

577

HAWKINS'
GUIDE TO QUEBEC

And its Environs,

FOR 1845.

With Plan of the City and Burnt District.

Race Course

Remains of Jacques Cartier vessel, La Petite Herminie, discovered by La Rampe.



VIEW OF QUEBEC FROM BEAUFORT



Walls & Montebello | Latitude by Meridian 46 40 30 N
Monument | Longitude West of Greenwich 77 17 00

Entered according to Act of Congress in the year 1845 by T.M. Sutherland, in the Clerk's Office of the District Court of the Southern District of New York.

The Plan of the CITY OF QUEBEC
by special permission
of the LOCAL INDUSTRIAL CREDIT



As respectfully consented to the
MAYOR & CORPORATION
of the City of Quebec
Obedient Servant,
ALFRED HAWKINS,
1845.

Corrected to date by
Jos. Bannet Esq. City Surveyor.



Entered according to the Provincial Parliament in the year 1845 by Alfred Hawkins in the Office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada



Wolff's
by Robert West.

Quebec

Engraved & Published

THE
QUEBEC DIRECTORY
AND
STRANGER'S GUIDE,
TO THE
CITY & ENVIRONS.

1844-5.

BY **ALFRED HAWKINS,**
CAREFULLY CORRECTED AT THE PUBLIC INSTITUTIONS & OFFICES,



QUEBEC:
—PRINTED FOR ALFRED HAWKINS, BY W. COWAN AND SON.

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1844.

Entered according to an Act of the Provincial Parliament in the year ONE THOUSAND EIGHT HUNDRED AND FORTY-FOUR by ALFRED HAWKINS, in the Office of the Registrar of the Province of Canada.

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☞ The following Pages have been separated
from the Directory, for the convenience of
Strangers.

A. HAWKINS.

July, 1845.

STRANGER'S GUIDE

TO

QUEBEC AND ITS ENVIRONS.

THE great facility which the rapid progress and improvement of Steamboat communication affords to and from Quebec, renders the visitor's trip to this city of renown, one of perfect ease and comfort, we are not aware of any portion of the continent of North America surpassing in elegance and safety the whole line of the St. Lawrence and Lake Steamers; the time of departure of the passage Boats is fixed at 5 P. M. from Quebec to Montreal, and at 6 P. M. from Montreal to Quebec, thus forming a daily line. Passengers generally arrive at Quebec in time for Breakfast, but generally breakfast on board before reaching Montreal.

We shall take our visitor on his arrival, and consider that his first object is to obtain a comfortable residence before he proceeds on his rambles. The accommodation for the travelling community has greatly improved of late in Quebec. There are two principal Hotels for strangers in the Upper Town. PAYNE'S, situated in the square of the *Place D'Armes* near the site of the late Castle of St. Louis—Mr. and Mrs. Payne have conducted an extensive Hotel in Quebec for upwards of 20 years and the comforts of their establishment are well known to vi-

sitors. The commodious Hotel in Palace Street, well known as the ALBION, is now leased by MR. WILLIS RUSSELL, late of Boston, where good accommodation, and attention to visitors will be found ; these two establishments will accommodate about 100 each. In St. Lewis St. is the GLOBE Hotel, occupied by MR. CHRISTMAS, who has just commenced business in that line. The MANSION, Boarding House, pleasantly situated near the Grand Battery is kept by MR. HOLGATE. There are also several Taverns and Boarding Houses, where the public can find accommodation according to their taste and means.

In the Lower Town will be found several large Hotels. The OTTAWA, kept by MR. RICHARD MERIAM, is situated in Sault au Matelot Street and accommodates a large number of business men chiefly connected with the extensive and growing timber trade of the Port. The LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, in the Cul de Sac, is an extensive establishment kept by MR. MCLEAN. The GLOBE HOTEL in St. Peter Street, by MR. MILLER. And the St. LAWRENCE, by MRS. PROUDLY in the same Street, offer a choice of residence to the stranger. In this part of the town also, will be found several Taverns and Boarding Houses.

Convenient Cabs and *Caleches* will be found on the arrival of the Boats to convey visitors to their respective Hotels, porters from which will be generally in attendance.

The principal Seat of British dominion in America, cannot be approached by the intelligent stranger without emotions of respect and admiration. It is situated on the north-west side of the great River St. Lawrence in latitude (Wolfe & Montcalm's Monument) by Meridian Altitude $46^{\circ} 48' 30''$ N. and Longitude West of Greenwich $71^{\circ} 17' 00''$ —There stands QUEBEC, formerly the Seat of the French Empire in the West ; purchased for England by the blood of the heroic Wolfe.

A commodious harbor, which can afford safe anchorage for several fleets—a magnificent river whose banks are secured by steep Cliffs—a position on a lofty rock, which bids defiance to external violence, together with extraordinary beauty of scenery, are some of the natural advantages which distinguish the City. The capture of the City and Fortress of Quebec was an achievement of so romantic a character, so distinguished by chivalrous enterprise, and so fraught with singular adventure, that the interest attending it still remains undiminished and its glorious recollections unfaded.

Quebec is the only City on the North American Continent which has been regularly fortified, and which has resisted the sieges and assaults of disciplined troops, when it last fell, (1759). The whole French system of Colonial Empire fell with it.

The scenic beauty of Quebec has been the theme of general eulogy. The majestic appearance of Cape Diamond and the fortifications.—The Cupolas and Minarets like those of an eastern city, blazing and sparkling in the Sun.—The loveliness of the panorama. The noble basin like a sheet of purest silver, in which might ride with safety an hundred sail of the line.—The graceful meandering of the River St. Charles.—The numerous village spires on either side of the St Lawrence—the fertile fields dotted with innumerable cottages, the abodes of a free and moral peasantry—the distant falls of Montmorency—the park-like scenery of Point Levi—the beauteous Isle of Orleans, and more distant still, the frowning Cap Tourment, and the lofty range of purple mountains of the most picturesque forms which bound the prospect, unite to make a *coup d'œil*, which, without exaggeration, is scarcely to be surpassed in any part of the world. If the scientific traveller, amid the sensations experienced in scanning the various beauties of the scene, should recall to mind, in ascend-

ing the highest elevation of Cape Diamond, that he is standing upon the margin of the primeval and interminable forest, extending from a narrow selvage of civilization to the arctic regions, he will admit that the position of Quebec is unique in itself, and that in natural sublimity it stands, as to the cities of the Continent, unrivalled and alone.

The settlement of colonies has always been a subject of deep historical interest and research. Their successful establishment has, indeed, been attended with the happiest results to mankind. By them new worlds have been peopled—languages perpetuated—commerce extended, and the art of navigation brought to its present state of perfection. The blessings of true religion have been communicated to man, redeemed from his savage state; while cities and turretted walls have supplanted the solitude of the desert and the forest, or taken the place of the primitive caves and wigwams of the aboriginal inhabitants. By colonies the face of the earth has been cultivated, and the produce of the soil rendered the means of subsistence and social happiness:

The principal design of the French settlements in Canada,—after the trade in peltry had proved sufficiently attractive to the associated merchants of France, to induce them to maintain their property in the country—was evidently to propagate the Christian religion as professed by the founders of Quebec, to tame and civilize the heathen and to bring him to the worship of the true God. It was a common saying of CHAMPLAIN, “ That the salvation of one soul was of more value than the conquest of an empire !” The next object was of a more mundane and political complexion, namely, to acquire a preponderance on the American continent by means of their priesthood,—and through the influence which gratitude for their services had procured them among the Indian tribes, to whose temporal and spiritu-

al wants they had rendered themselves nearly equally necessary, and whose affections they left no means unattempted to engage and retain.

This policy, long acted upon, influenced every part of their system. It extended even to the character of the earliest edifices which they erected in this country. The only permanent buildings were those devoted to the purposes of war and religion. The irregularity of the lines of the different streets in Quebec is attributable to the same remote cause. Any one who examines the site of the city will perceive at once, that the greater portion of the area was occupied from the first by its public buildings. To show this more clearly, let us take a brief survey of the ancient city.

The space occupied by the buildings of the ancient Fort, afterwards the Castle of St. Lewis, was very extensive, reaching from Prescott-Gate to the commencement of the acclivity of Cape Diamond, and including the large open space where WOLFE & MONTCALM's monument now stands. Formerly there were no houses between the Castle and the Cape, and St. Lewis Street was a military road. Immediately in front of the Castle was an esplanade or open space, still called the *Place d'Armes*, on one side of which stood the Church and Convent of the Récollet Monks. The buildings, with the garden, occupied the whole site on which stand the Court House and the English Cathedral. They possessed the entire area between St. Anne and St. Lewis Streets, and gave the modern name of Garden Street. Not far from the corner of the *Place d'Armes*, in St. Anne Street, there stands within the precincts of the Church close, a venerable tree, the last relic of those which once shaded the Récollet Fathers—a touching monument of olden time—perhaps the last tenant of the primeval forest. Under this tree or on its site, tradition relates that CHAMPLAIN pitched his tent on land-

ing and taking possession of his new domain. Here he lived until the habitation, which he was building near the brink of the rock, was ready for the reception of his little band. In the rear of the Récollet Church, at a short distance from it, was the Ursuline Convent, still occupying with its garden a considerable space enclosed within St. Anne, St. Lewis and St. Ursule Streets. Beyond the latter were the ancient ramparts of the city. St. Anne Street divided the possessions of the Ursuline Nuns from those of the Jesuits. The College of the latter stood in a considerable square, now the market-place; and was surrounded by a garden, planted with lofty and umbrageous trees, extending from St. Anne to St. John Streets. The French Cathedral, occupying one side of this square, and its attached buildings covered a space reaching to Fort Street, and was divided from the *Place d'Armes* by a road, which was afterwards Buade Street. At the descent into Mountain Street, the buildings belonging to the French Cathedral communicated with the site occupied by the Bishops's Palace and gardens, reaching to the edge of the rock. The ancient Palace is said to be equal to many similar establishments in France. From the French Cathedral to the Grand Battery, the site is covered with the buildings and garden of the Seminary, bounded also by Hope Street, formerly Ste. Famille Street, and St. George's Street. The Seminary garden overlooks the Lower Town, near the place formerly called the *Sault-au-Matelot*. At a short distance from it are the grounds belonging to the Hotel Dieu, which extend along the summit of the cliff from Hope-Gate, and are bounded irregularly by Palace Street and Couillard Street. The different buildings above enumerated with their spacious gardens, added to the sites occupied by the magazines, and other government buildings, together with the spaces reserved for military purposes, occupied nearly the

whole of the level ground within the ramparts. It is evident, therefore, that the early inhabitants had no alternative; and were compelled to build in directions leading from one of these public buildings to another, or around their precincts. Those who came to settle in Quebec were, doubtless, attracted by the neighborhood of the different churches, and the protection afforded by the Fort. They erected their small and temporary habitations as near as possible to the convents, whence, in times of scarcity or sickness they received support and medical aid. Hence the winding and irregular character of some of the smaller streets, particularly of those in the vicinity of the Hotel Dieu and Ursuline Convent.

The nature of the ground, or rather rock, on which the city is built, effectually prevented any regularity of design. The most level site was the easiest and cheapest—strait lines were disregarded in comparison with present convenience—consequently, a house was built only where level foundation could best be found; and those places which were rugged and precipitous were left unoccupied, until some one, more enterprising or with better means, overcame the difficulty, and succeeded in establishing his edifice. During the first fifty years after the foundation in 1608, the houses were extremely small, mean and poorly furnished; partly from want of means, and partly from fear of the Iroquois, whose incursions kept the inhabitants in constant dread, and prevented any expense being incurred in these particulars. Little, however, sufficed for the first colonists: all they required was shelter and warmth during the winter. The summer was passed chiefly in the open air. As an example of the want of furniture and conveniences in the old habitations, it may be mentioned that when the *Hospitalières* arrived in Quebec in 1639, for the purpose of founding the Hotel Dieu, they were

lodged in a house belonging to the company of Merchants, lent to them by the Chevalier de MONTMAGNY, who succeeded CHAMPLAIN in the government. The house is, indeed, described as having four rooms and two closets; but the only furniture in it for the accommodation of these ladies was a rude kind of table made of boards, and two benches of the same material! The absence of architectural embellishments must always be lamented; but a sufficient apology for the want of symmetry in the buildings of Quebec, may be found in the peculiar circumstances of the early settlers, and the subsequent history of the colony.

The river St. Lawrence, which flows majestically before the town, is one of the greatest, most noble and beautiful of rivers; and at the same time, the furthest navigable for vessels of a large size, of any in the universe. From its mouth in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the harbor of QUEBEC is three hundred and sixty miles; and vessels from Europe ascend to MONTREAL, which is one hundred and eighty miles higher up its course. A precipice of naked rugged rock, nearly three hundred feet high, divides the Upper from the Lower Town. The latter, embracing the foot of the precipice, and skirting the base of the promontory to a considerable extent on both sides, is the mart of foreign trade and and the principal place of business. It is built on ground made partly by excavations from the rock, or redeemed from the water; and contains numerous and convenient wharfs and store houses, for the accommodation of trade and navigation. The channel before the town is rapid—its breadth is about eleven hundred and thirty four yards. The depth of the river opposite the city is about thirty fathoms and good anchorage is every where to be found. The Upper Town presents the picturesque appearance of a fortified city—whose houses rise gradually above each other in the form of an am-

phitheatre—embellished and diversified by large buildings and lofty spires, pouring a flood of light and splendor from their bright tinned roofs.

