

STADACONA DEPICTA:

OR

QUEREC

AND ITS

ENVIRONS

HISTORICALLY, PANORAMICALLY, AND LOCALLY
EXHIBITED.

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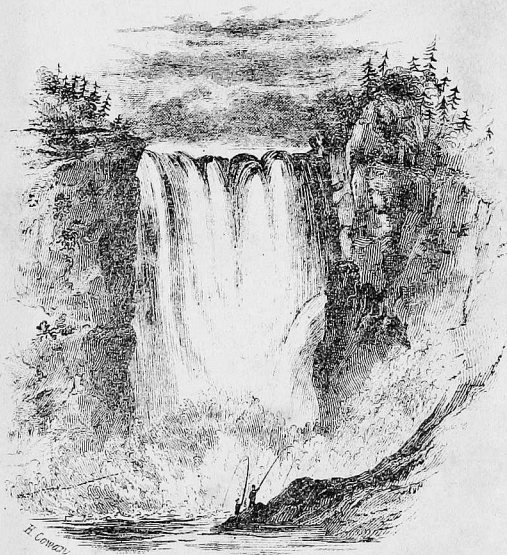
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QUEBEC
AND ITS
ENVIRONS



—Look back!
Lo! where it comes like an eternity,
As if to sweep down all things in its track,
Charming the eye with dread—a matchless cataract.

STADACONA DEPICTA:
OR
QUEBEC
AND ITS
ENVIRONS

HISTORICALLY, PANORAMICALLY, AND LOCALLY EXHIBITED.



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TO THE READER

Man pants for novelty. That which is new is always interesting, and that which is constantly before us the reverse. A person may indeed become so accustomed to anything as to regard it with indifference; and it is not impossible that even the electric submarine connection of Great Britain with British North America will scarcely excite a general admiration of the genius that suggested a speaking intimacy between the old and the new worlds, nor of the enterprise and intelligence of him, who measured the depths of the ocean, and was the discoverer of that submerged plateau on which two thousand miles of telegraphic wire is to rest. Extraordinary circumstances are forgotten soon after they are generally known. As a Napoleon eclipsed an Alexander and a Wellington them both, or a Wolfe a Marlborough, so does a Morse a Franklin, or a Maury a Cook. Still there is novelty in the past. There are new ideas and new facts even in old books and being persuaded of this, a now rare and interesting book on Canada, and its most noted city Quebec, is reproduced.

A Copy of "Hawkins' Picture of Quebec" is now scarcely to be found, much as it is sought after, and, recently, having fallen upon another picture of that town so often besieged by English and Americans, and still retaining so much in it that is French, and which contains a very great portion of the most interesting historic and legendary information contained in the publication of the late Mr. Hawkins, it occurred to the undersigned

that its re-issue would neither be unacceptable nor unprofitable. This little book in its modern aspect represents Quebec as she was fifteen years ago, before the great fires of 1845 had altered in many respects her features, and affords striking proof of the rapid progress which even since then has been made. Railroads, electric telegraphs, new streets, new churches, new public edifices have sprung up, but enough of old facts and old churches and old habits remain to interest the stranger. Nay it may be a new fact to some that the American General, Montgomery, as this book tells us, was a Captain in the 17th Regiment of British Infantry now in this garrison, having recently won honours at Sebastopol; or even, if the fact be old, and known to many, it is still interesting at this particular time to know that the regiment in which Montgomery served is quartered, as it were, immediately over the spot on which Montgomery fell. To some also it may be interesting to know that there were horse-boats on the St. Lawrence in 1842, and to know what like they were; the more especially when care has been taken to add to the past the present condition of the city under the magic symbol of "1857"—the new churches, the new hotels, the new steamboats, the new railroads, the new market houses, the new University, the new Music Hall, the new Aqueduct, the new Bathing Saloon, the new newspapers, and last of all, new cemeteries.

C. ROGER.

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PLAN
OF THE
CITY OF QUEBEC,

Drawn and Compiled
from Original Plans, by A. Larue.

Published by
W. COWAN & SON,
QUEBEC,
1842.

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HISTORICAL SKETCH.

In drawing the following outlines of the historical progress of Quebec, it becomes occasionally requisite to diverge into the history of Canada, with which that of Quebec is so immediately connected that any sketch of the latter must be in a great measure incomplete without a recital of events in other parts of the Province which preceded and attended the founding of that celebrated fortress. It will be our aim, however, to confine our attention as strictly as possible to the subject of this sketch, from which we shall only deviate so far as it may be necessary to present to the reader a clear and continuous narrative.

The discovery of America having led to the settlement of the colonies in the south which opened so sudden and fruitful a source of wealth to Spain, the attention of France was naturally directed to a similar effort for the extension of her power and enlargement of her commerce in the erection of a

colony which would serve as a drain for her superfluous population and pour, after a short interval, into her harbors the newly developed riches of the western hemisphere. John Verrazani, an enterprising seaman, was accordingly commissioned by Francis I, in the year 1524, to undertake a voyage to the west. The first land at which he arrived was Florida, from which he proceeded northward along the coast as far as the 50th degree of latitude, and returned to Europe after taking nominal possession of the country under the title of New France. Having made an accurate survey of the shores along which he passed, comprising the principal portion of the seaboard of the United States, he presented to the King on his return the fruits of his labor. On repeating his visit in the following year he is said to have been murdered by the Indians—an event, however, resting solely on the authority of a tradition the accuracy of which has been disputed. An interval of nearly ten years elapsed before another attempt was made to explore this part of the coast. Jacques Cartier, who was engaged in 1534 to conduct this enterprise with two vessels of 60 tons each, prosecuted his object with more success. After anchoring for a few days in the harbor of St. Catherine, Newfoundland, he proceeded along the coast of Labrador, and crossing the gulf to which he gave the name of St. Lawrence, he anchored in a bay which he called from the excessive heat the *Baie des Chaleurs*. At

Gaspé he remained a few days and had some intercourse with the natives, two of whom he managed to smuggle on board and carried with him to France to which he returned after making but little further progress up the river. His representations induced the King to equip another expedition of three vessels with which he sailed in the following year. Passing between the Isle of Anticosti and the northern shore he explored the St. Lawrence until he arrived at an island to which he gave the name of Bacchus, from the profusion of wild vines with which it abounded. This is now the Island of Orleans. Here he went on shore accompanied by the Indians whom he had taken with him on his former voyage, and whose favorable account of the treatment they had received conciliated at once the goodwill of the natives. On the following day their chief Donnacona paid Jacques Cartier a visit in state, attended by his followers in twelve canoes, and mutual protestations of friendship took place on the occasion. Having secured thus happily a friendly intercourse with the natives, Cartier proceeded up the river in search of a secure place of anchorage for his little fleet. At the mouth of the little river he found the desired haven on which he conferred the name of *Port de St. Croix*.* Near the spot where he anchor-

* This name was subsequently changed for that of *St. Charles*, in honor of the Grand Vicar of Pontoise, Charles des Boües, who founded the first Mission of Récollets to Canada.

ed stood the Indian village *Stadacona*, the residence of the chief, on the high grounds at present occupied by the Upper Town or its suburbs ; the precise site cannot, however, be gathered from Jacques Cartier's description which will be found below.* He set sail soon after with his pinnace and two other boats to visit Hochelaga, their most considerable village, which stood upon the site now occupied by Montreal. Here his reception by the natives was equally warm. The village was found to consist of fifty bark covered huts rudely fortified with ramparts of wood, placed at the foot of a mountain, on which Jacques Cartier was led to confer the title of *Mont Royal* from the beautiful view which it commanded. Having indulged his curiosity he returned to *Port de St. Croix*, where he found his people securing his vessels within a palisade, as he had made up his mind to pass the winter here. The

* “ Et au bout d'icelle Isle vers l'Ouest, y un affourq
“ d'eau bel et délectable pour mettre Navires, auquel y a
“ un destroist du dit Fleuve fort courant et profond, mais
“ il n'a de large qu'environ un tiers de lieue, le travers
“ du quel y a une terre double de bonne hauteur toute
“ laborée, aussi bonne terre qu'il soit possible de voir ;
“ et là est la ville et demeurence du Seigneur *Donnacona*,
“ et de nos deux hommes qu'avions pris le premier voy-
“ age : laquelle demeurence se nomme *Stadaconé*, sous
“ laquelle haute terre vers le Nord est la Rivière et
“ Hâble de *Sainte Croix* : auquel lieu avons été dem-
“ puis le quinzième jour de Septembre jusqu'au sixième
“ jour de mai mil cinq cens trente-six : auquel lieu les
“ Navires demeurèrent à sec, comme ci-devant est dit.

scurvy made sad havoc among them in their winter quarters, causing the loss of 25 out of 110 men, before the disorder was happily arrested by a decoction of the bark and leaves of the spruce fir, which he obtained from the Indians, and found a most efficacious remedy. In May 1536 he returned to France, taking with him the chief Donnacona and several other Indians, who created no little sensation at the French Court, but did not long survive this abduction from their native forests. Four years later he was engaged in a third expedition with a fleet of five vessels with which he proceeded to *Port de St. Croix*, but finding that the disappearance of Donnacona had created an unfavorable impression among the natives he deemed it prudent to withdraw from the vicinity of Stadacona, and wintered at the mouth of the Carouge River where he built a small fort. In the following spring he returned to his native country and putting into St. Johns, Newfoundland, on his way, he encountered Francis de la Roche, Seigneur de Roberval, whom the king had appointed Governor of New France and Hochelaga, accompanied by nearly 200 people who came out with him as settlers. Roberval pursuing his course up the St. Lawrence, anchored in the port of Carouge which Jacques Cartier had just abandoned. Here he erected two forts for the protection of his people, one being at the summit of the cliff overlooking the St. Lawrence, and the other at

its base. He passed the winter here, but a variety of circumstances combined to render his people dissatisfied with the new settlement. The scarcity of provisions, the prevalence of the scurvy among them, and above all the severity of Roberval's government created such general discontent that they abandoned the country in the following June. Roberval, however, being a man of an enterprising spirit, resolved after the lapse of a few years to proceed on another expedition to Canada, and having collected a number of followers he embarked again in 1549. But as, unhappily, no tidings were subsequently heard of these ill-fated men, they are supposed to have perished on the voyage.

The ill success which had attended these attempts, together with the civil wars in France resulting from the persecution of the Huguenots, interrupted for a period of half a century the efforts to effect a settlement in the west. At length, in 1598, the Marquis de la Roche was invested with powers similar to those held by Roberval, and sailed for Acadie with a crew of convicts taken out of the gaols: at Sable Island he left on shore forty of his crew, and after making a fruitless survey of the neighboring coast he returned without them to France. They remained on this Island seven years, and suffered great privations, till Henry IV, who was informed of their sufferings, despatched a ship for the relief of the survivors.

Several expeditions took place in succession, and

a company of merchants was formed for carrying on a trade in furs, and in 1603 a squadron was sent out under the charge of Samuel de Champlain, Geographer to the King, who anchored at a place which he says the Indians called Quebec.⁽¹⁾ Here the beauty and capaciousness of the harbor, and the natural strength of the promontory under which he anchored, suggested it as the most suitable site for a fort, and for him was reserved the distinction of founding the first permanent colony of France in the new world. At the time of his arrival, the village of Hochelaga had dwindled to a few huts and wore so insignificant an aspect that he does not appear to have landed there ; Stadacona, also, which in the time of Jacques Cartier was a village of some importance, and the residence of the chief, was also much reduced in extent and, from the silence of Champlain on the subject, seems to have lost the name it had previously borne, owing no doubt to its being occupied by a different tribe of the Hurons, its former possessors having migrated to the banks of the Saguenay. Champlain lost no time in clearing the woods and erecting houses for the new settlers, and having been so prudent as to cultivate a good understanding with the natives in his vicinity, the affairs of the settlement appeared to be fixed on a permanent footing, when by his solicitation, four priests of the Récollet order joined them in 1612.

The Indians of the Five Nations, however, who had carried on a constant warfare with the Algonquin and Huron Tribes, the allies of the French, gave Champlain so much annoyance in 1621, that he found it necessary to erect a stone fort for their protection. In his solicitude for the welfare of the settlers he did not neglect the spiritual concerns of the natives, in which he took so lively an interest that, in 1625, a mission of Jesuits was despatched from France for their conversion, and were received on their arrival by the Récollets in a house which they had built on the banks of the St. Charles, on the site now occupied by the General Hospital. The unremitting exertions of Champlain for the advancement of the Colony were so conspicuous that he was invariably requested to retain the control as resident governor, on the frequent occasions which occurred of a change in the viceroyalty. His labors, however, did not meet with much encouragement from the government, who appear to have regarded the affairs of the colony with no little indifference.

War having broken out at this time between England and France, Sir David Kirk appeared before Quebec in 1628 with an English fleet, and summoned Champlain to surrender. The latter, faithful to his trust, returned so spirited an answer that Kirk, ignorant of its weakness, left Quebec to turn his attention to the attack of a convoy with settlers, which he suc-

ceeded in taking. In the following summer the attempt was renewed by two brothers of Kirk, who offered such honorable terms to the little garrison that Champlain, finding resistance useless, resigned the fort into their hands. He returned to France with a few of his countrymen, the majority of whom remained with their new governors, who treated them with the greatest humanity. The population at Quebec at this time did not number a hundred persons, and Montreal and Three Rivers comprised but a few log huts which were required for the purposes of fishing and carrying on the trade with the natives. At the expiration of three years the colony was restored to France by the treaty of St. Germain-en-Laye, and Champlain returned once more to resume the charge of the infant settlement. He did not long survive his return, but died in 1635, to the great regret of the colonists, just as the foundation stone was laid of the Jesuit College, and was succeeded in charge of the colony by M. de Montmagny. An establishment for the conversion of the Indians, a favorite object with the Jesuits, was formed at Sillery in 1638, and was attended with the most beneficial results. The last vestiges of the ruins of these buildings have only recently disappeared. The Hotel-Dieu was also founded at this time for the reception of the sick, and in the following year the Ursuline Convent, for the education of female children, was in-

stituted under the charge of Madame de la Peltrie.

The incursions of the Five Nations a few years after raised a serious obstacle to the progress of the colony. In 1650 an attack was made on Three Rivers which resulted in the defeat of the French party who suffered considerable loss. Emboldened by success they carried on their attacks with but little intermission, the principal sufferers from their violence being the friendly tribes ; but a few years subsequently they invested Quebec with a force of 700 warriors, and kept it in a state of siege for several months. Reprisals naturally followed, and a considerable body of troops marched in pursuit of them to the west, where, flying before the arms of the French, they left them to wreak their vengeance on their villages which were burnt to the ground. These reverses induced them soon to sue for peace, which was gladly accorded, not, however, until the Algonquins had been almost annihilated as a nation, and the Hurons greatly reduced by these repeated conflicts. As the colony had by this time made a considerable advance in population and importance a body of regular troops had been despatched from France for its protection, which was, with the aid of the colonists, fully equal to the task of repelling the aggressions of the natives. The management of the affairs of the Colony had hitherto been vested in individuals who assumed the control over

it solely with a view to trading speculations. In the year 1663, however, it attained the distinction of being erected into a royal government, M. de Mezy, being appointed Governor, with a Council of seven to assist him in carrying on the administration. M. Talon, who arrived in Quebec two years later, was the first Intendant of Police, Finance and Marine, an office of considerable weight, and one which excited no little jealousy on the part of the Governor, with whose authority it occasionally came into collision, the relative rank and influence of the two officials being a source of constant dispute. The palace of the Intendant was situated outside Palace Gate, between the walls and the débouchement of the St. Charles, and the site on which it stood is at present devoted to the uses of Government as a Fuel Yard. In the year 1670 the see of Quebec was established, and François de Laval, Abbot of Montigny, arrived from France as the first bishop, in compliance with the desire of the Jesuits to have a person of distinction at the head of their church.

