28

CIRCULAR.

Montreal, Nov. 30th, 1868.

To the Reverend

A. D. Sola L.L.D.

My Dear Sir,

At the last meeting of the Committee of the Montreal Temperance Society, it was resolved, That the Secretary be instructed to request the Ministers of the Gospel in the City to preach a Sermon to their respective congregations on the subject of total abstinence from intoxicating drinks, previous to the approaching holidays.

In compliance with the above, I have pleasure in making the request; and to secure uniformity as much as possible, the 19th of December has been mentioned as a suitable Sabbath for that purpose. Hoping that on that day the pulpits of this city may give a CERTAIN SOUND on the evils of intemperance,

I am,

Yours very respectfully,

GEO. BROWN,

Sec. M. T. S.

243 Broadway
New York, Dec 22/68.

Rev. A. De Sola

Dear Sir,

I take pleasure in
replying to your last welcome
note, in place of father, who
says he leaves business matters
to me.

In arranging for the coming
year, we have determined to
make ^{the J. M.} it interesting by having a
variety of contributors, and this
variety we propose to secure by offer-
ing fair remuneration.

We shall be especially pleased
to number you among our regula-
lar contributors - the only won-
der is that we never arranged
about this matter before.

As a basis of our terms, we

make this open, five dollars
(\$5) per full column of
bourgeois type, set solid —
we having the option to lead
articles if their contents so
warrant. You can choose
your own subject, theological
historical, scientific &c. The
Dictionary laws — on which you
are an authority — would
form a good subject, I think.

These terms would hold for
a few months. If our circum-
stances warrant, we can increase
them afterwards.

How do they suit?

Awaiting an early reply,

I am

Yours sincerely

A. S. HALL

Glad to hear that you were
favorably impressed with
our policy. It is a queer
case — but a genius is
truth.

Copy.

A letter was received from the Secty. of the Portuguese Synagogue in answer to ours of the 10th Inst., which was considered unsatisfactory.

Mr. D. Mop then reported that he has been informed that the Portuguese Congregation have commenced removing the Remains from the old Burial Ground in the Street to that they have come to an arrangement with the Corporation to bury them according to Jewish Law for which they are to receive six Doollars each Grave also representing that there were 300 such he has also been informed that the said Remains are not interred according to Jewish Law but the Portuguese Congregation have contracted to transfer the Sacred Remains with Mr. Sprygers to bury & dispose of them in a manner quite contrary to the Jewish Rites in fact made it a matter of offence.

By order of the Pres^t the Secty went in the Pres^t of the Portuguese Congregation, but his replies were not at all satisfactory. Resolved that a Committee be appointed to wait on the Pres^t of the Portuguese Congregation & that a Copy of the Report as well as this Resolution be read.

President's Statement
of which the Committee
of German Congress
read to him on

19 July 65
& placed before the
Funders

28 July 65

copy of letter
I enclose
3 June 61

Orange Street

Mineral 3 June 1861

Rev. Dr. Beaman

My dear Sir

At a meeting of the
Board of Trustees held yesterday
I was instructed to inform you
that owing to the diminished
number of subscribers to our
Congregation the Board sincerely
regrets it will not any longer
be able to pay you the same
amount of salary as you have
hitherto received and all it
can offer you & which it hopes
under the circumstances you
will accept is the sum of
six hundred dollars (\$600) per
annum commencing from the
expiration of your present
engagement - i.e. the 1st of September
next - with of course the
house you now occupy -
adjoining the Synagogue

The Board has decided
by a unanimous vote that if
as it hopes, the receipts should
exceed the necessary expenditures
it may have a surplus at
the end of the year that it
will give you such a further
sum as may be at its disposal

Trusting my dear Sir that
this arrangement may be
satisfactory to you as it is
hoped it will be for a
period as long as mutually
agreeable

Remain

Yours truly

Wm. C. C. C.

Wm. C. C. C.

"The Colonial House," McGill and St. Joseph Streets,

Montreal,

186

TERMS,
CASH.

Bought of HENRY MORGAN & CO,

IMPORTERS OF FANCY AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.

Sold by _____

Examined by _____

30

2 yds Cotton	2/4	4 - 8
5 5/4 toweling	9	4 - 4
3 towels	10	2 6
1 spool		5 1/2
		11 - 11 1/2

The Colonial House, No. 1 and St. Joseph Streets.

1850

Imports of YANCO AND STAPLE DRY GOODS.
Sought of MURRAY & CO
Solely

TRADE MARK
CASH

Examined by
1850

Wm. Murray & Co
120

Mrs. P. de A. de P.
1

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY.

Monthly Bulletin

Of the conduct of M. Desola during the month December

					REMARKS.
Receipts	Very good	Good.	Passable.	Bad.	
Conduct.....		+			<i>yr day absent</i>
Assiduity.....		+			
Politeness.....		+			
Application.....		+			
Progress.....		+			
Writing.....			+		
Lessons.....		+			
Exercises.....		+			

N. B.—The place occupied by the sign † indicates the mark the pupil has merited.

87

Montreal, December 30th 1861

Mr. J. Desola

To THE PRINCIPAL OF THE CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY, MONTREAL.