THE CITADEL.

On the extreme left, on the highest point of the promontory, is CAPE DIAMOND, rising three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the river, and terminating towards the east in a round tower, whence is displayed the national standard of England. Immediately in the rear is the cavalier and telegraph, and adjoining may be seen the saluting battery. The fortress on Cape Diamond, or CITADEL OF QUEBEC, is a formidable combination of powerful works; and while it is admitted that there is no similar military work on this continent, it has been considered second to few of the most celebrated fortresses of Europe. It has frequently been called the GIBRALTAR OF AMERICA; and it is, indeed, worthy of the great nation, whose fame and enduring renown are reflected in this *chef d'œuvre* of nature and of art—constructed at the expense of Great Britain for our defence—at once a monument of her own power, and a pledge of protection to one of the most valuable, although remote, possessions of the British Crown! QUEBEC is one of the strongest and most distinguished of those “military posts,” which are alluded to in the following beautiful passage from a speech pronounced by the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER in the Senate of the UNITED STATES, which we extract as peculiarly applicable to our subject; and as deriving weight and interest from the splendid talents and long established fame of the eloquent orator. Mr. Webster eloquently describes GREAT BRITAIN as “a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, ROME, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe

with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." And truly, when we look to our own country, what just cause of pride and dignity do we behold! The halcyon days of peace have long returned—the temple of Janus is, for ever closed—yet, when the storm of war was at the highest, never did the eagle wing of England soar more loftily, never did her star beam in brighter splendor! Then, amid the ruin and the wreck of demoralized nations, she stood forth the firm and generous pilot—when others slept, and were worn out with their woe, she ever watched at the giddy helm—her greatness grew with the madness of the gale—her swiftness hung on the wings of the storm—her proud pendants floated aloft—her course was steady—her track was secure; and she still pointed to that beacon where peace and salvation showed their hallowed, but expiring flame!

CAPE DIAMOND is composed of dark colored slate, in which are found perfectly limpid quartz crystals, in veins, along with crystalized carbonate of lime. From these crystals, which are certainly extremely beautiful, and sparkle like diamonds, came the name it bears. Professor SILLIMAN considers the prevailing rock to be of transition formation, from the circumstance of the region on the other side of the St. Lawrence being decidedly of that class. The works upon the summit are nearly complete, according to the most approved laws of fortification; and will richly repay the visits of those who are admitted to examine them, both as to external beauty and interior excellence. The approach to the Citadel, which is nearly two hundred feet higher than the ground on which the Upper Town is situated, is by a winding road made through the acclivity of the *Glacis*,

from St. Lewis Gate, and commanded every where by the guns of the different bastions. This leads into the outward ditch of the ravelin, and thence into the principal ditch of the work, built upon both sides with walls of solid masonry, and extending along the whole circumference of the Citadel on the land and city sides. The main entrance is through a massive gate of admirable construction, called DALHOUSIE-GATE. Within the arch gate are the Main-Guard rooms, for a detachment and an officer, who are relieved every day; and in front of it is a spacious area,—used as a parade ground,—or rather an enlargement of the ditch formed by the retiring angles and face of the bastion. This is a splendid work, presenting a most august appearance, and combining strength and symmetry with all the modern improvements in the art of fortification. It is named DALHOUSIE-GATE and BASTION, in honor of a distinguished nobleman and gallant officer, Lieutenant General the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B. who succeeded the DUKE OF RICHMOND, as Governor in Chief of these Provinces, in 1820. In the face of this Bastion are loopholes for the fire of musquetry from within: on the top are embrasures for the cannon. The loopholes serve also for the admission of air and light into the casemated barracks within for the troops composing the garrison. They are commodious and well adapted both for comfort and safety, being well ventilated, and proof against fire and missiles of every description. These barracks are at present occupied by the 2nd Bat. of the 60th (King's Royal Rifles,) commanded by Lieut. Colonel Cockburn. On the top of DALHOUSIE BASTION is an extensive covered way, or broad gravel walk, with embrasures for mounting cannon, commanding every part of the ditch and glacis, and every avenue of approach to the citadel. From this elevated spot is obtained a delightful view of the surrounding scenery and the harbor—the

whole forming a panorama that has been pronounced by competent judges not inferior in beauty to the celebrated BAY OF NAPLES. An equally magnificent view is ; also commanded from the summit of the cavalier, on which stands the telegraph, at the eastern extremity of the Citadel ; as well as from the observatory on its western point towards the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM. Within the Citadel are the various magazines, storehouses, and other buildings required for the accommodation of a numerous garrison ; and immediately overhanging the precipice to the south, in a most picturesque situation looking perpendicularly downwards on the river, stands a beautiful row of buildings with a paved terrace in front, built of cut stone, and containing the mess rooms and barracks for the officers—their stables and spacious kitchens. The roof of this building is covered with bright tin, and from its elevated site, it is a beautiful and conspicuous object from Lorette and the road to Lake St. Charles.

Exclusive of the space within the Citadel, whose works occupy about forty acres, the fortifications are continued all round that portion of the city which is termed the Upper Town. They consist of bastions, connected by lofty curtains of solid masonry, and ramparts from twenty-five to thirty feet in height and about the same in thickness, bristling with heavy cannon—round towers, loopholed walls, and massive gates, recurring at certain distances in the circumference. On the summit of the ramparts from Cape Diamond to the Artillery Barracks near Palace-Gate, is a broad covered way, or walk, used as a place of recreation by the inhabitants, and commanding a most agreeable view of the fertile country towards the west. This passes over the top of St. John's, and St. Lewis-Gate, where there is stationed a serjeant's guard. Above St. John's-Gate, at the end of the Street of that name, devoted entirely

to business, there is at sun-set one of the most beautiful views imaginable. The River St Charles gamboling, as it were, in the rays of the departing luminary, the light still lingering on the spires of Lorette and Charlesbourg, until it fades away beyond the lofty mountains of BONHOMME and TSOUNONTHUAN, present an evening scene of gorgeous and surpassing splendor.

The city being defended on the land side by its ramparts, is protected on the other sides by a lofty wall and parapet, based upon the cliff and commencing near the River St. Charles at the Artillery Barracks. These form a very extensive range of buildings; the part within the Artillery-Gate being occupied as barracks by the Officers and men of that distinguished corps, with a garden and mess-room. They are much admired for their apparent comfort and neatness, presenting altogether a very agreeable aspect. The part without the gate is used as magazines, store-houses, and offices for the Ordnance Department. These buildings were erected by the French before 1750, on the site of others which had formerly stood there. They are of stone, two stories high, well secured against fire; and are nearly six hundred feet in length, by about forty in depth. Until lately several apartments on the Upper story were occupied as an armoury; and between 30 and 40 thousand stands of arms of different descriptions were there arranged in a beautiful and imposing manner. These have been removed to the Citadel, as their more appropriate place of deposit.

Immediately adjoining the Artillery Barracks, and connecting the works on the left with their continuation along the St. Charles, stands PALACE-GATE, having a guard-house attached on the right. This has lately been rebuilt, and is the most classical and beautiful of the five gates of Quebec. Though perfectly strong for all purposes of defence, it has a light and airy appearance, not unlike in design the gates of Pompeii. It stands at the

northern extremity of a broad and well proportioned street, called Palace-Street, from the circumstance that it led to the Intendant's house or palace, which formerly stood on the beach of the St. Charles outside the gate, on the site of the present Queen's wood yard. This building was destroyed during the siege by the American troops under General ARNOLD, in 1775.

From PALACE-GATE the fortifications are continued along the brow of the cliff overlooking the mouth of the St. Charles, until they reach HOPE-GATE, a distance of three hundred yards. A broad and level walk divides the outward wall from the possessions of the community of the Hotel Dieu. The wall near HOPE-GATE and guard-house is loopholed for musquetry; and all the approaches are commanded by the works, which here present a lofty and formidable appearance, projecting over the rugged cliff. On the St. Charles side, midway between it and the gate, a very picturesque view of the rock and the works may be obtained. At HOPE-GATE commences the gradual elevation of the ground which terminates at the eastern point of Cape Diamond. Beyond the gate the wall is continued until it reaches a point opposite St. George Street, and the store house at the angle of the Seminary garden. Here it reaches the perpendicular cliff called the *Sault-au-Matelot*, on part of which CHAMPLAIN commenced his first settlement in 1608. From this eminence the GRAND BATTERY, mounting a range of heavy guns, carrying balls of thirty-two pounds, commands the basin and harbor below. In front of the GRAND BATTERY which extends to the Bishop's Palace, and where the escarpment of the cliff is nearly three hundred feet above the water, the stone parapet is but a few feet high; and the black artillery, as Professor Silliman observes, projecting over the cliff, "look like beasts of prey, crouching, and ready to leap upon their victims."

Close to the Bishop's Palace, long used as the place where the Sessions of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE were held previous to the reunion of the two Canadas, is PRESCOTT-GATE and guard-house: the former built of stone, and presenting an appearance of massive strength. Under its arch is the principal avenue to the LOWER TOWN, by Mountain Street. It is protected on either side by powerful defences, and by works which connect it on the right with the CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS. Here the stone rampart, or wall, forms part of that building, and is supported by counter-forts, or buttresses, built upon the solid rock, and immediately overlooking the LOWER TOWN at an elevation of more than two hundred feet. To the right or south-west side of the CASTLE is, the GOVERNMENT garden, one hundred and eighty yards long and seventy broad, within which is a small battery also commanding part of the harbor. In front of the GOVERNMENT garden, the fortifications are continued for three hundred yards; until they reach the foot of the *glacis*, or acclivity towards CAPE DIAMOND, crowned at that point by the round tower and flag-staff.

The extent of the ramparts towards the land side, from the south-west angle of the Citadel to the cliff above the River St. Charles, is stated by Colonel Bouchette to be eighteen hundred and thirty-seven yards. Within this rampart is the ESPLANADE, between St. LEWIS and St. JOHN'S-GATE. It is a level space covered with grass, two hundred and seventy three yards long and of irregular breadth. Here are mounted the several guards on duty at the Citadel and other public buildings, each forenoon, except Sunday, at eleven o'clock; and occasional parades of the garrison take place, particularly on the QUEEN'S birth day. The circuit of the fortifications which enclose the UPPER TOWN is two miles and three quarters; the total circumference outside the ditches and space reserved by government; on

which no houses can be built on the west side, is about three miles. The average diameter is about fifteen hundred yards.

Generally speaking, the city may be said to be entirely surrounded by a strong and lofty wall of hewn stone constructed with elegance as well as with regard to durability. Its castellated appearance, owing to its ditches, embrasures, round towers, battlements and gates, add much to its grand and imposing effect from without. There are five gates, opening in different directions to the country, the suburbs and the LOWER TOWN. Two are in the rampart towards the southwest: namely ST. JOHN'S and ST. LEWIS-GATE, protected by outworks of great strength and powerful combination. Through the latter is the road leading to the spot rendered for ever memorable by the death of WOLFE, to the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM and the Race Course. This road is bordered by genteel houses and well stocked gardens. On the left of this road, on the brow of a slight ascent about half way to the race stand, is one of the four MARTELLO Towers erected at different distances between the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles. Cannon are mounted on the summit of these towers to sweep the undefended plain below, and they are so constructed that, if taken by an enemy, they can be easily laid in ruins by the shot of the garrison, while on the opposite side facing the plains they are of immense thickness. Through ST. JOHN'S GATE is the populous suburb bearing that name; and the road leading to the beautiful parish of St. Foy, lined with agreeable residences and villas. Along this road was the favorite drive of the Canadian *belle* before the conquest in 1759. PALACE-GATE and HOPE-GATE both open to the River St. Charles and the Lower Town. The former leads also to the new market called St. Paul's, from which there is a fine view of the city and fortifications on that side. PRESCOTT-

GATE is the principal thoroughfare to the Lower Town; and notwithstanding the steepness of the ascent, heavy burthens are conveyed up the hill with comparative ease, by the hardy little horses of Norman breed, generally employed by the carters.

Having thus made the circuit of the fortifications, it is necessary to notice the different barracks and military buildings for the accommodation of the troops composing the garrison. Besides these contained within the CITADEL, and the Artillery barracks, the spacious building in the market place, formerly the College of the Jesuits, has long been occupied by the QUEEN'S troops under the name of the Jesuit barracks. This edifice is of stone, three stories high, and measures two hundred and twenty-four feet by two hundred, being in shape a parallelogram. The principal entrance into the barracks is from the market-place, opposite to the French Cathedral. Through a lofty passage admittance is gained into a considerable area, the buildings around which are occupied by the soldiers. On the other side is an arch leading to the barrack yard and offices. To the left of the great entrance is a large door opening into a hall.—Here is the room set apart for the Garrison library, the property of the military, containing a number of vaulable books and maps. The barrack yard is enclosed by a wall two hundred yards long, in which is the barrack-gate and main guard. This was formerly the garden belonging to the College. A little beyond the gate is the barrack office, a neat and substantial stone building standing nearly opposite to the Scottish Church. The Jesuits Barracks are at present occupied as the quarters of the 74th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Crabbe, K. H.