Considerable jealousy had for some time existed between the French Colony and the neighboring one of New York then in possession of the English. The Governor of the latter was anxious to divert to New York the increasing trade in furs which the French carried on with the Indians, and the hostility of the Five Nations to the French promoted the views very materially, while it kept the Canadian

settlers in a condition equally embarrassing and unsafe, as not only the trade but their agricultural pursuits were interrupted by predatory incursions. The Count de Frontenac, at that time Governor of Canada, seeing no prospect of conciliating the goodwill of the Indians, determined on attacking New York, the reduction of which, he conceived, would be followed by the submission of the hostile tribes that caused him so much uneasiness. A force was accordingly despatched in 1690 with the object of attacking Albany; they did not, however, proceed further than the village of Schenectady, which they set in flames, after committing the most atrocious barbarities on the unarmed inhabitants. Soon after their return to Canada retributive measures were adopted to punish this aggression. An expedition for the reduction of Canada was immediately set on foot by the states of New York and New England. It consisted in all of a fleet of thirty-five vessels with a force of about 1300 men under the command of Sir Wm. Phipps who was ordered to proceed to Quebec, and a land force of 800 men intended for the reduction of Montreal. The latter division of the army, after proceeding as far as Lake Champlain was compelled through a deficiency of provisions and the inability to obtain the necessary transport, to retire to Albany.

Sir Wm. Phipps arrived on the 5th October at

Quebec, which he summoned to surrender, but Frontenac, who had put the city in a good state of defence, with a garrison of 400 men, treated his summons with contempt, and the English landed on the 8th at the mouth of the St. Charles, where they were encountered by strong detachments of the enemy posted to receive them. Here a continual skirmishing was kept up for several days without any decisive result. The scene of the contest did not extend beyond the low grounds on the banks of the St. Charles, no vigorous efforts having been made for an assault upon the city, when the troops were again embarked, and the attack on the city by land abandoned. The Admiral, too, finding his fire made but little impression on the walls, and his ships being disabled by their batteries, dropped down towards the Island of Orleans, and was induced by the inclemency of the season and the storms which prevailed to retire without loss of time to Boston. But neither the lateness of the season, the cold nor the ill success of the land force which might have co-operated with him can sufficiently palliate the failure of this expedition, which may justly be attributed to the want of energy and judgment in Sir Wm. Phipps, affording a striking contrast to the brilliant campaign of Wolfe at a subsequent period. The fortifications at this time consisted of works which formed as at present a line of circumvallation round the Upper Town, terminating at Cape Dia-

mond. There were two batteries of three eighteen pounders each in the Lower Town, and one of three guns over the Sault-au-Matelot, and several additional batteries were erected during the siege. The regular fortification of the City, upon the plan of M. DeLéry, was not commenced until 1720. The plan of another expedition for the reduction of Canada was laid by the English colonies in 1709. A considerable body of colonial troops, to be assisted by five regiments of regulars from England, were intended to make an attack by sea and land on Montreal and Quebec. This campaign was, however, abandoned in consequence of the non-arrival of the regular troops from England, as their presence was found requisite in Portugal. In the spring of the following year an epidemic of a most destructive and malignant nature made its appearance in Quebec, and, spreading over the country, its effects were so fatal that thousands fell victims to it in a few days. Preparations for invading Canada were resumed in the summer of 1711, the necessary forces having been despatched from England, and a very powerful armament collected, strong enough to render the full success of the campaign a matter of reasonable expectation. It comprised 15 men of war under the command of Admiral Walker, with numerous transports having on board seven regiments and a train of Artillery. A land force consisting of 4000 men, with General Nicholson at their head,

was to advance and coöperate with the fleet. But violent storms in the St. Lawrence, which delayed their progress up the river and caused eight transports to founder among the Isles aux Œufs—with a loss of nearly 900 men—blasted all their hopes of success. The fleet having suffered considerably, it was resolved by a Council of War, under the additional pretext of an insufficiency of provisions, to abandon the enterprise.

During the half century which followed this futile attempt, there is but little to record of any importance in the history of Quebec. Events were gradually progressing in other parts of the colony which paved the way for its final reduction under the dominion of England. The ill feeling which existed between the French and the Indians of the far west broke out at intervals in mutual encounters, in which the conduct of both parties was strongly tinctured with barbarity: indeed the existence of this animosity on the part of the Five Nations, which became still more dangerous from the friendly footing on which they stood with the English Colonies, may be traced to the bad faith and inhumanity displayed by the French in many of their transactions. In order to facilitate and secure the trade with the Indians, a fort was erected at Oswego in 1726 by Governor Burnet of New York. This was the source of renewed hostilities, which were carried on with various success, but the English con-

tinued for some time to maintain their fort and the objects it was intended to promote, in spite of the repeated efforts of the French to dispossess them. About this time the affairs of the colony appear to have been in the hands of a set of officials who pursued a connected system of gross peculation. Every office of trust would seem to have been sought with the single view of unjust accumulation. The government and the colonists suffered alike from their heartless rapacity of which M. Bigot the Intendant enjoys the unenviable distinction of having been the chief promoter. A large store house was erected near his Palace as a repository for articles intended for the government service, and a monopoly was secured at a most exorbitant price to the company who built it ; this earned for it from the oppressed inhabitants the title of " La Friponne." They were chiefly affected, however, by the monopolies in grain which raised most exorbitantly the price of food, and entailed considerable misery on the poorer classes.*

In 1756 a strong body of troops arrived from France under the command of the Marquis de Montcalm. He followed up with vigor an attack which had been contemplated for some time upon Oswego, against which he proceeded with a powerful force.

* M. Bigot, as the principal instigator of this system of fraud, was banished from France for life in 1763.

The garrison, after a gallant defence, surrendered the fort to Montcalm by whom it was demolished. In the following year an unsuccessful attempt was made by Rigaud, brother of the Governor, upon Fort George situated on the Lake of that name. It was repeated soon after by Montcalm with better success, the garrison being obliged to submit after a determined resistance in which they expended all their ammunition. They were allowed to march out with all the honors of war in consideration of their gallantry. These reverses of the British arms did not long remain unatoned ; they served but to hasten the meditated advance upon Canada. The English troops had no mean opponent, however, to contend with, and failed in a gallant assault upon Fort Ticonderoga, which they made under General Abercrombie, who was compelled to retire before the military genius of Montcalm. They were more fortunate in their attacks upon Fort Frontenac and Fort du Quesne which fell into their hands, but the former on being abandoned was taken possession of again by the French, who rebuilt the works. In the summer of 1759, a formal treaty having just been entered into with the Indians, whom the efforts of the French had lately caused to waver in their friendship, the general movement of the British forces upon Canada took place in three divisions.—General Prideaux advanced against Niagara where the French had erected a fort of great importance

affording a protection to their own trade, and covering their hostile incursions into the neighboring colonies. Prideaux was unhappily killed by the bursting of a shell while surveying the trenches during the siege, but his place was ably supplied by Sir Wm. Johnson, who gained a brilliant victory over a body of the enemy who attempted to relieve the garrison, all their officers falling into his hands. This defeat decided the fate of the fort, which was soon after surrendered to the English. The second division of the British army under General Amherst, proceeded up Lake Champlain, where they took possession of Forts Ticonderoga and Crown Point, which were abandoned by the enemy on their approach. But the movements of the squadron which, sailing up the St. Lawrence without the slightest accident or opposition, approached Quebec with 8000 men under the command of Wolfe, attract our attention to the branch of the army from whose exertions the most important operations of the campaign were to proceed. On the arrival of the fleet at the Island of Orleans, the land forces were there disembarked on the 27th of June, and a manifesto was distributed among the Canadians by General Wolfe, couched in the most humane and generous terms and calling on the peasantry by a timely submission to avoid the horrors of war. This appeal was treated with such contempt, that the Canadians were frequently engaged

with the scalping parties of the Indians in barbarous attacks upon the English stragglers. On the night of the 28th an attempt was made to destroy the fleet with fire ships, seven of which were dropped down the river for that purpose, but being fortunately fired too soon, the English sailors, with their customary presence of mind, succeeded in grappling and towing them all to the shore before they could come in contact with the shipping. General Monckton was soon detached with four battalions to take possession of a battery erected by the enemy at Point Levi. In this he was perfectly successful, and caused so much execution upon the city with shells and cannon that the Lower Town was shortly reduced to a heap of ruins; and many of the buildings in the Upper Town suffered considerable damage. A detachment of 1600 men was sent across the river by the French to dislodge him, but getting into confusion in the dark, during which they fired upon each other, they returned without coming into collision with the English troops. Montcalm, who had exerted every effort for the defence of the city, had established his forces along the Beauport shore, between the River St. Charles and the Falls of Montmorenci, an extent of upwards of six miles in which he threw up intrenchments to protect his troops in all accessible points. On the ninth of July Wolfe, having established his magazines, stores and hospital on the Island of Orleans and erected the

necessary works for their protection under the charge of Colonel Carleton, crossed with his forces the North channel and encamped near the Falls. Failing in an attempt to force a passage across the turbulent waters and up the precipitous banks of the Montmorenci, he determined on passing below the Falls, where the river was fordable at low water and attacking Montcalm at once in his trenches. The necessary preparations were immediately made for crossing the troops and put into execution on the 31st July. The difficulties which attended this movement were, however, so considerable as to cause the defeat of a portion of the army ; from the shallow and rocky nature of the beach several boats ran aground, causing a fatal delay in the disembarkation, by which a detachment of grenadiers was separated from the main body. These men, in their eagerness to engage the enemy, advanced in the utmost disorder upon their entrenchments and were exposed to so galling a fire that they left about 200 dead upon the field, and retired with 650 wounded. As night was now approaching and the rise of the tide would cut off all means of retreat, it was deemed advisable to abandon the attempt and retire once more behind the Montmorenci. This mortifying disaster had such an effect upon the chivalrous mind of Wolfe that it brought on a severe illness, under which he still labored when he ascended the heights of Abraham to dedicate his life to his country,

His plan of operations was now entirely changed ; passing up the river he determined on landing above the town and taking it by storm. The attempt appeared to be attended with insuperable difficulties, but his dauntless energy and good fortune crowned his efforts with success. In order to deceive the enemy, the squadron proceeded up the river about nine miles above the cove at which the troops were to disembark, a force of 1500 men under M. de Bougainville having been despatched by Montcalm to observe their movements. But favored by the darkness of the night they dropped down with the tide on the 12th September, and the troops were landed in flat bottomed boats on the beach below the plains of Abraham. Had this attempt been anticipated, and the almost precipitous cliffs which the British troops had to ascend been properly defended their hopes of success in this enterprise must have been slight indeed, but the only force they had to encounter was a captain's guard in possession of a narrow footpath which led up the declivity. Montcalm on receiving intelligence of their position lost no time in advancing with his army from Beauport, and resolved upon hazarding a battle to protect the city from the threatened assault on its weakest side. On his arrival he found the British troops drawn up in order of battle and made an attempt to turn their left, which was, however, reinforced with three battalions in time to render his efforts abortive. After

keeping up an irregular fire from behind the bushes and hedges, which were lined with 1500 of his best marksmen, he advanced to the charge with great spirit about nine in the morning. The British reserved their fire until their opponents approached within forty yards when they poured in a deadly discharge which they maintained with much coolness and effect. Wolfe, who was standing at the right in front of the line, received a shot in the wrist which did not, however, prevent him from advancing soon after at the head of the grenadiers who charged the French with their bayonets. In this conspicuous position, while inspiring his troops with that heroic ardour which filled his own bosom, another ball, more fatal in its aim, pierced his breast. Being removed to the rear he survived but a short time, long enough, however, to learn the full success of the British arms. At this moment Brigadier Murray succeeded in breaking the centre of the enemy who, giving way, were soon thrown into disorder and were pursued with great slaughter by the Highlanders, who, sword in hand, supported by the 58th, drove them into the city and down to their works on the River St. Charles. On the death of Wolfe—Brigadier Monckton being seriously wounded the command devolved on Brigadier Townshend, who had scarcely collected his scattered troops when a fresh body of the enemy, 2000 strong, under the charge of M. DeBougainville, appeared on its way

from Carouge. Two battalions were immediately detached against them, but they retired into the woods on their approach. In the attack upon the French centre the English made very effective use of one six pounder which they had succeeded in dragging up the cliff. Their opponents had two guns, one of which fell into the hands of the British. Montcalm was mortally wounded in the battle and was conveyed to the city where he expired the next day. The three officers next in command to him perished also, being either killed in the engagement or dying of their wounds soon after. The loss of the French was very considerable—about 500 killed and 1000 prisoners, while that of the English was about 50 killed and 500 wounded. But the death of Wolfe was, in itself, an irreparable affliction, expiring as he did at the moment of a victory won by his untiring energy and determined valor, but the fruits of which he was not destined to enjoy. The dying words of this young hero display such a generous devotion that they cannot be too often recorded. As he leaned against the shoulder of a lieutenant who supported him on the ground, this officer exclaimed, “they run, they run!”—“Who run?” he enquired with great eagerness, and on being informed “the French”—“What,” said he, “do they run already? then I die happy!” and as he spoke he expired in his arms. Montcalm, who shared his fate in this memorable battle, closed at the same time a career distinguished by brilliant talents and a

military genius which raised him high in the estimation of his country. He found a grave befitting a soldier, his body being deposited in a cavity caused by the bursting of a shell in the garden of the Ursuline Convent.