	\$	Cts.
For the Instruction of his Son Desola		
From January 1 st To February 1 st	1	00

Received Payment.

U.C. Archambault Principal. \$1 00

CATHOLIC COMMERCIAL ACADEMY

duel. school fees

Let us
acceptly
4 June 61

1 Pres de Ville Place
Lx 4th June 1861.

At St. David's College, D.
Dear K. C. Bennett Esq.

My dear Sir -

I am in receipt
of your favor of the third inst.
informing me that the Board
of Trustees "regret it will not
any longer be able to pay" me the
same amount of salary heretofore
received, and offering ^{for my acceptance}
the sum of five hundred dollars per
annum and residence in the house at
present occupied by me during
"a good behavior tenure" While
I regret the necessity which

alone compels the Board of
Trustees to diminish the
amount of my stipend while my
expenses with an increasing
family are necessarily greater.
I beg to assure them that
in accepting their offer which
I do hereby, my good wishes
for them and for all the
Congregation shall not at
all diminish, but I trust
with Gods blessing to serve
them faithfully for a long period
yet, and ever be regarded with
their friendly regard

I am Dear Sir
With great consideration
Yours faithfully
Abraham Deola

Recd
20/10/18

1862

New York Sept 12th 1862
Rev. D. A. de Sola

My Dear Sir,

I avail myself of this favorable opportunity to acknowledge your kind letter of condolence for which accept my sincere thanks, and also your last note on the subject of your lecture. Many are the causes that have prevented me lately from attending to correspondence but I would for all have written on your business should it not for your intimation of a likelihood of your taking a run to New York during the Autumn season. If I remember rightly I did on a previous occasion account for a certain number of your little books and now would inform you that I have since disposed of sixty more copies to our Sunday School at the rate of 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ Cts our currency.

Your first charge was Seven Cents, you
then told me to ask for six and a half
Cents, now I perceive you charge Eight
Cents. As the latter rate our School
would be entitled to an additional num-
ber of 33 or 34 Copies. This is however for
you to determine, we will not claim it.
In future I will sell at 8 Cts. I have
received from the Ladies \$7.50 which I
hold subject to your order and have as yet
25 Copies on hand. I need scarcely add
that I shall do all I can to further their
disposal. Mrs. Lynde whom I am
happy to say has benefitted from her Country
friend joins with me in sincere regards
to yourself and Mrs. Abiola - As
regards our Calendar business, would
that you would agree to my proposition

of an equal division of the remaining
Copies and thus terminate amicably this
long pending affair. When you have a con-
venient opportunity I would most have
a Copy in sheets, also, if there are any left
Six Copies bound as there is now and then
a call. As Sabbath is approaching
and I must endeavor to see Mrs.
Joseph who I accidentally hear is at
the Fifth Avenue Hotel, I must
close with assurances of my best
Wishes.

כתבה וקיימה בקשר קיים טובים

Yours Sincerely
J. Myers

I just heard of the return of the Regent
Rev. Dr. J. de Sola of Spanish Town
the celebrated

בעל קבוע גדל קקקקקים

Sgt 12TH 1862..

Pg 3. Line 12

- may you be
inscribed and sealed in
the book for a good life
(Idiomatically expression
used even to day when
addressing our guests more
during high holy day season)

Pg 3 last line .

- "The fortunate
master of ...," (I could
not make out last word.)

Peru Dr. Nom de Solda

Montreal

Canada

Voluntario
de Joseph
1791

OFFICE OF

"The Jewish Messenger,"

243 BROADWAY.

Rev. S. M. ISAACS & SONS, Editors and Proprietors.

New York. Jan. 7 1869,
Rev. Dr. Sedol

Dear Sir,

Appreciating the compliment you pay my calligraphy, I will at once proceed to answer your last note by accepting your proposition as thus:—

In you to write for six months as a regular contributor, articles averaging weekly one column in length at price of \$5 (gold) per column.

If your articles are not to appear every week, then they may exceed one column. However if you find that you cannot do justice to your subject within these limits, we do not object to make the aver-

age one and a half columns.

Two copies will be sent you every week, and in other respects the conditions of your note are accepted.

These terms to hold for six months, after which time we may be able to offer more lucrative inducements.

Whatever series of articles you decide on, it will be well to give them a brief heading. Did I understand you to say that that your articles would be called "Contributions to Jewish History"? If so, it would be well to abridge that title.

And need I ask you to be as distinct as possible with your copy as our printers are not too careful, especially with foreign and unusual words?

I believe I have now readed all that I need say, on this subject — except to ask for what your pleasure is in regard to payment.

Trusting you will excuse the details which a dull business note requires and assuring you of our pleasure we shall feel in receiving your ^{next} contribution,

Believe me

Yours truly
H. H. Macy

Museum
Jan. 27th, 1869.

Dear Sir

I see by the papers that societies
&c., who wish to present addresses
to the Governor General, should
send a statement to that effect
to his secretary, by Friday next
at latest.

Immediate action should be
taken in this matter, would you
kindly (as the proposer of the ~~action~~
motion) instruct me as to how to
proceed. Could you also inform
me in what form ^{of words I should} send the notice
to the Governor's secretary.

Your obedient servant,
J. F. Whiteaves.