In the *Place d'Armes*, opposite to the Court House, is the COMMISSARIAT Office, where the business of that efficient department is conducted. Their extensives stores

are in the Lower Town, upon the King's Wharf; and are solely appropriated to the purpose of government.— They are of stone, two hundred and fifty feet in length, with corresponding depth, and were erected in 1821.— Opposite to the gate and entrance into the KING'S Wharf, is a guard house for its protection.

In St. Lewis Street, about half way between the Commissariat Office and St. Lewis-Gate, is a stone building on the left, occupied as quarters for those officers of the garrison, who do not reside in the CITADEL. In rear is the spacious mess-room of the officers of the 74th Regt. On the east, and in rear of the officers' quarters at the end of a court or avenue leading out of St. Lewis Street, is the MILITARY HOSPITAL, a building of great length and completely provided with every necessary appointment.

Adjoining to St. Lewis-Gate and fronting to the Esplanade is the ROYAL ENGINEER Office; and in the rear are the spacious yard and work shops of the Royal Sappers and Miners, a detachment of which corps is always stationed in QUEBEC. The officers of the Royal Engineers have charge of the Fortifications, and of all military works. The Government laboratory, on the right hand of the road leading to the Citadel, opposite to the Royal Engineer yard, stands on the site of an old powder magazine, close to which the remains of General MONTGOMERY were interred on the fourth day of January, 1776.

We have already mentioned the extensive stores within the CITADEL, as containing all the *matériel* of war for a numerous garrison. In addition to these, and to the stores at the Artillery Barracks, the Ordnance Department has a spacious building of stone, together with a powder magazine, in the bastion between St. John's Gate and the Artillery Barracks. In various parts of the works, they have also large dépôts and magazines of cannon, gunpowder, carriages, shot, and other munitions of war, for the convenience and supply of the garrison,

The following elegant peroration is from the pen of professor SILLIMAN who visited Quebec in 1819:—

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

The latter part of the above extract may be considered a just tribute to the merit of GREAT BRITAIN, from the pen of an accomplished and liberal minded foreigner, equally honorable to both.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The first establishment of the religious communities of QUEBEC, has a peculiar interest; and it is difficult to tell which is more worthy of admiration, the liberality of the

design on the part of the founders, or the devotedness and fearlessness displayed by those appointed for its execution. The early history of Canada teems, indeed, with instances of the purest religious fortitude, zeal, and heroism—of young and delicate females, relinquishing the comforts of civilization to perform the most menial offices towards the sick—to dispense at once the blessings of medical aid to the body, and of religious instruction to the soul of the benighted and wandering savage. They must have been upheld by a strong sense of duty—an overpowering conviction of the utility of their purposes—a full persuasion of their efficacy, both towards their own eternal salvation, and that of their newly converted flock. But for such impressions, it would have been beyond human nature to make the sacrifices which the *Hospitalières* made, in taking up their residence in New France. Without detracting from the calm and philosophic demeanor of religion at the present day, it is doubtful whether any pious persons could be found willing to undergo the fatigues, uncertainty and personal danger experienced by the first missionaries of both sexes in New France. Regardless of climate, to whose horrors they were entirely unaccustomed—of penury and famine—of danger to the person—of death, and martyrdom itself—they pressed onward to the goal to which their religious course was directed, and sustained by something more than human fortitude, by divine patience, they succeeded at length in establishing on a firm foundation the altars, and the faith of their country and their God. For ambition's sake, for lucre, for fame, men have braved danger in a hundred fights, until the world by common consent has elevated the successful tyrant to the rank of a hero among his fellows; but to incur the horrors of savage life, the risk of torture and even death, in a word, the agonizing suspense and constant anxieties of a missionary, for no other reward than

that of self approbation, and with no other support than that of religion, requires courage and devotion of a far higher order, and merits glory of the most enduring character. The labors and privations of the first religious communities, who established themselves even within the walls of QUEBEC, were many, their paths were dark, dreary and intricate; but the bright star of enthusiasm, like the clew of Ariadne, carried them along, they felt that if one glimpse of the sacred light they bore could be brought to dawn upon the benighted souls of those they wished to save, their zeal would be amply rewarded, and their labor forgotten.

THE URSULINE CONVENT

Is situated in Parloir-Street, near the English Cathedral. This Institution, as well as the Hotel Dieu, owes its origin to the powerful representations of the Jesuits settled in New France. Several unsuccessful attempts were made to carry into effect a foundation so desirable as that of the URSULINES, whose peculiar province it was to devote themselves to the education of female children. At length, as in the case of the *Hospitalières*, it was reserved for a young widow of Alençon, a person of rank and fortune, named Madame DE LA PELTRIE, to surmount every obstacle, and to accomplish her purpose by devoting her whole fortune, and consecrating even personal labor to the good work. With two URSULINES from Tours, and one from Dieppe, she attended the rendezvous of the Canada fleet; and sailed on the 4th May, 1639, for Quebec, in company with the *Hospitalières*, as mentioned above.

The courage and devotion of Madame DE LA PELTRIE have been highly celebrated. Persons of different qualities have appeared in almost every age to meet the wants of society, without whose energy and self denial few of those philanthropic institutions, to which the world

owes so much at the present day, would have been matured and successfully established. This devout lady gave up all to carry into effect her laudable design ; and is even said to have at one time worked with her own hands in the cultivation of the ground, on which the URSULINE Convent now stands. She divested herself of all superfluous clothing, and parted with her wardrobe to supply raiment to the poor children of the colonists, whom she fed as well as clothed ; her whole life indeed was a series of charitable deeds, which have rendered her name illustrious in the religious annals of Canada. The fruits of her valuable foundation are to this day experienced, in the excellent education which is afforded to young females in the school of the URSULINE Convent. The URSULINES completed their first Convent in 1641.

In 1650, the Convent was destroyed by fire, an enemy which proved most destructive to the early establishments of Quebec. The fire broke out on the 30th December ; and was occasioned by some coals which had been left by a sister employed in the bake-house, which was in a cellar at the north end of the building. The Nuns made their escape by the door at the south end, which led by a staircase to the *parloir*, but the building was entirely consumed. Its inmates, to the number of fourteen, were kindly received and hospitably entertained during three weeks, by the Nuns of the Hotel Dieu. On the 21st January, 1651, they removed to the house of Madame DE LA PELTRIE, which had been prepared for their reception. On this occasion a solemn act or convention was drawn up and executed by the Superiors of the URSULINES, and the *Hospitalières*, the purport of which was, "that in order to preserve a perpetual and indissoluble union and love between the two communities, there shall exist between them for the future an entire friendship, and participation of spiritual goods,

with a mutual exchange of good offices and prayers.”

On the 21st October, 1686, on the *Fête* of ST. URSULA, and during the performance of High Mass, the Convent caught fire, and was a second time burned to the ground, without any conjecture as to the manner in which the accident originated. Nothing was saved from the rapidity of the flames, neither provisions or linen, or any other clothing than that in use at the time. Once more the URSULINES took refuge with the *Hospitalières*, who received them as kindly as before, to the number of twenty-five; and they again remained for the space of three weeks under the roof of the Hotel Dieu, receiving every possible mark of attention and commiseration from that Community. In the mean time, such was the utility of this Institution, that every one took an interest in the reparation of the disaster. The Governor and the Intendant, the Jesuits and other communities all contributed by every means in their power. The rebuilding of the Convent was soon commenced; and a small house was hastily constructed, in which they passed the winter, all the necessary furniture and utensils having been generously supplied by the *Hospitalières*. It was singular, that on the very day on which the Ursulines left the Hotel Dieu, accompanied, as a mark of respect and friendship, by the Superior and one or two of the Nuns *Hospitalières*, the latter were near being reduced to the same extremity as that from which they had relieved the URSULINES. One of the *Hospitalières*, who had returned much fatigued, after passing the day in assisting the URSULINES to establish themselves in their temporary residence, fell asleep in her cell, leaving a candle burning in the socket, which soon communicated to the furniture. Fortunately, the sister whose duty it was to see that all was secure before retiring for the night, discovered the accident in time to save the life of the careless Nun, and probably the whole building from destruction.

Within the precincts of the Convent lie buried the remains of the gallant Marquis DE MONTCALM, who was mortally wounded in the eventful battle of the Plains of Abraham, 13th September, 1759. A few years ago a plain marble slab was placed in the URSULINE Chapel to the memory of this brave but unfortunate soldier, by His Excellency the Lord AYLMER, Governor-in-Chief of these Provinces. The following is the simple inscription upon this slab:

Honneur
à
MONTCALM!
Le destin en lui derobant
La Victoire,
L'a recompensé par
Une Mort Glorieuse!

The community of the URSULINES consists of a Superior, fifty professed Nuns, and six novices. Their rules are rigidly exclusive, and their Convent is not open to public inspection, beyond the *Parloir* and the Chapel. It is in its interior neat, well arranged, and tastefully decorated. The Nuns are devoted to the instruction of young females in useful knowledge, and ornamental education when required; their school has long been esteemed one of the best in the Province. The paintings executed by themselves are much admired: their embroidery and fancy work are sold at high rates. The proceeds of the skill and labor of those Nuns go to augment the common stock, and enable them to extend their usefulness without diminishing the fixed property of their community.

The Ursuline Chapel contains the following paintings which may be examined on application to the Chaplain.

1. Over the Grand Altar, The Birth of Immanuel. Luke ii.—*By Vigneau.*

2. Above the Eastern Altar, The Saviour exhibiting his Heart to the Religieuses.—By *Le Sueur*.

3. Opposite,—The Virgin Mary, and the Young Child.

4. Redemption of Christians captured by the Algerines. By *Restaut*.

5. Louis XIII. of France, and the first Royal Governor of New France, with a Tablet of the then existing Bourbon Family. An Allegorical Representation of Canada.

6. In the side Altar, the Communion of St. Jerome, a copy from *Dominichio*, in St. Peter's Church at Rome.

7. Jesus Christ sitting down at meat in Simon's house Luke vii. A Painting of high merit and great value.—By *Champagne*.

8. The miraculous draught of Fishes. Luke vi.—By *De Dieu*.

9. The parable of the wise and the foolish Virgins. Matt. xxv.—*Florence*.

10. Full length Portrait of the Saviour, in the attitude of Preaching.—By *Champagne*.

The Paintings within the Convent are not open to the Public.

THE SEMINARY OF QUEBEC.

This highly useful and meritorious establishment was founded and endowed by Monseigneur De Laval de Montmorency, first Bishop of Canada, in the year 1633. It was intended at first chiefly as an Ecclesiastical Institution, with a few young pupils who were educated here for the ministry. At the extinction of the Jesuits' Order, the members of the Quebec Seminary, although the institution was in distressed circumstances, threw open its doors to the youth of the country generally. Professorships were established, and all the ordinary branches

of literature and science began to be taught. The buildings were twice burned to the ground, during the life of its venerable founder, who had resigned his Bishopric, and retired to the Seminary; where he spent the last twenty years of his useful and pious life; he died on the 6th May, 1708.

The authority of the Seminary resides in a Board of Directors, five or seven in number, one of whom is Superior, elected triennially. The other officers are the Superior's two assistants, the *Procurer*, a director of the theological department, or *Grand-Séminaire*, the two directors, or rather, the director and principal *Préfet des Etudes* of the College, and the Steward, *Assistant Procureur*. All these, except the last, are appointed yearly by the Board of Directors. Besides the five or seven directors, there are, or may be, several aggregate or associate members of the establishment.

The members of the establishment receive no emoluments, they consecrate themselves, *gratuitously*, to one of the most arduous as well as of the most meritorious works, the education of youth. All the Institution guarantees to them is "food and raiment," in sickness and health, they make no special vows, hence they are at liberty to leave the Institution, whenever health or any other important cause requires it. Except the Superior, the *Procurer* and *Assistant-Procureur*, they are all commonly engaged in teaching either divinity or the sciences.

The branches of education taught are chiefly French, English, Latin, and Greek; Geography; Arithmetic; ancient and modern History, both sacred and profane; Latin poetry; Belles-Lettres, Rhetoric, and a very extensive course of Philosophy, which includes Logic, Metaphysics, Ethics, Algebra, Geometry, occasionally Conic Sections, Astronomy, Natural Philosophy, Chemistry, Architecture, &c.; to which must be added lessons in

Natural History, Mineralogy, Geology, Drawing, Music, &c.

The annual public exercises are very splendid and interesting, they are attended by crowds of the most respectable citizens.

The commencement or vacation takes place about the 15th August. The pupils return at the expiration of six weeks.

The funds of the Seminary hardly suffice for its support. It has, however, by means of long and strict economy, and still more by large sums of money arising from the sale of property given to the Institution by several rich individuals in France, previously to the French Revolution, and partly recovered since the restoration of the Bourbons, been rebuilt upon a much larger plan, since 1820.