After the battle General Townshend lost no time in securing his camp and making the requisite preparations for investing the city. Communications were also opened with the fleet which supplied him with artillery and ammunition, and proceeded to take up its position opposite the Lower Town, in readiness for a combined assault. On the 17th of the month, however, proposals of capitulation were sent from the garrison, and accepted by Townshend, who took possession of the city on the following day. This hurried surrender may be chiefly accounted for by the death of Montcalm, which threw the councils of the French into confusion, and may be reckoned a very fortunate event for the British, as the near approach of the winter and the strong reinforcements of the enemy, who began to rally again in the neighbourhood, might have retarded their efforts till the season for action was passed, and perhaps, frustrated all the operations of the army. A force of 5000 men was left in the city under the command of General Murray and the remainder of the troops returned with the fleet to England. The ensuing winter was past by Murray in repairing the damages incurred by the buildings from the batteries

at Point Levi, and strengthening in every possible way the fortification of the city. A detachment of 200 men was posted at Saint Foy and another of 400 men at Lorette. The severity of the winter and the great scarcity of fresh provisions caused the death of no less than 1000 men from scurvy before the month of April, and of the remaining portion of the garrison nearly one half were unfit for service. But amid the deprivation and sufferings under which they labored an instance was displayed by the garrison of that noble generosity which may be said with truth to be characteristic of the British nation. A famine consequent on the campaign threatened to involve in its desolation the surrounding inhabitants, when a general subscription was raised with alacrity to which even the private soldiers contributed from their scanty resources; the fund collected so promptly was distributed among the people and alleviated in a great degree the prevailing distress. This act of generosity to the conquered must have tended greatly to reconcile the Canadians to their new governors. Reduced to the distressed condition which has just been described the enfeebled garrison prepared to receive the French troops, who collecting under the command of the Chevalier de Levi to the number of 12,000 men, approached Quebec in the spring. De Levi had exerted every effort to secure the efficiency of his army and regain once more possession of Quebec. The French squadron, which

had wintered at Montreal, was ordered to drop down the river and coöperate with his troops, who advanced through the Carouge wood within three miles of the city. The garrison being deemed unequal, in its reduced condition, to a proper defence of the fortifications, General Murray resolved to anticipate the attack by meeting De Levi at once in the field. He marched out accordingly with his small but veteran force of 3000 men on the morning of the 28th of April, and was not long in coming into collision with the French, whom he found as he approached advancing in a single column. The first attack of the British troops was so impetuous as to cause the centre of the French to give way, but the left wing of the former becoming detached from the main body was repulsed in turn by the reserve of the enemy. A desperate conflict ensued, which was maintained with various success for nearly two hours, when Murray, overpowered by numbers, gave up the unequal contest and retreated in good order to the city. This sanguinary battle cost the British 1000 men, while the loss of the French was still greater, amounting by their own computation to 2,500. De Levi pursued the advantage he had gained by immediately investing the city, upon which he opened his batteries. But the gallant garrison was not destined to remain much longer without reinforcements from England. On the 15th of May, Commodore Swanton anchored with his squa-

dron in the bay, and on the following morning two frigates getting under weigh to attack the French fleet, the latter fled in such disorder that they were driven on shore and entirely destroyed. They consisted of two frigates, two armed ships and some smaller vessels. This success was, however, greatly neutralized by the loss of the *Lowestoffe* frigate, which ran upon some hidden shoals. De Levi abandoned the siege the same night, and retreated with precipitation to the Jacques Cartier, leaving behind him all his ammunition, stores and cannon, which fell into the hands of General Murray. The reduction of Montreal by General Amherst and the entire submission of the French forces throughout Canada followed soon after: the successes of the British troops were also attended by the ready submission of the inhabitants, who took without reluctance the oath of allegiance to the British crown, to which this Province was finally ceded by the Treaty of Peace in 1763.

In this year a remarkable mutiny occurred among the garrison, which consisted of the 15th, 27th, and 2nd battalion of the 60th Regiment. An order instituting a stoppage of four pence sterling upon each ration of provisions excited so much ill feeling among the troops that, forgetting the calls of duty and discipline, they collected together and marched with drums beating towards St. John's gate with the intention of proceeding to New York and laying

themselves at the disposal of General Amherst. By the persuasion of their officers they returned to their barracks, but as they persisted for several days in refusing to obey the order in question, the Governor Murray determined to reduce them to obedience or perish in the attempt. With this view he ordered the garrison under arms on the grand parade, and after pointing out to them in the strongest terms the enormity of their conduct, he commanded them, as a sign of obedience, to march between two royal colors which he caused to be raised for that purpose, and threatened to put to death the first man who refused to obey. This very resolute course had the desired effect; his orders were immediately complied with, and the men returned in quietness to their barracks.

On the cession of the province to England the military government which had hitherto controlled its affairs was superseded, by royal proclamation, by a civil government, General Murray being appointed Captain General and Governor in chief of the province of Quebec, with the power to nominate a Council of eight members. As the colony advanced, however, in stability and importance a strong desire was evinced by the British inhabitants of Quebec to have a Representative Assembly established among them; a petition praying for this boon was accordingly made to the Governor and submitted to his Majesty in 1774, but failed in its

object, the state of the colony not being considered such as to render that step desirable. A Legislative Council nominated by the King was established by Act of Parliament in its stead, the colonists being declared eligible for admission without distinction of origin. This measure, known as the Quebec Act, gave great offence to the British portion of the colonists as it restored the French Canadians to nearly the same position they had occupied before the conquest, with reference to their laws, their language and institutions. Though the generosity of this Act of the Imperial Parliament was, perhaps, unexampled, its wisdom may well have been disputed, tending as it did to restore and perpetuate a distinct nationality in this new appendage of the British Crown.

The contest which had been maintained for some time by the American colonies against the authority of Great Britain began about this period to extend its effects beyond the frontiers of Canada. Emissaries were busily employed in shaking the fidelity of the inhabitants and inducing them to assist the colonists in their struggle for independence. In the following year they advanced into Canada under Generals Montgomery and Arnold, who found the province but ill prepared for defence, the regular force consisting of only two regiments, the 7th and 26th, in all 800 men detached in various parts of the province. General Carleton, the Governor, in vain endeavoured

to arouse the Canadians to coöperate with him in their common defence : even the persuasions of their clergy were utterly fruitless, and Montgomery meeting with little opposition soon succeeded in reducing Chambly, St. Johns and Montreal. This reprehensible supineness of the French Canadians arose, no doubt, from the desire to await the issue of the contest in Canada between Great Britain and her revolted colonies : and when we consider the short period they had owed allegiance to England we must not condemn too harshly their refusal to take up arms, which was rendered more general by the recollection of the hardships resulting in former years from their enrolment as Militia, which withdrew them so frequently from their homes and agricultural occupations. At a much later period, however, when their experience of protection under British institutions and the increase of population had engendered strong feelings of nationality, the Canadian Militia fully established for themselves a character for courage and loyalty. The successes of the Americans were destined to receive a check before the walls of Quebec which ultimately baffled their attempts upon Canada, and caused them to relinquish those posts which had previously fallen into their hands. In the beginning of November Arnold, having advanced through the woods by the Kennebec and Chaudiere Rivers, invested Quebec and was joined about a month afterwards by Montgomery.

Their forces amounted to nearly 3000 men, among whom were enrolled about 500 Canadians. Many of the inhabitants of Quebec being openly disaffected, General Carleton issued an order for the immediate withdrawal of such as objected to take up arms. This wise precaution being taken he was left with a small but gallant garrison of 1800 men chiefly composed of British and Canadian Militia. The attack of the besiegers was for some time confined to throwing shells into the town which suffered little damage, and cutting off the sentries on the ramparts with rifles under shelter of the houses in St. Rochs. At length on the 31st December, the night being very dark, the long meditated assault was made upon the city. Their forces were divided into four bodies, two of which were merely intended to distract the attention of the garrison from the real points of attack in the Lower Town. Montgomery repaired with 900 men towards Pres-de-Ville at the foot of the citadel, where a small guard was in possession of a battery of nine pounders which commanded the narrow road through which he advanced. As soon as they had approached within fifty yards of the battery a deadly fire was poured upon his party which put them immediately to flight, and in the morning among thirteen bodies which were found on the spot those of Montgomery and two of his staff were recognised. At the same time 700 men under General Arnold made

an attack at the Sault-au-Matelot, and drove the guard which was stationed there back upon the centre of the Lower Town. By a vigorous sortie, however, through Palace Gate the enemy were taken in the rear and entirely defeated with a loss of upwards of 400 prisoners. Arnold being wounded in the commencement of this attack was conveyed to the General Hospital. This successful repulse preserved the garrison from a repetition of the assault although the siege was regularly maintained throughout the rest of the winter. Three batteries were erected by the Americans—at Point Levi, at the Ferry on the St. Charles, and on the Plains of Abraham, but the damage which they occasioned the garrison was very trivial, as they were frequently dislodged by a well directed fire from the city. Towards the close of the winter their ranks were greatly thinned by desertion, and still further diminished by the small pox which committed dreadful ravages among them. At length on the 6th of May the arrival of the *Surprise* frigate relieved the besieged from their tedious confinement. A detachment of the 29th regiment, together with the marines, being landed without loss of time, a vigorous sally of the garrison caused the enemy to retreat with precipitation, and additional reinforcements arriving from England soon after, the American forces finally evacuated Canada without further delay.

In the year 1791 the petitions of the colonists for

a Representative Assembly were fully acceded to by the establishment of a Constitution as closely assimilated as possible to that of Great Britain—a boon for the first time conferred on any of her colonial possessions. The province was divided into Lower and Upper Canada and the first provincial parliament was opened at Quebec in December 1792 by Lieut. Governor Clarke, the House consisting in all of 50 members.

In the following year the church of England was established in Canada by the erection of a Bishop's See under the title of the Bishopric of Quebec, Dr. Jacob Mountain being the first who was installed in that dignity.

Having laid before the reader a faithful sketch of events from the founding of the city, this portion of our labors must draw to a close, as the more recent history of Quebec leaves us nothing to record, without entering on the discussion of topics beyond the scope and province of these pages. Within the walls of this city, in the sittings of its Assembly, the political movement had its birth which swayed and agitated so long the destinies of the province, and if the war of words and the ebullition of party feeling contributed to the unfortunate events which led to a suspension of the constitution, Quebec may regard as a requital of these errors the estrangement of the Seat of Government and the consequent diminution of her prosperity and importance. Yet

the great advantages which it possesses lead its citizens to indulge the hope that, in spite of recent changes, it will ere long be restored to its true position as the capital of Canada.

NOTES.



I. QUEBEC.

The origin of the name of Quebec, in spite of the apparent solution by Champlain, is involved in obscurity. The passages in which he refers to it are as follows : “ Trouvant un lieu le plus estroit de la rivière, que les habitans du pays appellent Québec, je fis bastir, &c.,”—and “ La pointe de Québec, ainsi appelée des sauvages.” Charlevoix and other subsequent writers, putting a construction on the first extract which it does not appear to justify, have stated that Quebec is the Indian word for a *strait*, and was applied by the natives for that reason to the locality in question. The editor of Hawkins’ Picture of Quebec, however, in a very elaborate discussion of the subject, denies altogether the claim of an Indian origin for the word, and accounts for Champlain’s assertion by the affinity of sound to the latter part of the name *Cabir-Coubat* given by the natives to the river St. Charles on account of its serpentine course. He supplies a more probable source in the existence of a mutilated seal of the Earl of Suffolk bearing date ‘Anno 7. Hen. 5’ (1420), and on which ‘ Québec’ appears as one of the titles of that nobleman. The conclusion naturally follows that this title was acquired by the Earl either in his own right as an active participator with the hero of Agin-

court in his French campaigns, or as the representative of his sovereign in France. This would seem to determine at once the European origin of the name, which was, doubtless, carried by the Norman settlers to the banks of the St. Lawrence. The coincidence of the name, with precisely the same orthography, existing in Europe nearly 200 years previous to the arrival of Champlain is at all events curious.

La Potherie derives it from an exclamation of some Normans who accompanied Jacques Cartier; their attention being arrested as they turned Point Levi by the promontory of Cape Diamond, they cried out involuntarily "Quel bec!" and which name, he says, the place retained. The Huron name is Tia-ton-ta-rili which signifies the place of a strait.

2. WOLFE.

Major General James Wolfe, the son of Lieut. General Edward Wolfe, was born at Westerham in Kent on the 2nd of January, 1727. Having entered the army at a very early age he speedily developed those shining military talents by which he rapidly rose in the profession which he adorned with many noble qualities. In the German war he greatly distinguished himself, and at the siege and capture of the strongly fortified town of Louisbourg in Cape Breton in 1758, he attracted so much attention by his skill and bravery that Mr. Pitt confided to him the command of the important expedition against Quebec in the following year. The early close of his career in that glorious but fatal campaign has already been described. The eulogium with which his memory has been honored by his contemporary, Smollett, may no doubt be considered as faithful as

it is ably drawn. It is in these words. "He inherited from nature an animating fervor of sentiment, an intuitive perception, an extensive capacity, and a passion for glory, which stimulated him to acquire every species of military knowledge that study could comprehend, that actual service could illustrate and confirm. This noble warmth of disposition seldom fails to call forth and unfold the liberal virtues of the soul. Brave above all estimation of danger, he was also generous, gentle, complacent, and humane : the pattern of the officer, the darling of the soldier : there was a sublimity in his genius which soared above the pitch of ordinary minds ; and had his faculties been exercised to their full extent by opportunity and action, had his judgment been fully matured by age and experience, he would, without doubt, have rivalled in reputation the most celebrated Captains of antiquity."

The peculiar sensibility with which he regarded the opinion of his country, and which was displayed so strongly in the illness resulting from his defeat at Montmorenci, leaves us but little cause for surprise at the following anecdote, although it serves to develop a new feature in his character—a keen appreciation of the gentle art of poetry but rare in a soldier, upon whose ear the voice of the muse but seldom falls amid the bustle of the camp. 'The late Professor Robinson, of Edinburgh, at that time a Midshipman in the Royal Navy, happened to be on duty in the boat in which General Wolfe went to visit some of his posts the night before the battle. The evening was fine, and the scene, considering the work they were engaged in, and the morning to which they were looking forward, was sufficiently

impressive. As they rowed along, the General, with much feeling, repeated nearly the whole of Gray's *Elegy*, which had recently appeared, and was but little known, to an officer who sat with him in the stern of the boat, adding as he concluded, "that he would prefer being the author of that poem to the glory of beating the French to-morrow."

On his return from Quebec he was to have been married to a most amiable and accomplished lady, Catherine, daughter of Robert Lowther, Esquire, of Westmoreland, formerly Governor of Barbadoes. Six years after the death of Wolfe she became the wife of the last Duke of Bolton, and died in 1809.

His remains were conveyed to England in the *Royal William*, of 84 guns, and were landed at Portsmouth on the 17th November in a twelve oared barge in sad and silent pomp, interrupted only by the firing of minute guns from the ships at Spithead. Military honors were also paid on shore, till the procession passed through the city on its way to Greenwich, where the body was interred on the 30th November. A very beautiful monument was erected in Westminster Abbey, in which his death and the attendant circumstances are delineated in a style worthy of the subject. It is marked by the following inscription.

To the memory of

JAMES WOLFE,

Major General and Commander-in-Chief

Of the British Land Forces,

On an expedition against Quebec ;

Who having surmounted,

By ability and valour,

All obstacles of art and nature,

Was slain in the moment of victory,
On the 13th of September, 1759.
The King and Parliament of Great Britain
Dedicated this monument.

Another monument, of a more simple and unpretending character was erected in his native parish of Westerham.

3. MONTCALM.

Lewis Joseph de St. Véran, Marquis de Montcalm was born at Candiac in 1712. He entered the army at the age of fourteen and after a service of seventeen years was appointed colonel of the Auxerrais regiment in 1743. The campaigns in Italy and Germany gave him an opportunity of displaying on many occasions the military skill, activity and courage for which he was remarkable, and which raised him in 1749 to the rank of Brigadier General. In 1756 he was created *Maréchal-de-Camp* and entrusted with the important command of the French forces in Canada, where he fully sustained his high reputation by the successful resistance he opposed for upwards of three years to the attacks of the English troops. His services were rewarded in 1758 by the rank of Lieut. General. In his last campaign in 1759 his skilful position at Beauport served as an important check to the designs of Wolfe, until the unexpected appearance of the latter on the Heights of Abraham withdrew Montcalm from his entrenchments. His death was caused by a discharge from the only gun which the English had been able to bring into the engagement. He had been previously wounded by a musket shot. It is reported of him that when his wounds were

dressed, he requested the surgeons in attendance to declare at once, whether they were mortal. On being told that they were so,—“I am glad of it,”—said he. He then enquired how long he might survive. He was answered,—“Ten or twelve hours, perhaps less.” “So much the better,”—replied he,—“then I shall not live to see the surrender of Quebec.” On being afterwards visited by M. de Ramesay, who commanded the garrison, with the title of *Lieutenant de Roi*, and by the Commandant *de Roussillon*, he said to them—“Gentlemen, I commend to your keeping the honor of France. Endeavour to secure the retreat of my army to-night beyond Cape Rouge: for myself, I shall pass the night with God, and prepare myself for death.” On M. de Ramesay pressing to receive his commands respecting the defence of Quebec, Montcalm exclaimed with emotion :—“I will neither give orders nor interfere any further: I have much business that must be attended to, of greater moment than your ruined garrison, and this wretched country.—My time is very short—so pray leave me.—I wish you all comfort, and to be happily extricated from your present perplexities.” He then addressed himself to his religious duties, and passed the night with the Bishop and his own confessor. Before he died he paid the victorious army this magnanimous compliment ;—“Since it was my misfortune to be discomfited and mortally wounded, it is a great consolation to me to be vanquished by so brave an enemy. If I could survive this wound, I would engage to beat three times the number of such forces as I commanded this morning, with a third of British troops.”

The ensuing sketch is extracted from Manuel's L'Année Française :—

“ Ce sont des sacrifices faits à la société qui donnent des droits au souvenir de la postérité ; elle ne peut point oublier ce General. Il est né, il a vécu, il est mort dans le camps. Son éducation n'en fut pas moins soignée. Il apprit la langue d'Homère avant de prendre la lance d'Achille. Son esprit se developpoit comme son courage ; et également propre aux batailles et aux academies, son désir étoit d'unir aux lauriers de Mars les palmes de Minerve. Mais la guerre occupait presque toute sa vie ; avec des talens et de l'activité, on l'appeloit par tout où il falloit commander et se battre. Chaque grade fut marqué par des blessures ; et en très peu de tems, il mérita d'être à la tête des troupes dans l'Amérique septentrionale. C'est là que se sont montrées les qualités de ce Capitaine—c'est là qu'il a fait voir à quel degré il réunissoit la bravoure du soldat et la grandeur d'ame du héros, la prudence du conseil et la célérité de l'exécution ; le sang froid que rien n'altère, cette patience que rien ne rebute, et cette résolution courageuse qui ose répondre du succès dans des circonstances où la timide speculation aurait à peine entrevue des ressources. C'est là qu'au milieu des sauvages dont il étoit devenu le père, on l'a vu se plier à leur caractere féroce, s'endurcir aux mêmes travaux, et se restreindre aux mêmes besoins, les apprivoiser par la douceur, les attirer par la confiance, les attendre par tous les soins de l'humilité, et faire dominer le respect et l'amour sur des âmes également indociles au joug de l'obéissance et au frein de la discipline. C'est là que des fatigues et des dangers sans nombre n'ont jamais rallenti son zèle : tantôt présent à des spectacles dont l'idée

seule fait frémir la nature ; tantôt exposé à manquer de tout, et souvent à mourir de faim. Réduit pendant onze mois à quatre onces de pain par jour, mangeant du cheval pour donner l'exemple, il fut le même dans tous les tems, satisfait de tout endurer.

“ Un des Chefs Canadiens étonné que celui qui faisoit des prodiges fut d'un petite taille, s'écria la première fois qu'il le vit—“ Ah ! que tu es petit ! mais je vois dans tes yeux la hauteur du chêne, et le vivacité des aigles.”

In 1761 application was made to Mr. Pitt by M. de Bougainville for permission to forward to Quebec an epitaph engraved in marble by the Academy of Inscriptions at Paris, to be placed over the tomb of Montcalm in the Ursuline Convent. This request met with cordial acquiescence from the British Monarch, but, from whatever cause, the intended monument never reached this country. A plain marble slab was, however, erected to his memory in the Ursuline Chapel, by Lord Aylmer, when Governor-in-Chief of these Provinces. It bears the following simple inscription :—

HONNEUR
à
MONTCALM !
LE DESTIN, EN LUI DEROBANT
LA VICTOIRE,
L'a recompensé par
UNE MORT GLORIEUSE!

4. WOLFE'S ARMY.

The total number of the British forces, of all ranks, engaged in the decisive battle on the Plains of Abraham, was only 4826. The remainder of the army

was detached in charge of the posts at the Island of Orleans and Point Levi. Small as their numbers were, however, they were without exception veteran troops, accustomed to conquest, and enjoying the advantage of being commanded by officers of equal valor and judgment. The Louisbourg Grenadiers—companies selected from the 22nd, 40th and 45th regiments whose gallant conduct at the siege of Louisbourg had acquired for them their distinguishing title—burned with the desire to avenge their defeat in the trenches at Beauport. It was at their head that Wolfe received his fatal wound just as they advanced against the enemy in the bayonet charge which decided the contest. The 78th Highlanders and 58th regiment crowned the success of the day by their gallant pursuit of the French, sword in hand; and which service was, doubtless the cause of their respective loss exceeding that of any other regiment. “The French had formed the most frightful and absurd notions of the *Sauvages d’Ecosse*, as they called the Highlanders. They believed they would neither give nor take quarter, and that they were so nimble that as no man could catch them, so nobody could escape them—that no one had a chance against their broad swords—that, with a ferocity natural to savages, they made no prisoners, and spared neither man, woman nor child.” It is stated that Mr. Pitt, as a compensation for the small force which General Wolfe had at his command, gave him the appointment of his own officers. His choice was equally happy and sagacious. His principal officers were all young like himself but distinguished in this campaign no less by the judgment of age than the fiery valor of youth. A short sketch of their career will not be uninteresting.

Brigadier Genl. the Hon. Robert Monckton was the second son of the first Viscount Galway. He was seriously wounded in the battle on the Plains, but recovered soon after at New York where he was appointed Governor in 1761. In the following year, at the head of eighteen regiments, he proceeded against Martinique which was reduced. The Windward Islands soon after were given up to him by capitulation. He died a Lieut. General, in 1782.

General George Townshend, eldest son of Viscount Townshend, was born in 1724. He had served at the battles of Dettingen, Culloden, and Lafeldt previously to that of Quebec. In 1767 he was appointed Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, where the gaiety of his court, and the humour and kindness of his disposition rendered him very popular. In 1787 he was created Marquess Townshend. He died a Field Marshal and Colonel of the 2nd Dragoon Guards, in 1807.

Brigadier General the Hon. James Murray was son of the fourth Lord Elibank. As the first English Governor of Canada which position he filled till 1766, his administration was noted for its mildness and impartiality. In the responsible and delicate office of governing a province which he had assisted in reducing he acquitted himself ably, developing equal talents as a statesman and a soldier. In the latter capacity his courage must be allowed to have verged upon rashness, as his failure in the bold attack upon De Levi in which he lost nearly one third of his garrison fully testifies. He died a General in 1794.

Colonel Guy Carleton was born at Newry, in 1722. He was on four several occasions Governor of Canada, where he was greatly beloved by all classes of

the colonists. In 1775 he directed the efforts of the gallant garrison of Quebec against the Americans. He was subsequently created Lord Dorchester and a Knight of the Bath. He died in 1808.

The total strength of Montcalm's forces was 7,520 men, nearly 4000 of whom were regular troops and the remainder composed of Militia, Canadians and Indians. Inured to success under their valiant leader, the latter were, it may be supposed, but little inferior to the regiments of the line: to this last struggle with the British troops, on the success of which depended not only their own liberties but the honor of their country, they advanced with ardor in the hope and determination of crushing their invaders. But in spite of their great numerical advantage, the undaunted coolness and gallantry of the British, who had no hope but in victory, carried the day.

The Naval force, under the command of Admiral Saunders and Rear Admirals Durell and Holmes, comprised 20 ships of the line, 2 of fifty guns, 8 frigates, 9 sloops, 3 ketches, 3 fireships, 2 armed ships, 1 cutter and 1 storeship. Captain Cook, afterwards so celebrated as a circumnavigator, was engaged in this expedition, of which some of the most important duties in the navigation were committed to his charge.

5. GENERAL MONTGOMERY.

General Richard Montgomery was a native of Ireland, of high family connections. He served with distinction in the British Army, was a Captain in the 17th Regt. of Foot, and served at the siege of Quebec, under Wolfe in 1759. He subsequently resigned his commission and embraced the revolu

tionary cause in the American colonies, to which he became more firmly attached by his marriage with the daughter of Judge Livingston of the State of New York. In the invasion of Canada he was invested with the command of the American Forces, and the progress of his campaign together with its fatal termination on the 31st Decembèr 1775 have already been described in another part of this work. The exact spot on which he was killed—at the foot of the rock at *Près-de-Ville*—is indicated on the map. His body was interred near St. Lewis Gate, within a wall that surrounded a powder magazine near the ramparts. Nearly forty-three years after his death—in June 1818—his remains were disinterred in compliance with the request of his widow, and conveyed to New York. There they were deposited in St. Paul's Church beneath a magnificent monument which had been erected by Congress to his memory soon after his death. The identity of his remains were established by the affidavit of Mr. James Thompson a venerable survivor of Wolfe's army, who served in the Engineer Department during the siege of 1775, and was present at the interment of General Montgomery's body.

6. THE CANADIAN MILITIA.

The conduct of the brave Canadian Militia who assisted in the defence of Quebec in the siege of 1775 is well deserving of record. They formed a considerable portion of the small but gallant garrison whose numbers are stated as follows :—

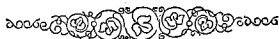
- 70 Royal Fusileers, or 7th Regiment.
- 230 Royal Emigrants, or 84th Regiment.
- 22 Artillery, Fireworkers, &c.
- 330 British Militia.
- 543 Canadians.
- 400 Seamen.
- 50 Masters and Mates of Vessels.
- 35 Marines.
- 120 Artificers.

1800 Men bearing arms.

While their countrymen in other parts of the province displayed either culpable supineness or active efforts to assist the revolutionary forces—while within the walls of Quebec many were known to be wanting in allegiance and others had joined the ranks of the enemy without, the Canadian Militia afforded a striking contrast by their unshaken loyalty and courage.

At the commencement of the siege, the Governor Sir Guy Carleton was engaged at Montreal and hastened down the St. Lawrence to the defence of Quebec. He was disguised as a *voyageur* in a small canoe and had much difficulty in avoiding the detachments of the enemy who were posted on the banks of the river. In this perilous trip he was attended by a few faithful Canadians and was indebted for his safety to the coolness and sagacity of Captain Bouchette of the Provincial Navy, the father of Colonel Joseph Bouchette late Surveyor General of the Province of Lower Canada.

PANORAMIC SKETCH.



Quebec, which exhibits the rare combination of an almost impregnable fortress and an important commercial city, is not only remarkable for the beauty of its surrounding scenery but is in itself a very striking and picturesque object. As we approach it from Montreal, its capacious Coves filled with the produce of the forest, which the numberless vessels floating on the bosom of the St. Lawrence are destined to convey to Europe—and the long line of habitations at the foot of the rock extending for several miles from the city thronged with the busy crowd who find in the staple trade of the country ‘their means to live’—shew us at a glance one great source of its present importance. But these considerations vanish as we pass Wolfe’s Cove and recall the eventful night when the gallant Wolfe, enfeebled by sickness, but inspired with the ardor of heroism, ascended with his band of dauntless spirits those almost inaccessible heights now overgrown with shrubs and stunted trees. These

reflections have scarcely been made when we approach the noble rock of Cape Diamond which rises up before us in rugged magnificence, surmounted by fortifications which nearly overhang the narrow street at the base, and whose perpendicular strength would seem to 'laugh a siege to scorn.' The officers' barracks at the edge of the precipice, while they add to the height of the fortification serve to mark its features more strongly, and arrest the eye till the standard of England floating at the flag-staff appears in sight; and the Upper Town, with its dome and steeples, its tin roofs, and terrace, seated on the giddy height, gradually reveals itself. The lovely bay opens before us like a lake, while the dark forms of the woody mountains to the north serve as a magnificent background to the picture. On landing in the Lower Town—the commercial quarter of the city—as the stranger treads its crowded wharves and observes the bustle of its streets, it cannot be uninteresting to him to learn that this portion of the city has been almost wholly rescued from the dominion of the St. Lawrence, whose waters, in the time of Champlain, washed the foot of the rock on which the Upper Town is built. Having surmounted the steep and sinuous *Mountain Street* which communicates with the Upper Town through Prescott Gate, the first anxiety of the stranger will doubtless be to avail himself of the eminence on which he is placed to obtain a view of the noble

prospect it commands. It has long been admitted by Europeans that the Bay of Quebec, unequalled in America, rivals in picturesque beauty the most celebrated in Europe. It is true that the expanse of ocean is wanting to crown the scene with its sublimity, but this want is more than compensated by the greater diversity of scenery around Quebec, blending together in the most exquisite harmony to form a whole on which the eye rests with untiring satisfaction, and in which the most vivid imagination can hardly suggest any change to enhance the beauty of the picture. There are numberless points from which a view may be taken of this matchless scene. The Platform or Durham Terrace—the Public Garden—the Glacis—the Citadel are among the most prominent and ready of access, and each presents some novel combination to the spectator. But the visitor who desires to command at one view the entire prospect will not neglect to avail himself of the opportunity of ascending the steeple of either the English or French Cathedral. From this position he will not only enjoy the advantage of viewing at his feet the city and its line of fortification, but may bring within his glance the whole of the extended prospect which lies before him like a panorama, unbroken on every side but the south, where the rock of Cape Diamond and its works which command the city form the only interruption to the view. The various objects of attraction which compose the pic-

ture—the majestic St. Lawrence flowing between the fortified rock of Quebec and the picturesque heights of Point Levi—the beautiful harbor, which at a distance of 360 miles from the ocean affords ‘ample room and verge enough’ for the whole of the British Navy—the graceful shores of the Island of Orleans, dividing the river into the north and south channel and sheltering the bay on the east—the serpentine course of the little river St. Charles through the fertile valley, and the range of darkly wooded mountains which close the view on the north—have been so minutely described by the late Surveyor General Bouchette in his admirable work on the statistics of Canada that we gladly transfer to our pages the following extract :—“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, Charlebourg, 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 unrivalled 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 gradation, 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 ærial 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 unruffled 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 strewn by the main road, from this height and distance, have the appearance of an almost uninterrupted village, as far as 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 spectator to whom the history of Quebec is familiar, while he gazes on the prospect so glowingly described in the above extract, will not fail to recall the associations with which the scenes before him are invested. As he looks down from the bristling ramparts he will remember that on five distinct occasions they have undergone the ordeal of a regular siege, and the calmness of the scene been invaded by the 'dreadful note of preparation.' The eventful campaign of Wolfe will recur to the imagination of the spectator, who may embrace at a glance the dispositions in which the first operations of the contending armies were carried on. On the heights of Beauport may be observed the site of Montcalm's forces who opposed so successful a resistance to the first attack of Wolfe, and on the western extremity of the Island of Orleans and the heights of Point Levi the other positions of the respective forces at the opening of the campaign. But turning from these reminiscences to contemplate the peaceful beauties of the bay during the season of navigation, how delightful is the prospect which commerce spreads before us! The arrival of vessels in the spring and fall forms an enchanting picture, more especially when the prevalence of contrary winds has caused their detention below, and the sudden change to an easterly breeze brings them into the

harbor in fleets at a time. Well may we on such occasions admire the sagacity while we felicitate the good fortune of the adventurous settlers to whom Quebec is indebted for its origin, nor can we omit to contrast its present appearance with that which it must have presented to their eyes, when the forest covered the rocky heights which are crowned in our day with one of the most noble and picturesque fortifications in the world. As the spectator carries his view to the dark and undulating forms of the mountain range which, from the misty *Cap Tourment* in the east to the *Bonhomme* mountain in the west, forms an irregular crescent about forty miles in length, a striking peculiarity in the position of this city is presented to his mind. This range may be regarded as the barrier which separates Quebec from the vast region of forest to the north, 'where things that own not man's dominion dwell,' and through which the foot of the Indian alone finds an uncertain passage. Situated thus on the very verge of civilization the interest with which it is regarded will naturally increase as we indulge these reflections.