The Seminary buildings including the Chapel, are divided into four wings, three stories, and in some parts four stories high. Three of these wings inclose a spacious court, where the pupils spend their hours of recreation. The fourth wing, instead of completing the square, turns out at the right angles with the central one, and faces with it a large and beautiful garden. The latter is one hundred and seventy yards long and two hundred broad containing seven acres of ground. It faces the Grand Battery and overlooks the harbor. It includes several rows of planted fruit trees, lilachs, &c. ; a *bocagé* of forest trees, and a terrace from which the view of the basin and the surrounding scenery is most magnificent.

The whole length of the Seminary buildings on three of its sides is seventy yards. The fourth wing is fifty yards long. They are in width forty-two feet, except the old or central wing, which is only thirty feet wide. The interior is traversed at each story by immense corridors leading to the halls, dormitories, refectories, classes, apartments of the Priests and of the Bishop, who un-

til the erection of the new Palace is completed, resides in the Seminary. In the Bishop's antichamber are suspended the portraits of his twelve predecessors.

The Chapel of the Seminary, the vestibule of which is at the grand entrance to the buildings from the Cathedral and Market Square, contains the best collection of paintings to be seen in the country, of the French school and by eminent masters.

1. The Saviour and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well. John, iv.—*Lagrenée*.

2. The Virgin ministered unto by the Angels, who are represented as preparing the Linen Cloth for the Child Jesus.—*By DeDieu*.

3. In the Wing, a large figure of the Saviour on the Cross, at the moment described by the Evangelist. John xix. 30.—*By Monet*. A smaller figure is suspended on each side.

4. At the entrance, The Egyptian Hermits in the Solitude of Thebais.—*By Guillot*.

5. Next the Wing, The Terror of St. Jerome at the recollections of a Vision of the Day of Judgment.—*By D'Hullin*.

6. The Ascension of the Lord Jesus.—*By the Champagnes*.

7. The Saviour's Sepulchre and Interment.—*By Hutin*.

8. Above the Altar, The Flight of Joseph to Egypt. Matt. ii.—*By Vanloo*.

9. Immediately above, Two Angels.—*By LeBrun*.

10. The Trance of St. Anthony beholding the Child Jesus.—*By Panocel d'Avignes*.

11. The Day of Pentecost. Acts ii.—*By the Champagnes*.

12. Peter's deliverance from Prison. Acts xii.—*By Chas. De la Fosse*.

13. At the entrance of the Wing, Another view of the Hermits of Thebais.—*By Guillot*.

14. The Baptism of Christ. Matt. iii.—*By Claude Guy Hallé.* A small figure is also suspended on either side.

15. St. Jerome Writing.—*By the Champagnes.*

16. The Wise Men of the East adoring the Saviour. Matt. ii.—*By Bourieu.*

A very beautiful apartment, adorned with modern Ionic columns, is the congregation hall, or interior Chapel of the Students. The Library contains about 9000 volumes. In the Philosophical Cabinet are to be seen a very valuable collection of instruments, which is rapidly increasing: a number of antiquities, and Indian utensils, a small mineralogical cabinet, composed at Paris under the direction of the celebrated Abbe Haiiy, some geological specimens, fossils, petrifications, &c., numerous specimens of the precious and other ores from South America, shells, insects, and an imitation of the falls of Niagara.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

Previously to the foundation of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, there had been established at Quebec since 1688—an office for the relief of the poor, *Bureau des Pauvres*, to which every colonist and community was bound to furnish an annual sum, to be expended under the management of Trustees. The revenue of this office amounted to two thousand livres a year, which were sufficient at that time to relieve the helpless poor, and to prevent mendicity, which was not tolerated. The country parishes in the same manner provided for the maintenance of their poor. The Bishop, having undertaken to relieve the city from the support of its helpless and infirm poor, obtained the junction of these funds with the revenue of his own foundation; and the trustees of the *Bureau des Pauvres*, were chosen also administrators of the General Hospital.

The foundation was at first under the charge of the sisters of the congregation ; but afterwards, in 1692, not without great objection on their part, it was placed under the care of the *Hospitalières*, receiving from the community of the Hotel Dieu its Superior, and in all twelve professed Nuns. In 1701, the Nuns of the GENERAL HOSPITAL were made a separate and independent community, and are so at the present day.

The GENERAL HOSPITAL is at present a Nunnery, governed by a Superior, having about 50 professed Nuns, a few Novices and *Postulantes*. The whole appearance, both external and internal, of this Hospital is regular and pleasing ; while the general arrangement and economy are highly creditable to the institution. Its front is two hundred and twenty-eight feet long, its form nearly square. The main building is thirty three feet deep, but on the south-west side, a range of one hundred and thirty-feet in breadth.

The Chapel is very neat, and has a gallery communicating with the Hospital, for the use of the indigent sick. A separate house is appropriated to the reception of the insane, the Province, however, requires an establishment on a larger scale for these unfortunates.

The means of the GENERAL HOSPITAL, from its unrestricted character, have been found inadequate to defray the expenses of the establishment, and the deficiency is occasionally supplied by grants from the Provincial Parliament. The Nuns are distinguished for the manufacture of Church ornaments, and for their skill in gilding. The produce of the sale of these works becomes part of the general fund of the Institution.

THE HOTEL DIEU.

In 1636, the DUCHESSE D'AIGUILLON, niece to the famous CARDINAL DE RICHELIEU, resolved to found an HOTEL DIEU in Quebec at her own expense. She was

however, liberally assisted by her relative ; and during their joint lives, they continued to testify their kindness and affection towards the foundation.

The Chapel was consecrated on the 16th March 1646, an occasion of great joy to the little community, which consisted at this time of only five professed Nuns, a Chaplain, four boarders, a female domestic and seven laboring men. During this year they successively administered relief to forty six natives of France, and one hundred and twenty savages, some of whom remained five and six months in the Hospital. The present edifice is a substantial and capacious building, three stories high, standing between Palace-Gate and Hope-Gate.

Every medical care and delicate attendance is here gratuitously afforded to the afflicted poor by the religious community.

The Church is simple and plain, having a few paintings which may be seen on proper application to the Chaplain. Three or four pictures are stated to be originals, as the

1. The Nativity of Christ. Luke ii.—By *Stella*.
2. The Virgin and Child.—By *Coypel*.
3. The Vision of St. Therese.—By *Manageat*.
4. St. Bruneau wrapt in meditation.—By *Le Sueur*.

In the Chaplain's Room, The Martyrdom of two Priests, Brebœuf, and a young Missionary, Lallemand.

This Painting merits notice, as illustrative of the perils and sufferings of the original European settlers of Canada.

In the winter of the year 1649, the Indians assailed the Chapel of the Jesuit Missionaries at Three Rivers.

The Society at that period numbered seven members. Two made their escape, one of whom was subsequently found in the woods congealed in a devotional attitude, and the other was discovered prostrate, frozen on the ice of one of the rivers,

The priest Daniel and his brother were shot, as they fled out of the Chapel then in flames. Another of the fraternity named Jog, was mutilated by the loss of his fingers in succession ; and with his wrists fettered, kneeling down, was butchered by two of the Indians, who cleaved his head with their battle-axes.

The old Priest Brebœuf, and a younger Missionary Lallemand, were reserved for still more excruciating and protracted tortures. They were tied to two stakes separated by a short distance. The junior was literally burnt piecemeal, by the application of ignited pinesticks successively brought into immediate contact with the various parts of the body, the most distant from the vitals. In the intensity of his corporal agonies, just before the mortal frame succumbed to the ingenious and infuriated malevolence and cruelty of the barbarians, he addressed Brebœuf, " Ah ! I have scarcely a grain of faith left,"—to which his fellow-sufferer magnanimously replied,—“ One grain of true faith in Christ is enough to remove all this mountain of anguish and misery.” The senior priest had long endeavored to tame these savages, but in vain. They astonished him by saying, “ You have come a long distance you tell us, after the manner of John the Baptist, to baptize us in cold water, we will baptize you with hot water.”

To execute this marvelously inhuman scheme, they fastened a cross pole between the stakes, to which the two priests were bound, and hung on their large pots to boil the water. A refinement of almost unparalleled merciless affliction was superadded. They strung on an iron hoop or ring several axe heads, and placed them in the fire ; when the axes were red hot, they cast them over Brebœuf's head, so that thus suspended, his breast and shoulders were corroded by the axes, to his unutterable torment.

When the water was ready, two of the Indians with

large shears cut off large pieces of flesh and made other deep incisions in the arms, legs, &c., to the bones; as soon as a number of these gashes were made in various parts of the frame, one of the savages effused a kettle of boiling water over the agonized Brebœuf, and thus in a continual alternation of relentless butchery and scalding, combined with triumphant yellings at their novel mode of Algonquin baptism, they ceased not their successive tortures, until life being extinct, the remains of their victims were transferred to be consumed in the same fire.

THE FRENCH CATHEDRAL

Was built under auspices of Monseigneur FRANÇOIS DE LAVAL, first Bishop of Quebec, to whom the Colony was also indebted for the creation of the Seminary. After about three years labor, it was finished on its present site, between Buade-street, the Bishop's Palace, and the Seminary, with its front towards the Jesuits' College. It was consecrated under the title of the *Immaculate Conception*, on the 18th July, 1666, with all the imposing ceremonies usually observed on similar occasions.

The Church suffered severely during the bombardment prior to the battle of the plains, in 1759. In an old print extant, it is represented as almost in ruins, having been set on fire by shells discharged from Point Lévi. The consequence was, that the fine pictures and other ancient ornaments of the Cathedral were mutilated, or entirely destroyed. Those which are now seen upon the walls were placed there when the building was renovated, after the cession of the Province to Great Britain.

1. The Altar Piece pourtrays the *Conception* in the style of LeBrun.

2. On the north, *The Apostle Paul*, in his extatic Vision. 2 Cor.—By Carlo Maratte.

3. On the opposite wall is a design, The Saviour ministered unto by Angels.—*Restout*.

4. (Copy.) Above the Altar in the South Nave, The Flight of Joseph and Mary with the young Child into Egypt.—Matt. ii. 19 21.

5. On the Pillar above the Pulpit, A delineation of the Redeemer on the Cross.—*By Vandyke.*

6. On the opposite Pillar, The Nativity of Christ, (Copy). *After Annabal Carrachi.*

7. The Saviour under the contumelious outrages of the Soldiers. Matt. xvii. 27, 31.—*Fluret.*

8. The Day of Pentecost.—*By Vignon.*

9. The Holy Family.—*By Blanchard.* Also a Portrait of St. Anne and the Holy Family. Both Copies.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE CONGREGATION

Stands on the hill leading from the Esplanade to St. John's-Gate. It is not of ancient construction, and perfectly plain in its interior. Its spire is seen immediately above the ramparts.

THE ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF ST. ROCH'S

Is the place of worship frequented by the inhabitants of that populous suburb. It is also a modern edifice of very spacious dimensions, with a spire; and is situated in an open space, fronting towards the *Vacherie*, or former possessions of the Jesuits. It is well finished within, and has several paintings. In the Sacristy are portraits of Pope Pius VII. and of Bishop Plessis, a great benefactor to this Church. The ground on which this Church was built was given by the Hon. JOHN MURE.

This Church is adorned with several original Pictures.

1. The Annunciation of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. Luke i. 26, 38.—*By Restout.*

2. The Holy Family.—*By Colin de Virmond.*

3. The Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ.—*By Chalis.*

4. St. Nicholas.—*By Vignon.*

5. St. Roch and a Virgin.—*By Blanchard.*

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES.

Is the only one in the Lower Town belonging to the French inhabitants. It stands in the square, or market place, plain and substantial within and without, and possesses claims to antiquity, having been built and used as a Church previously to 1690. In that year amid the joy caused by the defeat of Sir Wm. Phipps, in his attempt to capture the town, the *Fetê of Notre dame de la Victoire* was established, to be annually celebrated in this Church on the 7th October, that being the day on which the first intelligence of the coming of the English was received. On that occasion, it is stated that M. De la Colombière, the Archdeacon, preached an eloquent discourse. After the shipwreck of the English Fleet in 1711, which was considered by the inhabitants as a second victory, and little less than a miraculous interposition in their favor, this Church received the name of *Notre Dame des Victoires*, in order to commemorate both occasions at the same time. The same preacher, M. De La Colombière, is stated in our French manuscript to have again delivered a most eloquent sermon, "which was listened to by the auditors with transports of joy."

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

In the fall of 1831, a spacious lot of ground in the rear of Palace-street was purchased for the sum of £2300 and in the month of June following, the corner stone of St. Patrick's Church was laid with the usual ceremony. This circumstance took place just at the ever memorable time when that dreadful scourge, the Cholera Morbus, first burst upon the inhabitants of Quebec. The spirit and zeal of the Congregation on this trying occasion are beyond all praise, for their preserving magnanimity in prosecuting through all the unforeseen difficulties which arose out of the panic created in the public mind by that

desolating pestilence, so that in the short space of twelve months the building was ready for dedication, which ceremony took place on the first Sunday in July, 1833, amid the hearty rejoicings and thanksgivings of a generous people.