The best view of the Citadel and Upper Town is presented from the heights of Point Levi which, for that purpose alone, affords sufficient inducement to the stranger to visit it, however short his stay may be. From this point the Cape and its Fortress, the Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, the spires of the

several churches and dome of the House of Assembly present themselves in regular succession, while the bay expands to the right and the river to the left swells into the capacious coves which lie below the plains of Abraham, near which the first of the range of Martello Towers is discernible. Another view altogether different is afforded from the Beauport road which conducts to the Falls of Montmorenci. This embraces the extended suburbs of St. John and St. Louis, separated from the walls of the city by the glacis.

The winter view from Quebec is not without attraction, though of a different nature, and to a European particularly will prove novel and interesting. Soon after the commencement of winter the bay and north channel are frozen over and routes are formed on the ice to Montmorenci, the island of Orleans and the parishes on the northern shore. The river opposite the city is but seldom frozen over in consequence of the force of the current and rise of the tide. During the two winters just passed, however, an ice bridge was formed between the city and Point Levi, an event which had not previously occurred since the winter of 1837. On some occasions the bridge is composed of the large masses of floating ice which are carried about by the tides, and which when thus arrested in their course afford no other advantage beyond the means of transit to the opposite shore. But the rare

occasions on which the intensity of the frost causes the bridge to 'take' in one clear and crystal sheet are hailed by the inhabitants as a species of gala. The luxury of driving on this smooth and level causeway is not the only attraction to the ice; races, trotting matches and numberless ice boats diversify the scene and lend it unusual animation, when viewed from the high banks of the river on either side.

THE CITY.



It is not an unfrequent complaint among strangers who tread for the first time the narrow and hilly streets of Quebec that the ideas which its first appearance had inspired are far from realized, and apart from its fortifications and scenic attributes it contains but little to gratify the curiosity of visitors. But a more than casual survey dispels this illusion and reveals some distinguishing features in this city which invest it with no little interest. We are reminded on every side by the appearance of the principal buildings, the roughly paved streets and narrow trottoirs, of the French origin of the early settlers, who raised in this capital of the oldest American colony the several extensive structures of a religious and charitable order which occupy at the present day so considerable a portion of the upper town. As these buildings present themselves in striking contrast with the more modern erections of

English architecture, the palpable indications afforded by the personal peculiarities of the *habitans* are scarcely wanting to remind the stranger of the union of races distinct in language, religion and habits, who in spite of all that is said of their political predilections mingle together in the every day scenes of life with commendable harmony.

Quebec is naturally divided into the Upper and Lower Towns. The former comprises that portion which lies within the fortifications and contains nearly all the principal buildings of ancient or modern erection—the military edifices, public offices and government buildings, together with the residences of the principal inhabitants and the important ecclesiastical establishments erected by the French colonists. The Lower Town, as its position denotes, is the commercial quarter, and comprises within its crowded space the Exchange, Custom House, Banks, mercantile offices and other buildings in which the important commercial business of this city is carried on. On the south the Lower Town is connected by Champlain Street with the several coves in which the lumber is deposited for exportation, while on the north west it is joined by the Parish of St. Rochs, the most populous suburb of Quebec which lies in the opening of the valley of the St. Charles between the southern bank of that river and the high ridge on which the Upper Town is placed. The suburbs of St. John and St. Louis extend along

the ridge which overlooks St. Rochs, and communicate with the Upper Town through the gates which bear their respective names.

The line of fortifications enclosing the Upper Town and the Citadel on Cape Diamond is about two miles and three quarters in extent. From the southern point of the Citadel, directly opposite the St. Lawrence, to the Artillery Barracks—nearly two thirds of the whole line—the fortifications consist of a massive and handsome wall erected on the perpendicular rock, protected by several batteries of various strength placed at intervals along the wall, the most formidable being known as the grand battery immediately in the rear of the House of Assembly and Seminary Garden. This consists of a line of thirty-two pounders which command the basin. The height of this rock, which presents so inaccessible a barrier as to demand but little aid from art, is 345 feet at Cape Diamond above the level of the river. A rather sudden declination from the glacis to Durham Terrace reduces its height at the latter about 115 feet, and a gradual descent takes place from that point to the northern extremity of the wall where it exhibits a perpendicular elevation of nearly 100 feet. The western side of the city, from the Artillery Barracks to the southern angle of the Cape, is entirely deficient in that natural strength so fully developed in the rest of the line, and its weakness has therefore been covered by a combina-

tion of regular works consisting of ramparts, bastions, ditch and glacis. These are further strengthened by outworks which render the approaches to St. Louis Gate and St. John Gate exceedingly hazardous. Formidable batteries also protect this portion of the works.

The approaches to the city through the fortified wall just described are afforded by five gates. The two alluded to above afford ingress from their respective suburbs on a line with the Upper Town. Three others communicate with the Lower Town and Suburb of St. Rochs—Prescott, Hope and Palace Gates which are well protected by batteries and loop-holes for musketry ; Prescott Gate, at the head of mountain Street, supplies the most general line of communication between the Upper and Lower Town. Visitors in summer are invariably conducted through this gate which possesses nothing very prepossessing in its style, being the least elegant of the approaches to the city. A guard house is attached to each and a sergeant's guard at present stationed there.

In order to strengthen the defences of the city on the west four Martello Towers were erected on the plains of Abraham. They extend from the St. Lawrence to the Côteau Ste. Geneviève at irregular distances from each other of from 500 to 600 yards and about three fourths of a mile from the city. Their construction is such that they could be readily demolished by the guns from the walls, should such

a step be rendered necessary by their falling into the hands of an enemy, but on the opposite side their construction is exceedingly solid; and the platform on the top, which is usually covered, is furnished with guns of heavy calibre. The height of these Towers is about forty feet.

The noble fortress on Cape Diamond is invariably one of the first objects of inspection with strangers. Respectable visitors can procure tickets of admission at the office of the Town Major, without which it is impossible to obtain access to it. Since the recent unfortunate disturbances in the province the inspection of the citadel is only permitted under certain restrictions which did not previously exist. The works which are of a very elaborate character surprise us at once by the strength and beauty of their construction. They have not yet arrived at a state of completion, although so many years have elapsed since the conquest. We do not pretend to offer here any detailed description of the works; let it suffice to say that the citadel contains within its area, which covers about forty acres, ample accommodation for the garrison and materials of war, and is calculated to afford an asylum for the inhabitants and their property should necessity require it. The officers' Barracks which overlook the river, are built of cut stone, and are very spacious and comfortable in their construction. Near them is the Telegraph which is worked in communication with one on the Island

of Orleans that announces the arrival of vessels from sea. At a short distance from the barracks an inclined plane nearly five hundred feet in length was constructed for the purpose of raising from the Lower Town the stone required in the works of the citadel. On each side was a footway of nearly six hundred steps to which hand rails were attached for the use of the workmen employed in this service. This communication was taken away on the occasion of the recent outbreak and sufficient vestige of it alone remains to indicate the spot from the foot of the rock. The regular approach to the citadel commences near St. Louis Gate, and after passing through the winding avenue of the outworks the visitor is conducted through Dalhousie gate into the interior square of the fortress. This handsome gate is situated within a bastion of admirable construction that extends along the two sides of the citadel which have not the natural strength of the perpendicular rock for their protection. Within this bastion are the barracks for the troops, and at the north side of the square is a building recently erected as a gaol for military offenders.

The Monument to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm in the Public Garden adjoining Des Carrières Street was erected in 1828 at the suggestion and under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie, the Governor-in-Chief. The expence was defrayed

by a general subscription of the citizens, to which His Excellency made a liberal contribution. The lapse of nearly seventy years since the conquest without the erection of a monumental tribute to the memory of Wolfe—in the city which he identified with his fame—does not readily admit of explanation, but in raising this tardy tribute to the rival heroes it must be admitted that the feeling which dictated its dedication to both generals is highly worthy of admiration. The ceremony of laying the first stone took place on the 15th November 1827, and the interest of the scene was not a little enhanced by the presence of the venerable Mr. Thompson, who had fought by the side of Wolfe, and who now, at the patriarchal age of 95, took an active part in the ceremony, intended to commemorate his triumphs. The plan of the Monument was adopted from the design of Captain Young, 79th Highlanders, and the classical elegance of its appearance must be allowed to be highly creditable to the taste of that gentleman. The situation is also well chosen and renders this chaste column a conspicuous object from the river. Its proportions are as follows:—The height of the basement from the ground is thirteen feet. The sarcophagus supported by the basement rises seven feet, three inches above it. The height of the column is forty-two feet, eight inches and that of the apex two feet, one inch—shewing an altitude, from the ground to the apex, of sixty-five feet. At

the base of the column the sides are six feet, by four feet eight inches and gradually taper to the apex where they are three feet two inches, by two feet five inches.

The southern side of the Monument, looking towards the river, bears the name of "Wolfe," while the opposite one is inscribed with that of "Montcalm." On the front is the following inscription, which was written by J. Charlton Fisher, Esquire, L. L. D. and was honored with the prize medal:

MORTEM. VIRTVS. COMMVNEM.

FAMAM. HISTORIA.

MONVMENTVM. POSTERITAS.

DEDIT.

Beneath this is another inscription, slightly altered from that upon the plate which was deposited with the foundation stone. It is as follows:

HUJUSCE

MONUMENTI IN VIRORUM ILLUSTRIVM MEMORIAM,
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,

FUNDAMENTUM P. C.

GEORGIUS COMES DE DALHOUSIE;

IN SEPTENTRIONALIS AMERICÆ PARTIBUS

AD BRITANNOS PERTINENTIBUS

SUMMAM RERUM ADMINISTRANS;

OPUS PER MULTOS ANNOS PRÆTERMISSUM,

QUID DUCI EGREGIO CONVENIENTIUS?

AUCTORITATE PROMOVENS, EXEMPLO STIMULANS,

MUNIFICENTIA FOVENS.

A. S. MDCCCXXVII.

GEORGIO IV. BRITANNIARUM REGE.

In a niche at the corner of John and Palace Streets, opposite the Albion Hotel, is a small wooden statue of Wolfe which has the traditional reputation of being a likeness. It is painted in the military dress of that hero, and was placed there many years since by the loyal occupier of the house, at that time a tavern. This diminutive statue is only remarkable from the local interest that attaches to it. On a recent visit of one of Her Majesty's ships of war an abduction of this singular figure was planned and executed by some young gentlemen on board, who treated 'the general' to a trip to Bermuda and restored him soon after to his old quarters rather the worse for wear.

THE PUBLIC GARDEN was formerly attached to the garden of the Chateau from which it is divided by *Des Carrières Street*. Here in the summer the military bands amuse the citizens at regular intervals. In the Chateau garden which extends along the wall from the foot of the Glacis to the Terrace a small battery is placed which commands the river. It is called Wolfe's Battery and consists at present of eight guns of different calibre. The length of this garden is one hundred and eighty yards with a breadth of seventy at its widest part.

DURHAM TERRACE was erected in 1838 by the nobleman whose name it bears as a place of public promenade. It is a handsome platform of wood, with an

iron railing which protects it at the edge of the cliff, at the foot of which is visible the principal portion of the Lower Town. The view of the harbor which is here disclosed renders this the most delightful promenade in the city, where it would have been difficult to have selected a more eligible spot for the purpose. It is constructed on the site of the Castle of St. Louis which was destroyed by fire in January 1834. This handsome stone edifice was one of the most interesting buildings in the city, as regards the position it occupied, and its having been for years the residence of the Governor-in-Chief. This spot was selected by Champlain for the erection of a Fort in the early stage of the colony when it was found requisite to provide for the settlers a security against the attacks of the hostile natives of the soil. The works which were raised at this time, though ample for the purpose intended, were sufficiently rude, consisting of ramparts of wood filled up with earth extending towards the Place d'Armes. As the colony progressed in importance these defensive works were replaced by others, and buildings erected on a more extended scale enclosing within the limits of the Fort the residence of the French Governor which received the appellation of the Château of St. Louis. Here on the transfer of the Province to England the British Viceroys continued to administer the government until the close of the last century,

when it was found necessary to erect as a residence for the Governor the building which now occupies the east side of the Place d'Armes. In 1809, however, during the administration of General Sir James Henry Craig, the Castle being thoroughly repaired and a third story added became once more the vice regal abode. The plate, to which we refer the reader, represents its appearance previous to the fire to which it fell a prey. Near the old Chateau, as it has been termed since the restoration of the Castle in 1809, on the north side of the square is a small but neat Guard-House and immediately in the rear the garrison Riding-School.

THE PLACE d'ARMES, which adjoins the site of the Castle, is an open square with a circular turf in the centre enclosed by chains. Before the recent removal of the seat of government from Quebec, this was considered the court end of the city, and in the accurate winter view of it which the plate affords it assumes a very animated aspect from the presence of the Quebec Driving Club, who make this square their usual starting place. The English Cathedral, the Court House and eastern extremity of St. Louis Street fill up the back ground.

THE ESPLANADE, which lies below the ramparts between St. Louis and St. John's Gate, is a level green enclosed by a wooden fence, extending two hundred and seventy three yards with an average

breadth of eighty yards, except at the St. Ursula bastion where it increases to one hundred and twenty. In summer the different guards required for the city are mounted here every morning; it has long been the usual parade ground for the troops and is used for the annual muster of the militia. The citizens find here an excellent place of promenade in fine weather and have occasionally the enjoyment of listening to the military bands which perform at intervals either here or at the Public Garden. At a short distance from St. Louis Gate at the foot of the rampart is a powder magazine enclosed by a stone wall. The adjoining ramparts, which afford an uninterrupted walk from the Citadel to the Artillery Barracks passing over St. Louis and St. John's Gates, are well deserving of a visit from the stranger. As he descends towards the latter gate the view opens before him of the beautiful valley of the St. Charles which takes its serpentine course between richly cultivated farms until it joins the St. Lawrence. This scene is rich, attractive and full of variety. The white cottages and spire of the village of Charlebourg on the rising ground in the distance sparkle in the rays of the sun, while in the immediate vicinity the attention is arrested by the crowded suburb of St. Roch which extends itself at the feet of the spectator. The Marine and General Hospitals, situated at the outskirts of the suburb, occupy a detached and conspicuous

position and are the only buildings upon which the eye rests with any interest.