St. Patrick's Church is a fine substantial stone building, covering an area of 136 feet by 52. It fronts St. Helen-street, and is entered by three well moulded doors, the largest of which is in the tower, the other two in the side aisles, besides the two entrances to the east and west. It is lighted on each side by a double tier of windows well made and in admirable proportion. The roof and galleries are supported by massive pillars with bases and capitals. The ceiling is 48 feet high, richly embossed and ornamented with scriptural emblems. The steeple is handsome and well proportioned, and stands 120 feet from the ground to the ball which supports the cross. There are very extensive and magnificent galleries round the inside, terminating over the Sanctuary, furnished with a triple range of elegant pews, which, with those of the ground flat, are calculated to accommodate an immense congregation.

The interior of this Church, comprising pillars columns, arches, ceilings, the grand variegated altar, tabernacle and canopy, the adorned Sanctuary, the flank and end windows, organ, &c. with all their varied tracery, present a *coup d'oeil*, to strike the beholder with religious awe and admiration.

There is attached to this Church, under the patronage of the Pastor, the Rev. Mr. McMahan, a Christian Doctrine Society, whose duty it is to instruct the youth of the congregation in the principles and duties of their religion. The members of this Society have founded a circulating library, consisting of religious and moral works for the benefit of the congregation, a circumstance

highly creditable to the zeal and public spirit of the Irish Catholics of Quebec.

CATHEDRAL OF THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND.

It has been stated that the Convent, Church and Garden of the Recollet Fathers occupied the site in the front of the Castle of St. Lewis, as far as the *URSULINE* Convent in the rear, and contained within St. Lewis, St. Anne and Garden Streets. After the burning of the Church and Convent in 1796, the buildings were razed to the foundation, on the extinction of the order, and the ground appropriated as a site for the new English Cathedral. The Court House is also built on part of the ground. The area in the centre of the *Place d'Armes* was not always so large. Until a few years ago the foundations of the Recollet Church were to be traced upon the rocky surface, several yards in advance of the present boundary on the western side. In the month of July, 1834, in sinking one of the posts which surround the area of the *Place d'Armes* some human bones were discovered very near the surface. As from their situation they must have been outside the Convent, it may be fairly supposed that they were the remains of one of the Aborigines, buried there before the coming of the French.

The English Cathedral was built by the bounty of Government, upon the representations of the first Bishop of Quebec, and consecrated in 1804. It is an edifice of regular architecture and very respectable appearance, standing in a spacious area, handsomely enclosed by iron rails and gates, and planted with trees. Its exterior length is 135 feet, its breadth 73; the height of the spire above the ground, 162; from the floor to the centre of the arch within, 41. The communion plate of this Church is very magnificent, and persons in London went to see it while making in the hands of Rundell and Bridge.

This plate, together with the altar cloth, hangings of the desk and pulpit, which are of crimson velvet and cloth of gold, and books for divine service, was a present from King George the Third. A good peal of eight bells, of which the tenor bell is about 16 cwt., was procured some few years ago by the subscriptions of the congregation. The Church has an excellent organ and a regular Cathedral choir, but no Dean and Chapter. It serves also as the Parish Church, until such an edifice shall be erected, with a reservation in favor of the Episcopal rights. Near the altar is an elegant font of white marble.

Two galleries have been constructed in the Cathedral, thrown back on each side of the organ, for the accommodation, respectively, of the children attending the Male and Female National Schools, the front of each is allotted to the orphans of the Asylums, in their distinctive dresses.

Within the enclosure, is the building lately erected as the Rectory, in which his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal resides, it has a small chapel attached to it.

There are four Chapels of the Church of England within the Parish of Quebec. The principal of these is that of the Holy Trinity, in St. Stanislas Street, Upper Town, which is a private chapel, built by the late Chief Justice Sewell in 1824, at the suggestion of the late Bishop of Quebec, to provide for the increase of the Cathedral congregation. It is a handsome building, with a front of cut stone, in length 64 feet, in breadth 48, it has an organ, and is calculated to hold 700 persons. The officiating Clergyman is the Reverend Edmund Willoughby Sewell.

The other three chapels, which are small and without any kind of architectural pretensions, are St. MATTHEW'S or the FREE Chapel, in St. John's Suburbs, where the services and accommodation are altogether

gratuitous :—St. PAUL'S or the MARINER'S Chapel, at the base of Cape Diamond, close to the place called *L'Anse des Mères*, built of wood, (over a school house of stone, connected with the institution,) consecrated in 1832, and served without additional salary by the evening lecturer of the Cathedral ;—and St. PETER'S Chapel, in St. Valier Street St. Roch Suburbs.

The FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM occupies the rooms over the two School rooms, in the National School house, a building in the plain Gothic style, near St. John's Gate, within the walls. Both the original fitting up of the rooms for the Female Orphan Asylum, and the maintenance of the inmates were long solely provided for by means of the annual BAZAAR held by the ladies composing the Committee of the National School, who also assisted, from their first Bazaar, many other charities in the place, the Provincial Legislature have recently lent their aid to this excellent institution.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

Is situated in St. Anne Street. "

In the year 1821, being found far from adequate to the accommodation of its members, a petition was presented by the Trustees to His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor General, for an additional space of ground to enable them to enlarge it, with which his Excellency was graciously pleased to comply, and also to grant an aid of £300 currency, out of the monies arising out of the Jesuits' Estates, besides generously subscribing £50 towards carrying the same into effect.

The enlargement was completed in May, 1824, and with the exception of the above mentioned sums, cost the congregation by voluntary subscription nearly £2300 currency. The Church, as it now stands, is 95 feet by

48 inside the walls, and can accommodate 1300 sitters.

The Trustees are incorporated by an Act of the Provincial Parliament, which was assented to by His Majesty in Council, on the 31st January, 1831, and the royal assent thereto was signified by the proclamation of His Excellency the Governor in-Chief, on the 29th April, 1831.

A school, in connection with the Church, was erected by Trustees in the year 1831, who received in aid of the building, the liberal sum of £400 currency, from the Provincial Legislature. The school is under the management and direction of six members of the Church, chosen annually by ballot at a general meeting of the congregation, held on the first Sunday in the month of May, in the Church immediately after divine service in the forenoon, when a report of the proceedings of the Committee for the previous twelve months is furnished by the Secretary.

There is also a Sunday School in connexion with the Church, which meets every Sunday at half-past 9 o'clock and is numerously attended.

ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This building stands in St. Francis Street, and is without ornament. It was erected in the year 1816, and up to the year 1830, it had been occupied as a place of worship by the Congregationalists. It is now, and has been since the date last specified, a place of worship in connexion with the Church of Scotland, and is named St. John's Church. The Minister and Trustees of St. John's Church were incorporated by Act of Parliament in the year 1831.

WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

The Wesleyan Methodists have a Chapel situated in St. Anne Street in the Upper Town. This building was

erected in 1816, and is, both in the interior and exterior, extremely plain. The congregation is generally as large as can be comfortably accommodated: and it has been in contemplation to remove the present and erect a larger edifice in the same place.

They have also a smaller Chapel in St. Lewis Suburbs, called the "Centenary Chapel."

There are three Sabbath Schools connected with these Chapels, and the number of children attending each, with the attention they give to the instruction with which they are furnished, afford much encouragement to those by whom they are conducted.

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

Is situated near Prescott Gate, on the site of the ancient Palace of the French Bishop, and commands an extensive prospect towards the north, with a delightful view of the basin, and of Pointe Lévi.

The Literary and Historical Society occupy extensive apartments in this building, which with its Museum is open to the public daily, from 1 to 3, P. M.

The Quebec Library Association, and the Mechanics' Institute have also commodious apartments within the building.

THE COURT HOUSE.

This edifice is built of grey stone, plain and substantial, standing within an area inclosed by an iron railing, and is one hundred and thirty six-feet long, by forty-four feet broad. The roof, like that of most of the public buildings, is covered with tin. The approach from St. Lewis Street is by a double flight of stone steps leading to an arcade, or vestibule; from which are passages leading to the rooms below, and wide staircases to the Courts above. Immediately in front of the lower story, and facing the arcade, is the chamber in which

the COURT OF QUARTER SESSIONS is held. On the right are the Police Office, the Justices' Room, and Grand Jury Room. On the left, the Offices of the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench. On the upper floor is the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, fitted up in an appropriate manner, with a gallery for spectators. Immediately behind the Bench, as in the Quarter Sessions' Room, are the IMPERIAL ARMS. To the left of the COURT OF QUEEN'S BENCH, are the Judges' Chambers, and the COURT OF APPEALS; and on the right, the Vice-Admiralty Office, and the Advocate's Wardrobe. The COURT OF VICE-ADMIRALTY is generally held in the Quarter Sessions' Room. In the basement are kept the the records of the Courts.

THE JAIL.

The present Jail was erected during the administration of Sir JAMES CRAIG, and was first occupied in 1814. The cost, to the amount of £15000, was defrayed by a vote of the Legislature. It is one hundred and sixty-feet in length, by sixty-eight feet in breadth. Behind it, in a separate building, is the HOUSE OF CORRECTION for females; and between the two is the court yard of the prison, in part of which the inmates are allowed to take exercise under certain regulations.

MONTCALM HOUSE.

A little to the west of HOPE-GATE, within the Fortifications, and immediately adjoining the termination of the garden wall of the Hotel-Dieu, looking towards the north-east, stands the building once inhabited by the brave Marquis DE MONTCALM. It is now divided into three private residences. The entrance appears originally to have been through a court yard in the rear; and as the walls of the building next to the fortifications are very thick, and the foundations massive, it is very

probable that it was once intended for defence on the side looking to the basin.

It is at present no otherwise remarkable than as having been the residence of the French General, whose fame the battle of the Plains of Abraham has perpetuated in the same scroll with that of his successful and lamented antagonist.

THE MARINE AND EMIGRANT HOSPITAL.

This building, is situated not far from the General Hospital, on the Bank of the Little River St. Charles; and nearly opposite to the spot where JACQUES CARTIER first wintered in 1815. The names of the visiting Physicians &c. will be found in page 110.

EXPEDITION OF 1759.

By the common consent of the world, QUEBEC is for ever identified with the renown of the two great nations who contended for its possession; and the history of this period will always be referred to as equally interesting, attractive and important. The varied incidents of the expedition—the arrival before the town—the attack of the fire-ships—the fruitless engagement at Montmorenci—the bombardment from Point-Levi—the landing under the heights of Abraham—the battle of the Plains—the death of two heroic leaders—the surrender—the subsequent fight at Sillery—the siege by the French—and the arrival of the English fleet, form a series of spirit-stirring events, which possess the mind of the reader with the eager interest of vicissitude. as they in turn develop the great game of war, played by the most skilful hands, and for the noblest stake! The scene of this heroic drama, the actors, and the event will be for ever memorable. The tale has been handed down by various writers—but to do justice to the narration it requires the pen of WOLFE himself.

We can imagine the feelings with which WOLFE, having safely landed his army on the 27th June, near the Church of St. Laurent, on the Isle of Orleans,—where they encamped in one line, about a mile from the shore—proceeded to the west end of the Island to reconnoitre the position of the enemy. It must be confessed that the view he then beheld was most magnificent and imposing. Amidst the native beauty of the scenery, the French army presented its formidable front, extending along the sloping ground upon the north shore, and occupying the heights of Beauport from Quebec on the right, to the cascades of Montmorenci on the left. The village of Beauport rose in the centre, among the battalions of old France—the right rested upon the St. Charles, with the beautiful village of Charlesbourg in its rear—the left extended to the chasm at the Falls. The whole front was entrenched, and protected from the English cannon—while all accessible points along the shore were occupied and defended by batteries, and by every means which the science of war provides. Beyond the right, a bridge had been thrown over the River St. Charles, in order to communicate with the town and garrison. This was protected by *têtes du pont* and strong works at each end, as well as by two batteries, of eight guns each, mounted upon hulks, sunk in the channel. The enthusiastic spirit of WOLFE must have comprehended all the strength of this position, and all the glory of surmounting it, nor could his gentle and highly cultivated mind have been insensible to the extreme beauty of the scene, the tranquillity of which his operations were so immediately to disturb.

The French army was composed of about thirteen thousand men, six battalions of which were regulars, and the remainder well disciplined Canadian Militia, with some cavalry and Indians. The right was under the command of Brigadier General the Baron de St. Ours,

the centre of Brigadier General De Senezergues, and the left of M. Herbin. The garrison was commanded by M. De Ramezay.

Although the Fleet had safely arrived at the place of disembarkation, no sooner were the troops on shore than it met with one of those storms of wind and rain which are frequent in the River St. Lawrence. The hurricane was of such violence as to do great damage to the transports and boats of the fleet, by their driving on board each other.

It being absolutely necessary for the combined operations of the two services, that the English should possess the command of the basin, General MONCKTON, second in command, was detached on the night of the 29th, with four battalions, with orders to land at Beaumont, and to clear the south shore from that village to Point Lévi, which post he was to occupy and fortify—a duty which he accomplished with little opposition. Here he erected batteries and works, the remains of which may be traced at the present day. In the meantime Colonel Guy Carleton, afterwards Lord Dorchester, established himself at the western point of the Isle of Orleans, where he erected works for the defence of the magazines, stores, and hospitals.