In Buade Street near the steps leading from Prescott Gate is Freemasons' Hall, a building which has not for some years been devoted to the uses of that association. It is not otherwise remarkable than from its having over the doorway the following inscription below the stone figure of a dog gnawing a bone, which from its being gilt has obtained the name of *Le Chien d'Or*.

JE SVIS VN CHIEN QVI RONGE L'OS.

EN LE RONGEANT JE PREND MON REPOS.

VN TEMS VIENDRA QVI NEST PAS VENV

QVE JE MORDRAY QVI MAVRV MORDV.

As considerable local interest is attached to this relic, we transcribe the following account which has been given of its origin.

"Mr. Philibert was a merchant of Quebec, during the time that this country was under the French Government. Mr. Begon was at the head of the Financial Department in Canada; and he had so conducted the fiscal affairs of Canada, or rather of France in respect of Canada, that one of the Queens of that chivalrous kingdom asked her husband, whether the walls of Quebec were made of gold? Mr. Philibert and Mr. Begon did not agree. The former had not the means or the power to have his

complaints heard and redressed. He was therefore obliged, instead of preferring them in the shape of an indictment or an impeachment, to write them in the covert language, which is placed under the dog, as his motto. This was too much for tyranny. Mr. Philibert, when descending the Lower Town Hill, received the sword of Mr. De R——, an officer of the garrison, through his back, and the murderer was permitted quietly to depart to the East Indies. The brother of Mr. Philibert receiving intelligence of this mournful event, came from France to Canada to settle his brother's estate, and to avenge his blood. Having arranged the former, he pursued Mr. De R—— to Pondicherry, where they met in the street, instantly drew their swords, fought upon the spot, and the assassin was slain."

In the general appearance of the Upper Town many deficiencies are exhibited which are seldom observed in a city of the extent and importance of Quebec. It is to be hoped, however, that improvements too long withheld will soon redeem it from the prejudicial remarks of strangers, the disposition of the present Municipal Authorities being evidently bent on the attainment of so desirable an object.—The irregularity of the streets is chiefly owing to the extent of the site occupied by the old ecclesiastical buildings which with their spacious gardens engross so large a portion of the city. This affects

in no slight degree the elegance of its appearance while the comfort of the inhabitants is further infringed upon by the narrow uneven *trottoirs* and rough, angular pavement. The latter has in a few streets been superseded by wooden blocks which have been introduced with much success. The projecting door steps, too, which offered so serious an impediment to the pedestrian and deformed the general aspect of the city, have recently disappeared. But the greatest defect is the absence of some respectable mode of lighting the streets as it must be admitted that the street-lamps which have lately been introduced have as little claim to utility as ornament. The citizens of the ancient capital of Canada will ere long, we trust, enjoy the advantages to be derived from the introduction of gas, which has for some years been in use in the city of Montreal.

The Lower Town consists of a narrow strip of land extending from Diamond Harbour to the suburb of St. Roch and possesses no object of particular attraction to strangers. A good deal of interest, however, is inspired by the position it occupies which has been won in a great measure from the waves of the St. Lawrence and still further enlarged by the excavation of the rock. The greatest breadth it has attained is at *Sous le Fort Street* where the distance from the rock to the water's edge is only two hundred

and forty yards. This narrow space is attended by some inconvenience to commercial men as regards the situation of the buildings, the Custom House in particular being placed in a rather inconvenient situation. A line of capacious and well constructed wharves extends along the edge of the river, at which vessels of the largest burthen may discharge or receive their cargo. The great majority, however, of timber-ships arriving at the port of Quebec in ballast repair at once to the Ballast-Ground opposite to Wolfe's Cove, from which they proceed to the several coves where the lumber is deposited for exportation. These spacious inlets, so admirably adapted by nature for the reception of the timber, extend from Diamond Harbour for several miles along the northern bank of the river. On the southern shore, also, there are stations at which the produce of the forest is shipped for Europe. The most important of these is New Liverpool five miles above Point Lévi, and at the Etchemin Mills about a mile nearer. The wharves of the Lower Town and beaches at the mouth of the river St. Charles exhibit also during the navigable season considerable quantities of lumber in readiness for exportation. The most considerable wharf is the Government Wharf at the back of which fronting Champlain Street is an extensive stone building occupied as the Commissariat Store. At the opposite side of the street is a small Guard-House. Between

this wharf and Napoleon Wharf lies the *Cul de Sac*, a small open dock where ships of considerable tonnage can be laid aground to receive repairs, as it becomes dry at every tide. It is also used in the winter for schooners and other small vessels which are there protected from the ice. Its length is one hundred and eighty yards with a depth of eighty. Immediately opposite the Government Store and the Custom House which adjoins it may be observed the vestiges of a melancholy calamity which occurred in the spring of 1841. A large portion of the rock, carrying with it a part of the fortified wall, descended upon the houses at the foot, eight of which were entirely overwhelmed by this fatal avalanche, no indication of danger appearing to the unfortunate inmates in time to afford them the slightest warning. Twenty two persons were rescued alive from the ruins, the greatest exertions having been made to clear away the rubbish for that purpose. The number of fatal casualties on this occasion was thirty-three. The origin of the *éboulement* is attributed to the overflowing of the drains in the spring after the frosts of the preceding winter.

The river St. Lawrence, which is suddenly contracted in its course as it passes between Quebec and Point Lévi, is only 1314 yards wide at this point. Its greatest depth is twenty eight fathoms, and the average rise of the tide is seven-

teen feet, but at the springs it is increased to twenty three or twenty four feet. The rapidity of the current here is very considerable and its force is augmented by the sudden turn in its course at Point Lévi. This truly majestic river—the great artery of commerce intersecting the most important of the British North American provinces—exhibits, according to Bouchette, an uninterrupted course of upwards of two thousand miles. It forms a connecting link, under several appellations, between the great lakes of Canada West, its most remote source beyond lake Superior being known as the river St. Lewis. As it descends towards the ocean it receives the waters of numerous other rivers and streams many of them of considerable magnitude and importance. Merchant vessels of large burthen proceed without impediment as high as Montreal, about one hundred and eighty miles above Quebec. The latter city may be looked upon as the grand outlet for the produce of the province, of which lumber forms the principal article and is solely shipped at this port. The channel to the south of the Island of Orleans only is used at the present day by vessels from sea, although at a former period the north channel was also used as a course for merchant vessels. Quebec is situated on the north western side of the river in latitude $46^{\circ} 48' 30''$ and longitude $71^{\circ} 17'$ on the bold promontory which rises at the confluence of the river St.

Charles with the St. Lawrence. Since the introduction of the first steamboat on the St. Lawrence by John Molson Esquire of Montreal in 1812 the communication between that city and Quebec has gradually attained the celerity which it boasts at present. But a few years since the passage to Montreal was not accomplished under two days; it is now made in the remarkably short space of twelve or fourteen hours, while the passage to Quebec occupies some hours less, in consequence of the current setting in favor of the downward trip. The following list of the several steamers plying between these cities distinguishes those engaged as regular passage boats from the boats employed in towing.

<i>Passage Boats.</i>	<i>Tow Boats.</i>
QUEEN,	ALLIANCE,
MONTREAL,	CANADA,
LORD SYDENHAM,	ST. GEORGE,
CHARLEVOIX,	NORTH AMERICA,

The *Charlevoix* has recently started in opposition reducing the Cabin passage from four to two dollars.

Two boats leave Quebec each day, the Mail Steamer starting exactly at five o'clock and the other soon after. The competition which has recently existed has caused no little improvement in the general arrangement of these steamers. In point of speed, accommodation and cleanliness there is but little to be desired, and in regard to meals the time occu-

pied in the passage renders much attention to that point unnecessary. A small steamer—the St. Nicholas—has been started this summer to run between Quebec and St. Nicholas on the south shore, to supersede the horse-boat previously engaged in passing to that village. This boat leaves Quebec twice daily. Arrangements have also been made for establishing a regular communication with the ports on the St. Lawrence below Quebec. The Alliance, the Lady Colborne and the Pocahontas start from Quebec about once in each week, the two former for Rivière du Loup and places in the route with occasional excursions to the Saguenay, while the Pocahontas is also engaged in a weekly trip to the Quarantine Station at Grosse Isle. Between the Lower Town and Point Lévi several small steamers are employed as ferry-boats this season. The prejudices of the habitants in favor of horse-boats have hitherto prevented the successful introduction of steamers, but the spirited efforts now making to set aside these clumsy and inelegant conveyances will meet we trust with due encouragement. The horse-boat is propelled by paddle wheels, the machinery of which is moved by the efforts of four horses that work in a circle round a capstan placed in the centre of the vessel. As the majority of the passengers are in general Canadian farmers on their way to, or returning from the markets, the deck of

the boat exhibits occasionally a motley group in which the eye of the stranger may detect much to interest or amuse him. Their vehicles and cattle are also taken on board and disembarked with facility. Small pilot boats are likewise used in crossing the river, and are constantly at hand for the purpose of conveyance. In the winter the passage is impeded and rendered exceedingly hazardous by the masses of floating ice. The peculiar features of the transit at this season are thus minutely described by Bouchette.

“ In almost any weather they will cross in their canoes, which are large and very strong, being made from the trunk of a tree, hollowed out, or more frequently of two joined together, and firmly secured on the inside; they are managed with great dexterity, and sometimes take as many as eight passengers, besides the three or four men who work them. In the winter, when large masses of ice are floating up and down with the tide, and often, when there is a strong breeze, impelled at the rate of three or four knots an hour, this passage is singularly laborious, and to all appearance extremely hazardous, yet it is very rare that a fatal accident has happened; in snow-storms, indeed, they have been frequently driven several leagues out of their course, either above or below the town, without knowing whereabouts they were, but have always reached their place of destination sooner or later. It is not an uncommon thing to see several of these large canoes, laden with provisions for the market, crossing the river as nearly in a line as they are able to keep.

The cargoes are generally secured by a strong lashing; they are provided with strong poles, having iron hooks at the end for grappling hold of the ice, and drag ropes. When large sheets of ice oppose their progress, the men, by means of the poles and ropes, which they employ with an uncommon ability, get the canoe upon it, and by main force drag it perhaps fifty or sixty yards, or until they find a convenient opening to launch it again among the smaller fragments, and then, using their paddles, they proceed until they are intercepted by another flat, upon which it is again hoisted as before, continuing thus in toilsome succession across the river. Frequently, while they are forcing it over a piece of ice, their slippery foundation breaks beneath them; but they mostly contrive to skip nimbly into the canoe, and evade the difficulty. Often in pursuing their course through a narrow vein of water between two enormous masses, they are suddenly closed upon; and, at the moment when the stranger would imagine the canoe would be ground to atoms by the collision, they skilfully contrive, by means of their poles, to make the pressure of the two bodies act upon the lower part of their vessel, and, with a little assistance of their own, heave it upon the surface, over which it is pushed and dragged as before.

“They are amazingly steady in this laborious work, and long habit seems to have expelled from their minds every sense of danger. Thus employed, they appear to be insensible to the severity of the cold; they are not encumbered with much clothing, which is as light and as warm as they are able to procure. If one of them happens to get an unlucky

plunge, he is extricated by his comrades as expeditiously as possible ; when a hearty *coup de rum* all round, with which they are never unprovided, is the usual remedy for such misfortunes. When they arrive at the landing before the market-place, sometimes the tide is low, and the ice forming the solid border perhaps ten or twelve feet above them ; in this case they jump out as fast as they can, all but one man ; and while the rest are getting a firm footing above, he fastens the drag rope to the fore part of the canoe, and immediately assisting his comrades, the whole is hauled up by main force out of the water, when the lading, consisting of poultry, carcasses of sheep or pigs, of fish or other articles, is transferred without delay to the market-place."

The ice-bridge between the city and Point Lévi puts a stop to the labors of these hardy canoe men, who invariably endeavour for that reason to break up the ice when it first takes. But persons whose business or other occasion obliges them to cross during the winter find in it a fortunate release from the hazard and exposure incurred in these trips. The bridge has also a sensible effect upon the markets of the Lower Town, firewood in particular being brought over by the Canadian farmers who have otherwise no opportunity of disposing of this article. Various expedients have been suggested to secure to the inhabitants every winter this safe means of communication with the opposite shore, but it is not at all obvious that the advantages afforded by the bridge are such as to render desirable so serious an impediment

to the opening of the navigation. In the spring of 1835 the ice-bridge remained firm till the 8th of May, about three weeks later than the usual period of arrivals from sea, and it is not improbable that any artificial measures adopted for its formation would greatly contribute to postpone its departure still longer.

Point Lévi may be justly considered as one of the suburbs of Quebec. It consists of a line of houses at the foot of the rock immediately opposite to the Lower Town, among which are several hotels and taverns where persons *en route* to the city may be comfortably accommodated. The numerous ferry-boats in the summer enliven its appearance and several substantial wharves and slips in which large vessels are laid up for repairs lend it an air of commercial bustle. An acclivity at each end of this street leads to the heights, which are not only picturesque and attractive but command so beautiful a view of the city and general prospect as to merit a passing visit from the traveller. The road as it passes the French Church at the point discloses a view of the falls of Montmorenci which seems, at a distance of several miles across the bay, like a motionless sheet of foam in the rugged gap into which it descends.

The crowded suburb of St. Roch, which contains a greater proportion of the population than any

other division of the City, has sprung up to its present extent almost entirely within this century. Its close array of streets is chiefly inhabited by mechanics and artisans of all grades, although the last few years have witnessed a decided improvement in the construction of the houses. The neighborhood of St. Valier street extending from the foot of *Côte d'Abraham* is almost engrossed by tanneries, and the several ship yards on the bank of the St. Charles afford the means of support to a great portion of the inhabitants in this suburb. St. Roch is connected with the Beauport shore by Dorchester bridge which crosses the mouth of the St. Charles at the extremity of Craig street. It is the property of Messrs. Anderson and Smith, who built it about twenty years since and levy a toll from passengers by the sanction of the legislature. It is a long wooden structure with a draw-bridge for the passage of vessels launched from the ship yards above. About two miles higher up the St. Charles is crossed by Scott's bridge at a very picturesque point of the river.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.

I. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

This building is one of the handsomest in the city. The exterior, though devoid of architectural ornament, pleases the eye by its size and the justness of its proportions. The walls of grey stone are covered with a light cement and its roof and spire with tin which greatly contributes to the elegance of its external appearance. The interior is light and spacious. Along the walls of its commodious galleries are several marble slabs among which will be particularly noticed a monument recently erected to the late Duke of Richmond. The death of this regretted nobleman in 1819, while Governor General of these provinces, was caused by hydrophobia arising from the bite of a pet fox. His remains are interred between the pulpit and the altar, the spot being indicated by a brass plate upon the floor. Within the rails of the communion table is also a very handsome monument to the memory of the first bishop of

Quebec the Right Rev. Jacob Mountain D. D., and directly opposite is one to his successor the Right Revd. Bishop Stewart. The musical service is conducted by a regular choir with an organ of considerable power and sweetness. A peel of eight bells is also attached to this church, of which the tenor bell is about 16 cwt. The exterior length of the Cathedral is about forty five yards and the breadth twenty five. It was erected in 1804 in the open space which had previously been occupied as the garden of the Récollet church and convent. The latter buildings were erected in 1690, the house which had until that year been occupied by the Récollet Fathers on the banks of the St. Charles being transferred to the Bishop for the purpose of founding the General Hospital which now stands there. The church occupied the space now open between the Court House and the Place d'Armes, its convent and other buildings extending along the west side of that square.— They were destroyed by fire in 1796. On the north side of the Cathedral an old elm tree will be observed near which, as tradition informs us, Champlain pitched his tent on his first arrival in Quebec. A very neat cut-stone rectory has been recently built on the south side facing the area in front of the Cathedral, and is at present occupied by his Lordship the Bishop of Montreal. The square is enclosed on the other sides

by a handsome iron railing supported by a stone wall.

2. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

This spacious pile, which with the Seminary occupies the east side of the market place, was erected in 1666 soon after the establishment of the Royal Government in Canada, since which period it has on several occasions undergone considerable alterations. The exterior, as represented in the plate, was irregular and without any pretensions to architectural beauty, its deficiency in this respect being rendered more striking by the position of the spire which is placed on the south side, the original design of two spires having never been completed. The front has, however, been recently removed for the purpose of erecting a new façade of cut stone which is rapidly progressing towards completion. It will present a neat and handsome appearance, though without embellishment. The roof and steeple being covered with tin, in common with all the principal buildings of the city, are like those of the English Cathedral conspicuous objects at a great distance. The exterior length is about seventy yards, with a breadth of thirty six. The interior is lofty, spacious and handsomely decorated, and

is sufficiently commodious for a congregation of four thousand persons, the body of the edifice as well as the galleries being divided into pews for their accommodation. In the aisles are four chapels dedicated to different saints. A very excellent choir is attached to this Cathedral, which contains an organ of a sweet though not very powerful tone. Adjoining it on the south side in Buade Street is the *Presbytère* in which the Curate resides. It communicates by a covered way with the church. In the bombardment from Point Lévi during the siege of 1759 this edifice suffered considerable damage, many valuable pictures having been destroyed or mutilated on that occasion. The walls are still decorated, however, with several interesting works of art, some of which were brought out to this country about the period of the first French revolution.

1. The subject of the altar piece is The Conception, in the style of *Le Brun*.

2. On the north, The Apostle Paul in his extatic vision.—By *Carlo Maratti*.

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

4. Above the altar in the south nave, The flight of Joseph and Mary with the young child into Egypt. A copy of a painting over the Altar in the Chapel of the Seminary.

5. On the pillar above the pulpit, The Redeemer on the Cross.—By *Vandyke*.

6. On the opposite pillar, The Nativity of Christ, a copy of the famous design by *Annibal Carrachi*.

7. The Saviour suffering the outrages of the Soldiers.—Matthew xxvii. 27—31.—By *Fluret*.

8. The Day of Pentecost.—By *Vignon*.

9. The Holy Family.—By *Blanchard*.

3. ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH.

This edifice, which is situated in St. Anne street, is of a plain exterior with a small steeple rather out of proportion with the size of the building. It was erected in 1810, previous to which period an apartment in the Jesuit College had been assigned for the use of members of the Scotch Church. In 1824 it was enlarged to its present dimensions—ninety five feet by forty eight within the walls. The neat and substantial Schoolhouse adjoining the church was built in 1831: it is well managed and holds within its beneficial influence a great number of scholars. A handsome cut-stone manse has since been erected on the other side of the church and is occupied by the present incumbent the Revd. Dr. Cook. The vocal music in the service of this church is of a superior order.

4. ST. JOHN'S CHURCH.

This Chapel, which stands in St. Francis street, was erected in 1816, its members at that time being of the Congregational persuasion. In the year 1830 they testified the desire of conforming to the doctrines of the church of Scotland and at their request a regularly ordained clergyman of that church was sent out to them. The Revd. Mr. Clugston who was selected on that occasion is still their Pastor. The chapel is without ornament.

5. ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH.

The great increase of the Irish Catholics of Quebec a few years since rendering necessary better accommodation for public worship than that afforded by the church in the Lower Town, a public subscription was entered into to which the Protestants contributed with great liberality, and the erection of the present substantial stone edifice was the result in 1832. This building, which fronts St. Helene street, is neat and well proportioned in its external appearance, its spire being one hundred and twenty feet in height and the area covered

by the church about one hundred and thirty six feet by sixty two. The interior construction is on a handsome and commodious scale, affording ample accommodation to the numerous congregation of this church which increases yearly. There is an excellent organ and the arrangements for the musical service are conducted in a liberal and highly creditable manner. The pastor, the Revd. Mr. McMahon, is a talented preacher and a strenuous advocate of the doctrines of his establishment.

6. EPISCOPAL CHAPELS.

Trinity Chapel.—At the suggestion of the Bishop this chapel was erected in 1824 by the late Chief Justice Sewell, whose son the Revd. E. W. Sewell is the officiating clergyman. Its front, which is situated in St. Stanislas street, is of handsome cut stone. The interior is neat and commodious, in length seventy four feet by forty eight. In the gallery a handsome marble monument has been erected to the memory of the late Chief Justice by his family.

There are three other chapels, of no architectural pretensions, for the convenience of members of the Protestant church.

St. Matthew's or the *Free Chapel*, which is

attached to the Protestant Burying Ground in St. John suburbs, was fitted up in 1828. Divine service is performed here on Sunday evenings and the accommodation is entirely gratuitous.

St. Paul's or *The Mariner's Chapel* is situated near Diamond Harbor and is a wooden building over a stone Schoolhouse which is connected with it. It was consecrated in 1832 and is chiefly intended for the use of seafaring persons.

St. Peter's Chapel is situated in St. Valier street and has been recently erected for the convenience of members of the Episcopal church residing in St. Rochs. It is a plain but neat structure. It is intended to supply the place of a chapel in Church street St. Rochs to which was attached a Male Orphan Asylum. The latter was lately abandoned in consequence of the dangerous state of the building and the Asylum removed to the National School House.

7. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.

Not long after the adoption of the doctrines of the Scotch church by the members of St. John's chapel, the Congregationalists revived again under the ministry of the Revd. Mr. Atkinson and held their meetings in a large apartment at the corner of Garden street, opposite

the English Cathedral. In 1841 their present small but very elegant chapel was erected in Palace street, from the design and under the superintendence of their pastor. The building is of cut stone and of the Gothic order; an accurate representation of the exterior is given in the plate. The interior is neat and elegant in its construction and commodious in its general arrangement.

8. WESLEYAN CHAPEL.

This building was erected in 1816. It is situated in St. Anne street nearly opposite the west end of the Gaol. Its construction is perfectly plain. The interior affords ample accommodation to a numerous congregation. The society are united with the English Conference. A smaller chapel was built in 1830 in Champlain street for the convenience of sailors during the summer. There is also another in St. Louis suburbs called the "Centenary Chapel." Three Sunday Schools are attached to these chapels and afford the means of instruction to a great number of children.

9. L'EGLISE DE LA CONGREGATION.

There is nothing worthy of particular notice in this edifice, which is situated on the hill between

St. Johns gate and the Esplanade. Its tin roof and spire are conspicuous above the ramparts. The interior is without ornament.

10. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE LOWER TOWN.

This is one of the most ancient buildings in the city and is situated in the square or market place of the Lower Town. On the failure of the expedition under Sir Wm. Phipps in 1690 this church was consecrated by the people to *Notre Dame de la Victoire* in gratitude for that event. The ill success of Admiral Walker in 1711, who abandoned his designs upon Quebec in consequence of the wreck of some of his vessels in the St. Lawrence, was regarded as a second victory by the inhabitants, who changed the name of this church to *Notre Dame des Victoires*. In the seige of 1759 it was reduced to ruins by the fire from the batteries at Point Levi. At this time it is said to have contained a fine painting, representing a city in flames, with an inscription upon it to the following effect—"That in the year 1711 when Quebec was threatened with a siege, one of the *Religieuses* prognosticated that this Church and Lower Town would be destroyed by the British in a conflagration before the year 1760." This prophetic announcement, which is said to be

well attested, made such an impression on the minds of the people of all ranks that they dedicated two days every year to fasting and worship, imploring the intercession of their patroness to protect the church from fire and sword.

This edifice of late years has been but little used for public worship. Previous to the erection of St. Patrick's Church it was devoted to the use of the Irish Catholics.

II. ST. ROCH'S CHURCH.

This spacious building is a neat and substantial edifice of grey stone, and possesses within very extensive accommodation to meet the wants of the populous suburb in which it stands. With this view it was recently enlarged by a considerable extension of its front and galleries. The latter, of which there are two tiers of equal dimensions, are fitted up with plain but comfortable pews. There are several paintings on the walls and in the Sacristy portraits of Pope Pius VII. and of the Roman Catholic Bishop Plessis, to whose munificence this church was much indebted.

1. The Annunciation of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. Luke i. 26—38.—By *Restout*.
2. The Holy Family.—By *Colin de Vermond*.
3. The Resurrection of Our Saviour.—By *Chalis*.

4. St. Nicholas.—By *Vignon*.

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

The new front is of cut stone but not remarkable for taste in its construction. Until recently it faced Crown street, a wide and handsome thoroughfare, from which, however, it is now concealed by a Nunnery which has just been erected. This building is intended for the use of the Filles de la Congregation, who have hitherto occupied a building in the Lower Town. They are the only sister-hood in this city whose usefulness extends beyond the walls of their establishment. They are at present six in number and devote themselves to education. The building is of grey stone three stories in height with a plain but substantial exterior. It comprises numerous apartments large and commodious in their arrangement.

12. CHURCHES AT POINT LEVI.

The French Church is chiefly deserving of notice from its prominent position at Point Lévi. It is built in a neat and substantial style, and does not display in its internal decoration anything worthy of remark.

The English Church occupies a very picturesque position on the woody summit of Point Lévi, immediately opposite the city. Its front

faces the river and has a very pleasing effect when viewed at a distance. On nearer approach it loses much of its interest, the building being of wood and rather out of repair.

13. HOTEL DIEU.

A very striking feature of the early colonization of Canada by the French will be found in the magnitude of the institutions for religious, educational and charitable purposes erected in Quebec. Formed on a scale far beyond the wants of the colonists at the period of their formation, their advantages were not confined to the settlers but were extended with a liberal hand to the natives of the soil, who were led to participate in the benefits of religious instruction administered by the pious settlers both male and female.

The Hotel Dieu was founded in 1637 by the Duchess D'Aiguillon, under whose auspices several nuns were sent from France to carry into effect her benevolent designs. Some years, however, elapsed before the erection of any buildings on the present site, the *Hospitalières* in the interim being obliged to avail themselves of temporary accommodation at different places, among others a small house at Sillery which was built for their use. In 1658 the first erec-

tion of a substantial nature took place, and subsequent additions gradually acquired for it a more imposing appearance. But a few years previous to the conquest the whole range was consumed by fire, and the present extended pile soon after erected. The buildings consist of a Convent, Hospital and Church to which are attached a spacious garden and a cemetery, occupying altogether an area of nearly ten acres. The front of the Hospital is in Palace Street, the wall of the establishment extending from Palace Gate, parallel with the fortifications, within a short distance of Hope Gate. The principal building is three stories high, its greatest length being three hundred and eighty three feet by fifty in breadth. The wing on the west side is two stories in height and about one hundred and fifty feet long. This excellent institution, originally designed for the reception of the sick poor, promotes to a great extent the beneficent objects for which it was founded. Every attention is paid to the wants of the patients, whose comfort is secured by the personal attendance of the ladies of the Hospital. It is divided into male and female wards and contains fifty beds for the sick. There are four physicians, whose services are gratuitous, attached to this establishment,—Doctors Parant, Morrin, Nault and Sewell. One attends daily. The religious community consists of a

Supérieure La Révérende Mère Ste. Antoine, thirty seven nuns and two novices. The funds of the institution are derived from landed property and the revenues of seigniories, assisted by occasional grants from the legislature. In connection with the Hotel Dieu arrangements were made some years since for the reception of foundlings. A register is kept there of persons in the country parishes who are desirous of undertaking the task of rearing these infants, the recommendation of their curés being given in support of their fitness. An annual allowance of thirty dollars is given for the maintenance of each child, to be discontinued at the expiration of five years. This excellent system has been attended with the happiest results. The adopted children are invariably treated with the greatest kindness, in some instances being so fortunate as to inherit the property of their protectors, who are in general persons without any issue of their own.

The church is plain in its construction and does not display much internal decoration. Its length is one hundred feet and breadth about forty. The entrance is in Collins Street. It contains several paintings among which the following are pointed out as originals.

1. The Nativity of Christ, Luke ii—By *Stella*.
2. The Virgin and Child.—By *Coypel*.
3. The Vision of St. Therese.—By *Menageat*.

4. St. Bruneau wrapt in meditation.—By *Le Sueur*.

The Hospital contains a series of four paintings illustrative of events in the life of our Saviour, and in the Chaplain's room is an interesting painting which depicts the sufferings of the Jesuit missionaries on the occasion of the attack made on their chapel at Three Rivers by the Indians in 1650.

14. THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

This institution was founded in 1693 by M. de St. Vallier, bishop of Quebec, for the reception of the indigent sick and incurables. It was erected on the site of the Récollet Convent, the priests of that fraternity receiving in lieu the property adjoining the Place d'Armes. The building is situated on the side of the river St. Charles about a mile from the city and consists of a Convent, Church and Hospital, the whole in a quadrangular form with a projecting wing to the south west one hundred and thirty feet in length by fifty in breadth. The principal front, which presents a handsome appearance, is two hundred and twenty eight feet in length and thirty three in depth. There is al-

so a small detached building for the reception of insane persons in which every care is taken of the unfortunate inmates, eighteen in number, though the restricted limits in which they are confined point out the necessity for a building on a more appropriate scale. The general management of the institution is under the superintendence of the Supérieure La Révérende Mère Ste. Marie Josephte Sirois dit Duplessis with forty eight professed nuns and nine novices. These ladies evince no little skill and a creditable industry in the manufacture of articles, especially church ornaments, by the sale of which they add to the resources derived from landed property by which the establishment is supported. The school attached to this institution consists at present of forty seven boarders together with a number of day scholars (*externes*). As their funds, however, have been found insufficient to meet the large expenditure, the deficiency is supplied by an annual grant from the provincial government under the control of five gentlemen who act as commissioners. This is applied to the maintenance of the insane, of old and infirm persons and provides, also, for the reception of foundlings at the Hotel Dieu. The church is neat and commodious and contains several paintings that do not call for particular notice. A gallery is here appropriated to such of the invalids as are able to attend the service.