MONTCALM, who too late perceived the importance of the works at Point Lévi, sent a corps of sixteen hundred men against them, but these troops unluckily for themselves and for the English General, who was anxious to defeat so large a detachment, fell into confusion, and having fired upon each other instead of upon the enemy, returned in utter discomfiture.

General WOLFE, perceiving that the ground to the eastward of the Falls of Montmorenci, on which rested the left flank of the French army, was higher than that on the enemy's side, determined to take possession of it; and having passed the north channel, he encamped there

on the 9th July, not without severe skirmishing and considerable loss. Here he erected batteries which greatly galled the left of the intrenchments, and conceived the design of attacking the French in their intrenchments. This attack, which looking at the difficulties of the ground appears to have been carefully considered and planned with judgment, took place on the 31st July. It failed through want of caution and excess of courage on the part of the grenadiers, although the grounding of the boats upon the ledge, some distance from the shore, was, doubtless the primary cause of the disaster. The return of our loss at the battle of Montmorenci is stated to have been 182 killed and 650 wounded.

The failure at Montmorenci had made a deep impression upon the mind of WOLFE. He had a spirit impatient of anticipated censure—unable to bear disappointment, where he was conscious of having deserved success—and he cherished an eager desire to retrieve the laurels which he feared some might think had fallen from his brow. His situation, however, was such that he despaired of finding an opportunity; he was often heard to sigh, and observed to betray great inward agitation.—His constitution, naturally delicate, gave way under his excitement; which, added to the great fatigues he had undergone, brought on a fever and dysentery, and for some time totally disabled him. Such was the affection of the whole army for WOLFE, that his sickness made a general impression upon them; and when his health, after ten days severe illness, permitted him to return to the camp, and once more to visit the guards and posts as usual, they gave the strongest proof of the most heartfelt joy, and his presence infused fresh spirits into the troops.

Every preparation having been made—and Admiral SAUNDERS having engaged to co-operate by a feint attack upon the retrenchments at Beauport—the eventful day approached when the blow was to be struck. Rear Ad-

miral HOLMES had the command of the naval force employed in covering the disembarkation, the immediate management of which was entrusted to Captain CHADS, a name to this day distinguished in the Royal Navy.— On the 12th September, General WOLFE issued the following order :

“ ON BOARD HIS MAJESTY’S SHIP SUTHERLAND.”

“ The enemy’s force is now divided : great scarcity of provisions is in their camp, and universal discontent among the Canadians. The second officer in command is gone to Montreal, or St. Johns ; which gives reason to think that General Amherst is advancing into the colony. A vigorous blow struck by the army at this juncture may determine the fate of Canada. Our troops below are in readiness to join us : all the light artillery and tools are embarked at Point Lévi ; and the troops will land where the French seem least to expect it. The first body that gets on shore is to march directly to the enemy, and drive them from any little post they may occupy. The officers must be careful that the succeeding bodies do not, by any mistake, fire upon those who go before them. The battalions must form upon the upper ground with expedition, and be ready to charge whatever presents itself. When the artillery and troops are landed, a corps will be left to secure the landing place, while the rest march on, and endeavor to bring the French and Canadians to a battle. The officers and men will remember what their country expects from them, and what a determined body of soldiers, inured to war, is capable of doing, against five weak French battalions, mingled with disorderly peasantry. The soldiers must be attentive and obedient to their officers, and the officers resolute in the execution of their duty.”

The plan adopted was, that the troops should be conveyed some distance up the river for the purpose of deceiving the enemy, and amusing M. De Bougainville.— They were afterwards in the night to drop down with the tide, and to land on the north shore about a mile above Cape Diamond, in the expectation of being able to ascend the heights of Abraham, and to gain the open

ground westward of the city, where it was most open to attack. Nothing could be more hazardous in the execution than this design—the slightest accident might derange the whole course of the operations—a night attack was always liable to mischance—yet the plan was carried into effect not only with complete success, but with singular ease and good fortune.

At night on the 12th, the main body quartered on the south shore was ordered to embark in flat bottomed boats, and to proceed up the river with the tide of flood. The first division was composed of the light infantry, commanded by Lieutenant Colonel the Honorable WILLIAM HOWE, the regiments of Bragg, Kennedy, Lascelles and Anstruther, with a detachment of Highlanders, and the grenadiers of the Royal American Regiment, under the command of Brigadiers General MONCKTON and MURRAY. The night was clear and star light, and BOUGAINVILLE perceiving the boats, marched up the north bank of the river to prevent any landing.—About an hour before day light, the boats fell down the river with the tide of ebb, with great rapidity by the help of oars, and keeping close to the shore. They were followed at some interval by the shipping, and both luckily escaped observation. About day-light on the 14th, they arrived at a cove below Sillery, now for ever celebrated as WOLFE'S COVE, which was the place chosen for the disembarkation. The light infantry, which had been carried a short distance below by the rapidity of the tide, were the first that landed, and scrambling up the woody precipice—the ascent of which was so difficult, that the soldiers were obliged to pull themselves up by the roots and boughs of trees—displaced a French guard at the top, under the command of Captain De Vergor, which defended the narrow path, and thereby enabled the rest of the division to reach the summit. The boats in the mean time had returned for the second division

under Brigadier General TOWNSHEND, which arrived and landed in like good order. General WOLFE was with the first division, and he was one of the first on shore. On seeing the difficulty of ascending the precipice, he observed in a familiar strain to Captain DONALD McDONALD, a very gallant officer of Fraser's Highlanders, who commanded the advanced guard of the light infantry:—"I don't believe there is any possibility of getting up; but you must do your endeavor."

The exultation of WOLFE on thus finding himself, with scarcely any loss, on the heights of ABRAHAM, may easily be conceived. After more than two months of solicitude, the object of his long and anxious wishes was before him—his only remaining hope was that MONTCALM would give him battle—of the result he entertained no doubt. The hour of triumph so long sought for, so eagerly expected, was at hand—he was determined that day to decide the supremacy of ENGLAND or FRANCE, in America, before the walls of her most important fortress

THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM—DEATH
OF WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

Any one who visits the celebrated Plains of Abraham, the scene of this glorious fight—equally rich in natural beauty and historic recollections—will admit that no site could be found better adapted for displaying the evolutions of military skill and discipline, or the exertion of physical force and determined valor. The battle-ground presents almost a level surface from the brink of the St. Lawrence, to the St. Foy road. The *Grand Allée*, or road to Cape Rouge, running parallel to that of St. Foy, passes through its centre. That road was commanded by a field redoubt, a four gun battery on the English left, which was captured by the light infantry, as mentioned in General Townshend's letter. The remains of this battery are distinctly seen near to the present

race-stand. There were also two other redoubts, one upon the rising ground, in the rear of Mr. C. Campbell's house—the death scene of WOLFE—and the other towards the St. Foy road, which it was intended to command. On the site of the country seat called Marchmont, at present the residence of Major General Sir James Hope, K. C. B., there was also a small redoubt commanding the intrenched path leading to the Cove. This was taken possession of by the advanced guard of the light infantry, immediately on ascending the heights. At the period of the battle, the plains were without fences or enclosures, and extended to the walls to the St. Lewis side. The surface was dotted over with bushes, and the woods on either flank were more dense than at present, affording shelter to the French and Indian marksmen.

In order to understand the relative position of the two armies, if a line be drawn to the St. Lawrence from the General Hospital, it will give nearly the front of the French army at ten o'clock, after Montcalm had deployed it intoline. His right reached beyond the St. Foy road, where he made dispositions to turn the left of the English. Another parallel line somewhat in advance of Mr. C. G. Stewart's house on the St. Foy road, will give the front of the British army, before WOLFE charged at the head of the grenadiers of the 22nd, 40th, and 45th regiments, who had acquired the honorable title of the Louisbourg Grenadiers, from having been distinguished at the capture of that place, under his own command, in 1758. To meet the attempt of Montcalm to turn the British left, General Townshend formed the 15th regiment *en potence*, or presenting a double front. The light infantry were in rear of the left, and the reserve was placed near the right, formed in eight subdivisions, a good distance apart.

The English had been about four hours in possession

of the Plains, and were completely prepared to receive them, when the French advanced with great resolution. They approached obliquely by the left, having marched from Beauport that morning. On being formed, they commenced the attack with great vivacity and animation, firing by platoons. It was observed, however, that their fire was irregular and ineffective, whereas that of the English was so well directed and maintained, as to throw the French into immediate confusion. It must be stated, that although the French army was more numerous, it was principally composed of colonial troops, who did not support the regular forces as firmly as was expected of them. Montcalm on his death bed, expressed himself bitterly in this respect. The English troops, on the contrary, were nearly all regulars of approved courage, well officered and under perfect discipline. The grenadiers burned to revenge their defeat at Montmorenci, and it was at their head that WOLFE, with great military tact placed himself at the commencement of the action.

About eight o'clock, some sailors had succeeded in dragging up the precipice a light six-pounder, which, although the only gun used by the English in the action, being remarkably well served, played with great success on the centre column as it advanced, and more than once compelled the enemy to change the disposition of his forces. The French had two field pieces in the action. The despatches mention a remarkable proof of coolness and presence of mind, on the part of troops who had no hopes but in victory, no chance of safety but in beating the enemy, for had they been defeated, re-embarkation would have been impracticable. The English were ordered to reserve their fire until the French were within forty yards. They observed these orders most strictly, bearing with patience the incessant fire of the Canadians and Indians. It is also stated that WOLFE ordered

the men to load with an additional bullet, which did great execution.

The two generals animated with equal spirit, met each other at the head of their respective troops where the battle was most severe. MONTCALM was on the left of the French, at the head of the regiments of *Languedoc*, *Bearne*, and *Guienne*,—WOLFE on the right of the English, at the head of the 28th, and the Louisburg Grenadiers. Here the greatest exertions were made under the eyes of the leaders, the action in the centre and left was comparatively a skirmish. The severest fighting took place between the right of the race-stand and the Martello towers. The rapidity and effect of the English fire having thrown the French into confusion, orders were given, even before the smoke cleared away, to charge with the bayonet. WOLFE exposing himself at the head of the battalions, was singled out by some Canadian marksmen on the enemy's left, and had already received a slight wound in the wrist. Regardless of this, and unwilling to dispirit his troops, he folded a handkerchief round his arm, and putting himself at the head of the grenadiers, led them on to the charge, which was completely successful. It was bought however with the life of their heroic leader. He was struck with a second ball in the groin, but still pressed on, and just as the enemy were about to give way, he received a third ball in his breast and fell mortally wounded. Dear, indeed was the price of a victory purchased by the death of WOLFE, of a hero, whose uncommon merit was scarcely known and appreciated by his country, before a premature fate removed him for ever from her service.

He met, however, a glorious death in the moment of victory—a victory which in deciding the fate of CANADA, commanded the applause of the world, and classed WOLFE among the most celebrated Generals of ancient and modern times. Happily, he survived his wound

long enough to learn the success of the day. When the fatal ball took effect, his principal care was, that he should not be seen to fall.—“Support me,”—said he to an officer near him,—“let not my brave soldiers see me drop. The day is ours, keep it!” He was then carried a little way to the rear, where he requested water to be brought from a neighboring well to quench his thirst.—The charge still continued, when the officer—on whose shoulder, as he sat down for the purpose, the dying hero leaned—exclaiming, “They run! they run!”—“Who run?” asked the gallant WOLFE, with some emotion.—The officer replied,—“The enemy, Sir: they give way every where!” “What?” said he, “do they run already? Pray, one of you go to Colonel Burton, and tell him to march Webb’s regiment with all speed down to St. Charles River, to cut off the retreat of the fugitives from the bridge.—Now, God be praised, I DIE HAPPY!” So saying the youthful hero breathed his last. He reflected that he had done his duty, and he knew that he should live for ever in the memory of a grateful country. His expiring moments were cheered with the British shout of victory.

Such was the death of WOLFE upon the plains of ABRAHAM, at the early age of thirty-two years! It has been well observed, that “death more glorious and attended with circumstances more picturesque and interesting, is no where to be found in the annals of history.” His extraordinary qualities, and singular fate, have afforded a fruitful theme of panegyric to the historian and the poet, to the present day. How they were appreciated by his gallant companions in arms, may be learned by the subjoined extract from a letter written after the battle by General, afterwards Marquess, TOWNSHEND, to one of his friends in England:—“I am not ashamed to own to you, that my heart does not exult in the midst of this success, I have lost but a friend in General

WOLFE. Our country has lost a sure support, and a perpetual honour. If the world were sensible at how dear a price we have purchased **QUEBEC** in his death, it would damp the public joy. Our best consolation is, that providence seemed not to promise that he should remain long among us. He was himself sensible of the weakness of his constitution, and determined to crowd into a few years, actions that would have adorned length of life." The feeling and affecting manner in which **WOLFE** is spoken of in this letter, and its elegance of expression, confer equal honor upon the head and heart of the accomplished writer.

The spot consecrated by the fall of General **WOLFE**, in the charge made by the grenadiers upon the left of the French line, will to the latest day be visited with deep interest and emotion.

A few years ago His Excellency Lord **AYLMER**, then Governor in Chief, caused a small pillar to be erected on the spot with the following inscription :

HERE DIED
W O L F E
VICTORIOUS.

This memorial has been sadly mutilated, we trust however, ere long, it will give place to a more enduring memento, such as an iron pillar cast from some of the old cannon.

MONTCALM received his fatal wound in the front rank of the French left, and died at 5 o'clock on the morning of the 14th September, he was buried in an excavation made by the bursting of a shell within the precincts of the Ursuline Convent, a fit resting place for the remains of a man who died fighting for the honor and defence of his country.

The following regiments shared the glories of the day :—namely, the 15th, 28th, 35th, 43rd, 47th, 48th, 58th,

60th, 2nd and 3rd Battallions 78th Fraser's Highlanders, and the Grenadiers of the 22nd, 40th, and 45th. Total of all ranks, including General Officers, 4826, of whom 61 were killed, and 603 wounded. The French force, including Militia, amounted to 7520.

The remains of WOLFE were conveyed to England for interment, with all honor and respect, on board the Royal William, of 84 guns. On the 17th November, the body was landed at Portsmouth. During the solemnity, all the honors that could be paid to the memory of a gallant officer were rendered to the remains of WOLFE. The corps was privately interred at Greenwich on the 20th*.

* During our residence in England, in 1841, superintending the engraving of the *Plan of the Battle*, we were politely permitted by the surviving branch of the family to visit the vault, which is under the parish Church of Greenwich. It was with feelings which we cannot describe, that we placed the key in the door, (over which is inscribed on a marble slab, "*The Family Vault of Major General James Wolfe, 1759,*") disclosing to us the resting place of that illustrious Hero. We were accompanied by a few friends, and two old veteran seamen of Greenwich Hospital who solicited permission. Upwards of fourscore years had passed away since the memorable victory and glorious death. The vault exhibited to us three coffins, that of the Father, the Mother, and the Son:—we gently wiped the dust from the Coffin plate, and found the following unpretending inscription thereon:—

Major General
JAMES WOLFE,
Aged 32 Years.

On the centre Coffin is the following inscription:—

Mrs.
HENRIETTA WOLFE,
Died 26th Sepr.
1764,
Aged 60 Years.

On the Coffin to the left is the following:—
The Honble.

Lieutenant Genl.
EDWARD WOLFE,
Died March 26th,
1759,
Aged 74 Years.

The news of the failure of Wolfe at Montmorenci, reached England on the morning of the 16th October, it was made known to the public in an extraordinary Gazette of that date, and caused a general gloom.

The satisfaction with which they received the glorious accounts of victory brought by Colonel Hale, on the same evening with the publication of the Gazette, may be well imagined. A day of public thanksgiving was set apart, by authority, for the signal success of HIS MAJESTY'S arms. The HOUSE OF COMMONS addressed HIS MAJESTY to erect a national monument to the memory of WOLFE, in Westminster Abbey, which was carried into effect, and to this day remains an object of patriotic interest and exultation.

Our limits will not permit us at present to extend this interesting subject; but we will endeavor to do it justice in our *second edition* of the "PICTURE OF QUEBEC, WITH HISTORICAL RECOLLECTIONS." HIS EXCELLENCY THE RIGHT HONORABLE SIR CHARLES METCALFE has been pleased to extend his patronage and liberal support towards the undertaking; and it shall be our care and pride to render it worthy the distinguished honor of his name.

In the year 1827, during the administration of the late Earl of Dalhousie, that patriotic nobleman proposed the erection of a monument in Quebec to the memory of WOLFE and MONTCALM. A subscription was set on foot, about seven hundred pounds were collected, and the liberality of the noble earl supplied the deficiency. This memorial in honor of the two Military Chiefs, stands in

The vault was in perfect order and no appearance of decay could be observed on the Coffins, save the ravages of the moth. Not a word was spoken, and all stood uncovered. Before retiring we placed a wreath of laurel upon the Coffin, and deposited in the vault a copy of the Quebec Mercury, of 21st November, 1839, containing a list of subscribers to our engraving commemorating the glorious victory and death.

the Government Garden, on the west side of *Des Carrières* Street, and is a conspicuous object from the River. The Garden is open to the public, and affords a delightful promenade. The Bands of the two distinguished Regiments now in the Garrison, are politely permitted to enliven the scene, during at least, two evenings of the week.

SIEGE OF QUEBEC AND DEATH OF GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

The invasion of Canada by the troops of the American Congress rendered the year 1775 memorable in the annals of the Province. QUEBEC is remarkable among North American cities for having been five times invested by regular forces;—First, in 1629, when, in the infancy of the Colony, it fell into the hands of the English,—in 1690, after its natural capabilities for defence had been improved by the art of fortification, when it successfully resisted the attack of Sir WILLIAM PHIPPS,—in 1759, when, after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, it was once more won by England,—in 1760, when having been maintained during the winter, it was unsuccessfully besieged by de Lévi;—and lastly, in 1775, when after having been stormed without success—after having sustained a siege and blockade of six months duration—the enemy was compelled to abandon his camp in despair. Since that time no hostile banner has been displayed before its walls; and so long as it is defended by a garrison, loyal and resolute to do their duty—so long as England maintains the glory of her Navy, QUEBEC may bid defiance to external attack and foreign violence. May the “time honored” standard of Great Britain for ever wave from the battlements that crown this renowned fortress.

On the 17th September, 1775, Brigadier General Richard Montgomery who had formerly been in the British service, appeared at the head of an army, before the

Fort of St. Johns, which, after a gallant defence, surrendered on the 3rd November, the garrison marching out with the honors of war. Montreal, which was entirely defenceless, capitulated on the 12th November; and General Carleton, conceiving it of the utmost importance to reach Quebec, the only place capable of defence, passed through the American force stationed at Sorel, during the night in a canoe with muffled paddles; and arrived in Quebec on the 19th, to the great joy of the garrison and loyal inhabitants, who placed every confidence in his well known courage and ability.

An expedition of a singular and daring character had been successfully prosecuted against Quebec from the New England States, by a route which was little known, and generally considered impracticable. The expedition was headed by Colonel Arnold, an officer in the service of the Congress; who with two regiments, amounting to about eleven hundred men, left Boston about the middle of September, and undertook to penetrate through the wilderness to Point Lévi, by the means of the Rivers Kennebec and Chaudière.

After passing thirty-two days in the wilderness, they arrived on the 4th November at the first settlement, called *Sertigan*, twenty five leagues from Quebec, where they obtained all kinds of provisions. On the 9th, Colonel Arnold arrived at Pointe Lévi, where he remained twenty-four hours before it was known at Quebec; and whence it was extremely fortunate that all the small craft and canoes had been removed by order of the officer commanding the garrison. On the 13th, late in the evening, they embarked in thirty-four canoes, and very early in the morning of the 14th, he succeeded in landing five hundred men at Wolfe's Cove, without being discovered from the *Lizard* and *Hunter*, ships of war.—The first operation was to take possession of what had been General Murray's house on the St. Foy Road, and

of the General Hospital. They also placed guards upon all the roads, in order to prevent the garrison from obtaining supplies from the country.

The small force of Arnold prevented any attempt being made towards the reduction of the fortress until after the arrival of Montgomery from Montreal, who took the command on the 1st December, and established his headquarters at Holland House. Arnold is said to have occupied a house near Scott's Bridge.

The arrival of the Governor on the 19th November had infused the best spirit among the inhabitants of Quebec. On the 1st December, the motley garrison amounted to eighteen hundred men—all, however, full of zeal in the cause of their King and country, and well supplied with provision for eight months. They were under the immediate command of Colonel Allan Maclean, of the 84th Regiment or Royal Emigrants, composed principally of those of the gallant Fraser's Highlanders, who had settled in Canada.

STATEMENT OF THE GARRISON, 1ST DECEMBER, 1775.

- 70 Royal Fusileers, or 7th Regiment.
- 230 Royal Emigrants, or 84th Regiment.
- 22 Royal Artillery.
- 330 British Militia, under Lt. Col. Caldwell
- 543 Canadians, under Colonel Dupré.
- 400 Seamen under Captains Hamilton and Mackenzie.
- 50 Masters and Mates.
- 35 Marines.
- 120 Artificers.

1800 Total bearing arms.

The siege, or rather the blockade, was maintained during the whole month of December, although the incidents were few and of little interest. The Americans were established in every house near the walls, more particularly in the Suburb of St. Roch, near the Intendant's Palace.

During this anxious period the gentry and inhabitants of the city bore arms, and cheerfully performed the duties of soldiers. The British Militia were conspicuous for zeal and loyalty, under the command of Major Henry Caldwell, who had the Provincial rank of Lieutenant Colonel. He had served as Deputy Quarter Master General with the army, under General WOLFE, and had settled in the Province after the conquest. The Canadian Militia within the town was commanded by Colonel Le Comte Dupré, an officer of great zeal and ability, who rendered great services during the whole siege.

General Montgomery, despairing to reduce the place by a regular siege, resolved on a night attack, in the hope of either taking it by storm, or of finding the garrison unprepared at some point. In this design he was encouraged by Arnold, whose local knowledge of Quebec was accurate, having been acquired in his frequent visits for the purpose of buying up Canadian horses.—The intention of Montgomery soon became known to the garrison, and General Carleton made every preparation to prevent surprise, and to defeat the assault of the enemy. For several days the Governor, with the officers and gentlemen, off duty, had taken up their quarters in the Récollet Convent, where they slept in their clothes. At last, early in the morning of the 31st December, and during a violent snow storm, Montgomery, at the head of the New York troops, advanced to the attack of the Lower Town, from its western extremity, along a road between the base of Cape Diamond and the river. Arnold, at the same time, advanced from the General Hospital by way of St. Charles Street. The two parties were to meet at the lower end of Mountain Street, and when united were to force Prescott-Gate. Two feint attacks in the mean time on the side towards the west, were to distract the attention of the garrison.—Such is the outline of this daring plan, the obstacles to

the accomplishment of which do not seem to have entered into the contemplation of the American officers, who reckoned too much upon their own fortune and the weakness of the garrison.

When, at the head of seven hundred men, Montgomery had advanced a short distance, he came to a narrow defile, with a precipice towards the river on the one side, and the scarp'd rock above him on the other. This place is known by the name of *Près-de-Ville*. Here all further approach to the Lower Town was intercepted, and commanded by a battery of three pounders placed in a hangard on the south of the pass. The Post was entrusted to a Captain of Canadian Militia, whose force consisted of thirty Canadian and eight British Militiamen, with nine British seamen to work the guns as artillery-men, under Captain Barnsfare, Master of a transport, laid up in the harbor during the winter. At day-break, some of the guard, being on the look out, discovered, through the imperfect light, a body of troops in full march from WOLFE'S Cove upon the Post. The men had been kept under arms waiting with the utmost steadiness for the attack, which they had reason to expect, from the reports of deserters; and in pursuance of judicious arrangements which had been previously concerted, the enemy was allowed to approach unmolested within a small distance. They halted at about fifty yards from the barrier; and as the guard remained perfectly still, it was probably concluded that they were not on the alert. To ascertain this an officer was seen to approach quite near to the barrier. After listening a moment or two, he returned to the body; and they instantly dashed forward at double quick time to the attack of the post.— This was what the guard expected: the artillery-men stood by with lighted matches, and Captain Barnsfare at the critical moment giving the word, the fire of the guns and musketry was directed with deadly precision

against the head of the advancing column. The consequence was a precipitate retreat—the enemy was scattered in every direction—the groans of the wounded and of the dying were heard, but nothing certain being known, the pass continued to be swept by the cannon and musketry for the space of ten minutes. The enemy having retired, thirteen bodies were found in the snow, and Montgomery's Orderly Serjeant desperately wounded, but yet alive, was brought into the guard room.— On being asked if the General himself had been killed, the Serjeant evaded the question, by replying, that he had not seen him for some time, although he could not but have known the fact. This faithful Serjeant died in about an hour afterwards. It was not ascertained that the American General had been killed, until some hours afterwards, when General Carleton, being anxious to ascertain the truth, sent an Aide-de-Camp to the Seminary, to enquire if any of the American officers, then prisoners, would identify the body. A field officer of Arnold's division, who had been made prisoner near Sault-au-Matelot barrier, consenting, accompanied the Aide-de-Camp to the *Près-de-Ville* guard, and pointed it out among the other bodies, at the same time pronouncing, in accents of grief, a glowing eulogium on Montgomery's bravery and worth. Besides that of the General, the bodies of his two Aides-de-Camp were recognized among the slain. The defeat of Montgomery's force was complete. Colonel Campbell, his second in command, immediately relinquished the undertaking, and led back his men with the utmost precipitation.

The exact spot where the barrier was erected before which Montgomery fell, may be described as crossing the narrow road under the mountain, immediately opposite to the west end of a building which stands on the south, and was formerly occupied as a brewery. The battery extended to the south, and nearly to the river.

We have caused an inscription commemorating the event to be placed upon the opposite rock at *Près-de-Ville*.

Soon after the repulse of the enemy before the post at *Près-de-Ville*, information was given to the officer in command there, that Arnold's party, from the General Hospital, advancing along the St. Charles, had captured the barrier at the *Sault-au-Matelot*, and that he intended an attack upon that of *Près-de-Ville*, by taking it in the rear. Immediate preparations were made for the defence of the Post against such an attack, by turning some of the guns of an inner barrier towards the town; and although the intelligence proved false,—Arnold having been wounded and his division captured,—yet the incident deserves to be commemorated as affording a satisfactory contradiction to some accounts which have appeared in print, representing the guard at *Près-de-Ville* as having been paralysed by fear,—the post and barrier “deserted,”—and the fire which killed Montgomery merely “accidental.” On the contrary, the circumstances we have related, being authentic, prove that the conduct of the *Près-de-Ville* guard was firm and collected in the hour of danger; and that by their coolness and steadiness they mainly contributed to the safety of the city. Both Colonel Maclean and General Carleton rendered every justice to their meritorious behaviour on the occasion.

In the mean time the attack by Arnold, on the north eastern side of the Lower Town, was made with desperate resolution. It was, fortunately, equally unsuccessful, although the contest was more protracted; and at one time the city was in no small danger. Arnold led his men by files along the River St. Charles, until he came to the *Sault-au-Matelot*, where there was a barrier with two guns mounted. It must be understood that St. Paul's Street did not then exist, the tide coming up nearly to the base of the rock, and the only path between

the rock and the beach was the narrow alley which now exists in the rear of St. Paul Street under the precipice itself. Here the curious visitor will find a jutting rock, where was the first barrier. The whole of the street went by the name of *Sault-au-Matelot* from the most ancient times. Arnold took the command of the forlorn hope, and was leading the attack upon this barrier, when he received a musket wound in the knee which disabled him, and he was carried back to the General Hospital. His troops, however, persevered, and having soon made themselves masters of the barrier, pressed on through the narrow street to the attack of the second, near the eastern extremity of *Sault-au-Matelot* Street. This was a battery which protected the ends of the two streets called St. Peter Street and *Sault-au-Matelot*, extending, by means of hangards mounted with cannon, from the rock to the river. The present Custom House, then a private house, had cannon projecting from the end windows, as had the house at the end of *Sault-au-Matelot* Street. The enemy took shelter in the houses on each side, and in the narrow pass leading round the base of the cliff towards Hope-Gate, where they were secured by the angle of the rock from the fire of the guns at the barrier. Here the enemy met with a determined resistance, which it was impossible to overcome, and General Carleton having ordered a sortie from Palace Gate under Captain Laws, in order to take them in the rear—and their rear guard under Captain Dearborn, having already surrendered—the division of Arnold demanded quarter, and were brought prisoners to the Upper Town. The officers were confined in the Seminary. The contest continued for upwards of two hours, and the bravery of the assailants was indisputable. Through the freezing cold, and the pelting of the storm, they maintained the attack until all hopes of success was lost, when they surrendered to a generous enemy, who treated the wounded and prisoners with humanity.

The Americans lost in the attack about one hundred killed and wounded, and six officers of Arnold's party, exclusive of the loss at *Près de Ville*. The British lost one officer, Lieut. Anderson of the Royal Navy, and seventeen killed and wounded. The following is a statement of the force which surrendered.

1 Lieutenant Colonel	} -Not wounded.
2 Majors,	
8 Captains,	
15 Lieutenants,	
1 Adjutant,	
1 Quarter-Master,	
4 Volunteers,	
350 Rank and File,	
44 Officers and Soldiers, wounded.	

426 Total surrendered.

By the death of Montgomery the command devolved upon Arnold, who had received the rank of Brigadier General. In a letter dated, 14th January, 1776, he complains of the great difficulty he had in keeping his remaining troops together, so disheartened were they by their disasters on the 31st December.

The siege now resumed its former character of a blockade, without any event of importance, until the month of March, when the enemy received reinforcements that increased their numbers to near two thousand men.

A Council of War was called on the 5th of May, and it was determined to raise the siege at once, and to retire to Montreal.

The following facts relating to the interment, and disinterment of the body of General MONTGOMERY may be relied upon as authentic:—

In the year 1818, a request having been made to the Governor-in-Chief, Sir John Sherbrooke, for leave to disinter the remains of General MONTGOMERY, in order that they might be conveyed to New-York, and there re-interred, His Excellency acceded to the request, which came to him on the part

of Mrs. Montgomery, the widow of the General. Mr. Thompson gave the following affidavit of the facts in order to satisfy the surviving relations and friends of General MONTGOMERY, that the remains which had been so disinterred after the lapse of forty-two years by the same hand that has interred them, were really those of the late General. Mr. Thompson belonged to the army of WOLFE, in 1759.

"I, JAMES THOMPSON, of the city of Quebec, in the Province of Lower Canada, do testify and declare—that I served in the capacity of an Assistant Engineer during the siege of this city, invested during the years 1775 and 1776 by the American forces under the command of the late Major General RICHARD MONTGOMERY. That in an attack made by the American troops under the immediate command of General MONTGOMERY, in the night of the 31st December, 1775, on a British post at the southernmost extremity of the city, near *Près-de-Ville*, the General received a mortal wound, and with him were killed his two Aides-de-Camp, McPherson and Cheeseman, who were found in the morning of the 1st January, 1776, almost covered with snow. That Mrs. Prentice who kept an Hotel, at Quebec, and with whom General Montgomery had previously boarded was brought to view the body, after it was placed in the Guard Room, and which she recognised by a particular mark which he had on the side of his head, to be the General's. That the body was then conveyed to a house, (Gobert's,*) by order of Mr. Cramahé, who provided a genteel coffin for the General's body, which was lined inside with flannel, and outside of it with black cloth. That in the night of the 4th January, it was conveyed by me from Gobert's house, and was interred six feet in front of the gate, within a wall that surrounded a powder magazine near the ramparts bounding on St. Lewis-Gate. That the funeral service was performed at the grave by the Reverend Mr. de Montmolin, then Chaplain of the garrison. That his two Aides-de-Camp were buried in their clothes without any coffins, and that no person was buried within twenty-five yards of the General. That I am positive and can testify and declare, that the coffin of the late General

* Gobert's house was at the corner of St. Lewis and St. Ursule streets, opposite the City Hall, St. Lewis Street.

Montgomery, taken up on the morning of the 16th of the present month of June, 1818, is the identical coffin deposited by me on the day of his burial, and that the present coffin contains the remains of the late General. I do further testify and declare that subsequent to the finding of General Montgomery's body, I wore his sword, being lighter than my own, and on going to the Seminary, where the American officers were lodged, they recognized the sword, which affected them so much, that numbers of them wept, in consequence of which I have never worn the sword since.

"Given under my hand, at the city of Quebec, Province of Lower Canada, 19th June, 1818."

"JAMES THOMPSON."

The Tourist will find a pleasing drive to the Plains of Abraham and Carouge; to the Falls of Montmorenci, and the Natural Steps; to Point Levi and the Falls of the Chaudiere; to the Falls of La Puce, about 2 miles beyond Chateau Richer; the Indian Village of Loréte; Lake St. Charles; Lake Beauport; and the Village of Charlesbourg.

An evening drive through St. John's Gate, along the St. Foy Road, will afford the visitor a truly magnificent view of the valley of the St. Charles, and its surrounding beauties.*

In addition to the commanding view of surrounding objects from Cape Diamond we must not omit to recommend as deserving particular attention the promenade on the site of the ancient Castle of St. Louis, known as the DURHAM TERRACE.

The inhabitants and visitors are frequently afforded an opportunity of witnessing the splendid scenery of the St. Lawrence below Quebec. A pleasure trip to Ha Ha Bay, 60 miles from the mouth of the Saguenay, is deservedly becoming a fashionable tour and rendered de-

* A convenient Pocket Plan of the City and Map of the Environs, [HAWKINS'] may be obtained at the principal Hotels and Book Stores of the City.

lightful by the elegant accommodations of the steamers.

A regular steam communication is also kept up with *River du Loup*, a pleasant village and favorite bathing place, about 112 miles below Quebec: Murray Bay and other parishes, and also touched on the way by the steamers.

The New Steam Boat, St. Nicholas, Captain Bazile Demers, runs daily from the Market place to St. Nicholas, about 9 miles above Quebec: her hours of starting from the Lower Town are 11, A. M. and 5, P. M. From St. Nicholas at 6, A. M., and 1, P. M., she runs the distance in about half an hour: an excellent view of Cape Diamond and the scenery in the immediate vicinity of Quebec may be enjoyed from on board, between the hours of 11 and her return to Quebec. The price is exceedingly moderate, being only 4d. each trip.

From Demers' Tavern to the Falls of Chaudiere is a pleasant drive of about half an hour. Another Steamer, Captain Baker's, also runs from the Market place to the Mills at St. Nicholas, about 5 miles higher up the river, at the same moderate price.

We have far exceeded our intended limits, and shall close with the following highly attractive extract from the statistical work of the late Colonel Bouchette, for many years Surveyor General of the Province. "The summer scenery of the environs of Quebec may vie in exquisite beauty, variety, magnificence, sublimity, and the naturally harmonized combination of all these prominent features, with the most splendid that has yet been portrayed in Europe or any other part of the world. Towards Beauport, Charlesbourg, and Lorette, the view is diversified with every trait that can render a landscape rich, full, and complete; the foreground shows the river St. Charles meandering for many miles through a rich and fertile valley, embellished by a succession of objects that diffuses an unrival-

led animation over the whole scene. The three villages, with their respective churches, and many handsome detached houses in the vicinity, seated on gently rising eminences, form so many distinct points of view; the intervals between them display many of the most strongly marked specimens of forest scenery, and the surrounding country every where an appearance of fertility and good cultivation, upon which the eye of the spectator wanders with ceaseless delight. As the prospect recedes it is still interesting, the land rising in gradations height over height, having the interval between succeeding elevations filled up with primeval forests, until the whole is terminated by a stupendous ridge of mountains, whose lofty forms are dimly seen through the aerial expanse. The sense of vision is gratified to the utmost, and the spectator never fails to turn with regret from the contemplation of what is allowed to be one of the most superb views in nature.

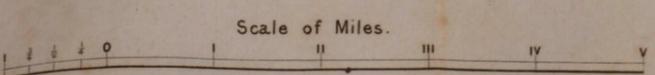
“Nor is it on this side only that the attention is arrested; for turning towards the basin, which is about two miles across, a scene presents itself that is not the less gratifying for being made a secondary one; it is enlivened by the ever changing variety of ships coming up to and leaving the port. On the right hand, Point-Lévi, with its church and group of white houses, several other promontories on the same shore clothed with lofty trees; and the busy animation attendant on the constant arrival and departure of ferry-boats; in front, the western end of the beautiful and picturesque Island of Orleans, displaying charming and well-cultivated slopes down almost to the water’s edge, backed by lofty and thick woods, and every where decorated with neat farm-houses, present altogether an interesting and agreeable subject to the observer. In fine still weather, the *mirage*, or reflects of the different objects around the margin, in all their variety of coloring, are thrown across the un-

ruffled surface of the water with an almost incredible brilliance. On the Plains of Abraham, from the precipice that overlooks the timber grounds, where an incessant round of activity prevails, the St. Lawrence is seen rolling its majestic wave, studded with many a sail, from the stately ship down to the humble fishing-boat; the opposite bank, extending up the river, is highly cultivated, and the houses, thickly strewed by the main road, from this height and distance, have the appearance of an almost uninterrupted village, as far the eye can reach in that direction. The country to the southward rises by a very gentle ascent, and the whole view, which is richly embellished by alternations of water, woodland and cultivation, is bounded by remote and lofty mountains, softening shade by shade until they melt into air. Whoever views the environs of Quebec, with a mind and taste capable of receiving impressions through the medium of the eyes, will acknowledge, that as a whole, the prospect is grand, harmonious, and magnificent; and that, if taken in detail, every part of it will please, by a gradual unfolding of its picturesque beauties."

THE END.

Leaving Quebec for Montreal, a distance of 180 miles, the traveller will pass the following villages on the north and south banks of the river St. Lawrence.

<i>On the South side, miles from Quebec.</i>		<i>On the North side, miles from Quebec.</i>	
Point Lévi		St. Augustin	12
St. Nicholas	12	Pointe aux Trembles	21
St. Antoine		Les Ecureuils, or Belaire	
Ste. Croix		Cap Santé	30
Lotbinière		Deschambault	45
Deschaillions		Grondines	
St. Pierre les Becquets		Ste. Anne	60
Becancour		Batiscan	66
St. Gregoire	90	Champlain	75
Nicolet	99	Cap de Magdeleine	
St. Francis		Three Rivers	90
Yamaska	123	Pointe du Lac	99
Sorel	135	Machiche	
Contrecoeur		River du Loup	112
Verchères		Maskinongé	
Varenes	165	Berthier	125
Boucherville	171	Isle du Pas	
Longueuil	180	Lanoraie	
		Lavaltrie	
		St. Sulpice	156
		Repentigny	
		Pointe aux Trembles	171
		Long Point	
		Montreal.	180



Entered as the act of Parliament directs, June 1834.

The
ENVIRONS OF
QUEBEC.
 Compiled for
S. Perkins.
 1845.

A. J. Russell del.

W. P. Sanborn