15. THE URSULINE CONVENT.

In the year 1639 Madame de la-Peltrie, a young widow of fortune, embarked for Quebec, accompanied by three Ursuline nuns in the same vessel with the Hospitalières by whom the Hotel Dieu was established. This lady devoted her fortune and energies in founding the convent of the Ursulines, for the purpose of affording education to the young girls of the colony. Two years after her arrival the first building was erected, but was destroyed by fire in 1650. It was erected again on the same spot and met with a similar fate in 1686. The present edifice is a substantial construction of stone, two stories high in the form of a square, one hundred and twelve feet in length and forty broad. The church of St. Ursula is ninety five feet long by forty five in breadth, fronting towards Garden street. Its exterior is plain but the appearance of the interior is simple and pleasing, its altar being remarkable for the neatness of its decorations. On the north side is the choir, which is separated from the church by a grating and is still larger in its dimensions. In the rear of the church facing St. Louis street is the entrance to the convent, the *Parloir* being to the left of the door and

the apartments of the Chaplain on the right. The entire range occupies a large space and has a rich and productive garden attached to it two hundred and fifteen yards in length and one hundred and forty five broad, enclosed by a lofty stone wall. The community at present consists of a Supérieure La Révérende Mère Isabella McDonell, fifty two nuns and two novices. They are said to be the most austere Religieuses in the province. The difficulty of obtaining access to the domestic apartments is tantamount to exclusion, but an application to the Catholic Bishop by respectable strangers is occasionally successful. The admission of young ladies to this nunnery is enjoyed by the citizens without reference to creed, and it is highly creditable to the ladies of the institution that no efforts are made to influence the religious opinions of such of the pupils as belong to a different persuasion. The land revenues being inconsiderable, the principal support of this establishment is derived from the pupils of whom there are at present sixty boarders and eighty half-boarders. There are besides about three hundred day scholars (*externes*) all poor children who are educated in a new detached building at a merely nominal charge. Their funds are further increased by the produce of the garden and the sale of fancy work, in the production of which the sisters display a commendable industry.

The church contains the following paintings, which strangers can have the privilege of inspecting on application to the chaplain.

1. Over the Grand Altar is—The birth of Immanuel. Luke ii.—By *Vigneau*.

2. Above the eastern Altar is—The Saviour exhibiting his heart to the Religieuses.—By *Le Sueur*.

3. Opposite.—The Virgin Mary and the young Child.

4. Christians captured by the Algerines.—By *Restout*.

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, copy from a Domenichino in St. Peters at Rome.

7. Jesus Christ sitting down at meat in Simon's House, Luke vii.—By *Champagne*.

8. The miraculous draught of fishes. Luke v. By *De Dieu*.

9. The parable of the wise and the foolish virgins; Mathew xxv.—

10. The Saviour, delineated in the attitude of preaching.—By *Champagne*.

There are also some valuable paintings in the apartments of the convent which are not, however, open to public inspection.

THE SEMINARY.

This academy was founded in 1663 by M. François de Laval, the first bishop of Quebec. Though solely intended at first for the education of ecclesiastics, it has long been devoted to the purposes of general education, pupils being admitted without distinction of language or religion. The present number of pupils is three hundred, of whom one hundred and fifteen are boarders at the annual charge of £17-10-0. The instruction of the others is gratuitous, a trifling compensation for fuel being the only charge. The affairs of the institution are managed by a Board of Directors who elect their Superior. The Revd. Antoine Parant holds that office at present. The Seminary is divided into separate branches, distinguished as the *Grand* and *Petit Séminaire*, and embraces in its course of education nearly all the studies requisite for polite instruction at the present day. To meet the arduous duties of this establishment there are several professors who receive no pecuniary allowance for their exertions. The Revd. Joseph Aubry is director of the *Grand Séminaire* and the Rev. Louis J. Casault has the superintendence of the junior branch.

The Seminary was twice consumed by fire, in the years 1701 and 1705. It was also damaged to a serious extent in the siege of 1759. The present extensive range of buildings is of very recent erection. It comprises three sides of a square, each seventy three yards in length with a depth of forty feet, and an additional wing extending from the side to the east. The whole is substantially built of grey stone and is three stories in height, with the exception of the wing which is four stories high and nearly fifty yards in length. The front faces the market place on the north side of the Cathedral. In the rear is a large and beautiful garden which extends to the Grand Battery and with the buildings covers a space of nearly seven acres. The entrance to the Seminary Chapel is on the left of the arched way leading to the square. The interior is neat and pleasing and contains an excellent collection of paintings by eminent French masters.

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

2. The Virgin Ministered unto by the Angels, who are represented as preparing the linen clothes for the child Jesus.—By *De Dieu*.

3. In the right wing, the Saviour on the cross, at the moment described by the Evangelist.—John xix. 30.—By *Monet*.

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. Matthew ii.—By *Vanloo*.

9. Immediately above is a small oval delineating two Angels.—By *Le Brun*.

10. The trance of St. Anthony.—By *Panocel d'Avignes*.

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

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

13. At the entrance of the left wing—another view of the Hermits of Thebais.—By *Guillot*.

14. In front—The Baptism of Christ. Matthew iii.—By *Claude Guy Hallé*.

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

16. The wise men of the east adoring the Saviour. Matthew ii.—By *Bourieu*.

The Seminary has for some years been the residence of the Catholic Bishop of Quebec. A

building is now, however, in course of erection in the rear of the French Cathedral which will furnish a suitable residence for the head of the Catholic church in this city and prove, it is expected, a handsome addition to its architectural ornaments. A Museum of natural curiosities is attached to the Seminary to which admission may be obtained through the Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy. The Examinations take place at the close of July, and during the vacation which follows the public are freely admitted to inspect the several branches of the building.

BURYING GROUNDS.

The principal Protestant Cemetery is attached to the *Free Chapel* in St. John's Suburbs.

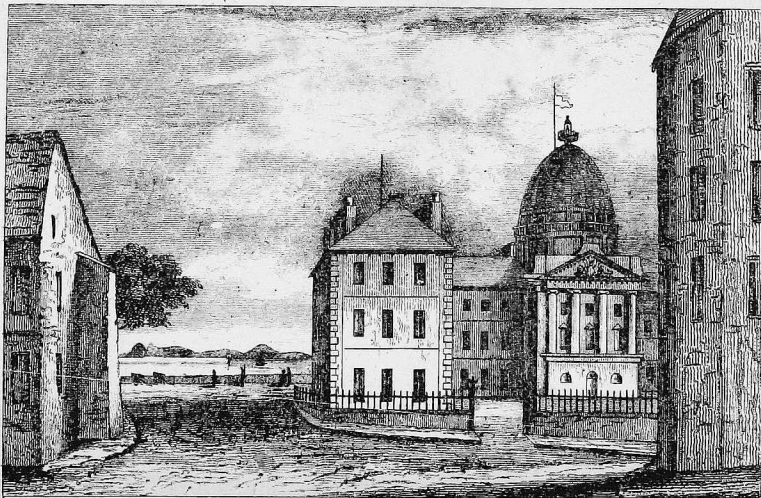
The Methodist Burying Ground is in D'Artigny Street, St. Louis Suburbs.

The chief Catholic Burying Ground adjoins the Hotel Dieu near the Grand Battery.

In De Salaberry Street St. Louis Road is another extensive cemetery belonging to this persuasion.

The Catholic Burying Ground in Dorchester Street St. Rochs occupies a large space.

In addition to these there are several cemeteries attached to the Hospitals and Catholic churches.



H. Cowan

PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

CIVIL EDIFICES.

I. PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

On the right of Prescott-Gate as we enter the Upper Town stands the Parliament House which when completed will be without a rival among the ornamental structures of Quebec. The plate represents the centre and north western wing—the only portion which is finished, the rest of the edifice consisting of the late Palace of the Catholic Bishop one of the oldest buildings in the city. A singular but not ungraceful effect is produced by the union of two structures as distinct in style as in the age of their erection. When the constitution of 1791 was granted to Canada this building was selected for the use of the Legislature, an annuity being given in lieu of it to the bishop. At the north-east angle on the second story is the apartment in which the Legislative Council met, and adjoining it on the north side was the Chapel which was de-

voted to the sittings of the Assembly. This was removed to make way for the centre of the new building. The *façade* is bold and massive, four large columns over the entrance supporting the pediment on which appear the Imperial Arms. Above this rise the dome and spire which increase the appearance of solidity and elegance that invests the building which is of cut-stone. A small gallery surrounds the exterior of the dome and commands a magnificent prospect. The Hall of the Assembly, standing on the site of the chapel, is seventy nine feet in length by forty six broad. A capacious gallery for the use of strangers is attached to it. The first session was opened here in January 1834, and the last sitting took place in the month of August 1837. The suspension of the constitution and the Act of Union, by which Quebec ceased to be the seat of government, have deprived this edifice of its legitimate uses. It has since been applied to various purposes ; it has afforded a temporary abode for the Governor, a bureau for conducting the business of the Post Office and is at present by the liberal permission of the government a commodious and worthy shelter for the leading Literary Societies of this city.

2. THE COURT HOUSE.

This is a substantial edifice of grey stone built

more with a view to solidity than ornament. It occupies the north eastern extremity of St. Louis Street and faces the Commissariat Office. It was erected in 1804 on the site formerly occupied by the church of the Récollets. It is three stories in height including the basement, one hundred and thirty six feet in length and forty four in breadth. An iron railing encloses it and a double flight of steps leads to an arched entrance which communicates with every part of the building. In the centre of the lower floor is the apartment in which the Quarter Sessions are held, to the left of which is the Prothonotaries' Office and to the right that of the Police Magistrate. A capacious staircase on each side leads to the upper story in the centre of which is the Court of Queen's Bench, on the left the Court of Appeals and Judges' apartments, and on the opposite side the Admiralty Court with the Sheriff's and other offices. The interior is well arranged throughout and affords every convenience to the public. The members of the Quebec bar have recently formed themselves into a society for the promotion of their common interests under the title of the Quebec Bar Association.

3. THE JAIL.

This is a handsome and compact structure of

grey stone, three stories in height, one hundred and sixty feet long by sixty eight in breadth. It is situated between the top of St. Stanislaus street and Angel street, with the front towards the former. Its use is sufficiently indicated by the style of its front, in which until lately was observed over the entrance the iron scaffold used in enforcing the last penalty of the law. This, however, in deference to the public feeling has been recently removed. The situation of the Jail is healthy and a yard about one hundred feet in depth enclosed by a high wall affords the means of air and exercise. Much objection has been found with the internal arrangements by which an indiscriminate intercourse is permitted among the prisoners. It is to be hoped that steps will be taken for removing so serious an evil. At the back of the yard is a building used as a House of Correction for disorderly females, of which unhappy class a great number of the inmates of the prison is composed at present. This building was erected in 1810 at an expense to the provincial legislature of upwards of £15,000. It was first occupied in 1814, previous to which the buildings attached to the Artillery Barracks were used as a Jail. The site on which it stands was formerly occupied by a fort the ruins of which were standing at the early part of this century. This was evidently one of the early erections of the French colonists and was built with consi-

derable strength and solidity. No direct reference, however, can be traced to it among the ancient annals of the city.

4. THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

The situation of this building in so unfrequented a quarter at the outskirts of the suburb of St. Roch is much to be regretted, as it certainly is one of the most ornamental structures in Quebec. Its position, however, on the bank of the St. Charles affords greater facilities for the conveyance of that class of patients for whom it was designed, being erected for the reception of sailors and emigrants arriving from sea. Like the Parliament House it remains in an unfinished state, the centre and west wing only being completed. The design is taken from that of the Temple of the Muses on the Ilissus near Athens. When the original plan is acted on a double flight of steps will lead to the principal entrance under a handsome colonnade of the Ionic order. The depth of the wing is one hundred feet and when completed the length of the building will be two hundred and six feet. It consists of four stories in addition to the attics, all of which exhibit admirable arrangement for the comfort of the pa-

tients and the convenience of all connected with the institution. They are occupied as follows:

The ground floor contains fifteen apartments besides a Catholic Chapel where service is regularly performed: service is also performed every Sunday by a Protestant Clergyman. Sixty patients can be accommodated on the floor. The next or principal floor will contain sixty eight patients and comprises Lecture and Operating Room, Dispensary, Library and Museum.

The Library comprises many valuable practical works for the use of the students who are admitted to the Surgical and Medical practice of the institution by the annual payment of six dollars. These subscriptions are reserved for the purchase of books for the Library which is increased about one hundred volumes yearly.

On the second floor are seven wards, which will hold one hundred and thirty four patients.

The upper story which was designed for a Lying in Hospital and the attics have never been occupied.

This Hospital was opened in 1834 having been erected at a cost to the Legislature of £15,000. Its funds are chiefly derived from a tax of one penny a ton on each vessel arriving from sea and a portion of the tax upon emigrants. The affairs of the hospital are under the management of the following Commissioners—Jos. Morrin Esq. M. D. J. Parant Esq. M. D. and H.

Gowen Esq. There are two visiting physicians, Drs. Painchaud and Douglas, together with a House Surgeon and pupil attached to the establishment. The annexed statement will best exhibit the usefulness of this institution.

Return of Admissions, Discharges and Deaths in the Marine and Emigrant Hospital from 1st May to 30th November 1843.

Total number of admissions 1012

Discharged	946	} 1012
Died	41	
Remaining	25	

Of these were

Sailors	767	} 1012
Emigrants	136	
Town people	109	

Medical Diseases.		Surgical Cases.	
Fever	201	Fractures	58
Dysentery	37	Syphilis	100
Rheumatism	120	Wounds and Contusions	103
Infn. Lungs	53	Ulcers	47
Other diseases	121	Other cases	172

Total	532	Total	480
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Out door patients 203.

5. THE OLD CHATEAU.

The exterior of this building, which is on the east side of the Place d'Armes, is plain almost

to singularity. The interior comprises several spacious apartments. It was erected for the use of the Governor at the close of the last century, and since the renovation of the Castle in 1809 this edifice has assumed the title of the Old Château which properly belonged to the other. The chief use to which it has since been put has been on occasions of levees and government parties for which the suite of rooms is well adapted. Several apartments have lately been devoted to the use of the Post Office.

6. THE CITY HALL.

This building is situated at the corner of Lewis and Ursule streets. It was a private dwelling house purchased for the use of the Corporation and has no distinctive features in its external appearance. Quebec was incorporated in 1833. The following is a list of the present members of the municipal government :

MAYOR

Honorable R. E. CARON.

ALDERMEN.

John Wilson,	Alexander Simpson,
Honble. Louis Massue,	Edward Glackemeyer,
Jean Tourangeau,	Joseph Savard.

COUNCILLORS.

G. O Kill Stuart,	Michael Connolly,
Henry S. Scott,	John Doran,

John McLeod,	William O'Brien,
Thomas W. Lloyd,	Joseph Robitaille,
Louis Plamondon,	Edouard Rousseau,
Joseph Laurin.	

OFFICERS OF THE CORPORATION.

CITY CLERK—F. X. Garneau.

CITY TREASURER—Francis Austin.

OFFICE HOURS—*Winter*—From 10 A.M. to 4 P. M.*Summer*—From 9 A.M. to 4 P. M.ROAD SURVEYOR—Joseph Hamel, from 10 to 11 A.M. *daily*.

ASSISTANT TO ROAD SURVEYOR—Theophile Bail-largé.

NOTARY—Charles Maxime De Foye.

THE BARRACKS.

The *Casemate Barracks* in the Citadel have already been alluded to in the notice of that fortress. They are very commodious and perfectly secure, the bastions in which they are situated being proof against shells or other missiles. They are occupied at present by the 2nd Battalion of the 60th Rifles under the command of Lieut. Col. Cockburn.

The *Jesuit Barracks*, formerly the college of the Jesuits, founded for the instruction of youth and the propagation of religion among the Indians, was erected by that fraternity as it now stands in the early part of the last century. In 1625, while the colony was still in its infancy, se-

veral of these zealous propagandists arrived in Quebec with the intention of founding an institution with the above objects. The capture of Quebec by the English under Kirk interrupted their efforts, and it was not until 1635 that the foundation of the college on the present site took place. In 1640 the church and college were entirely consumed by fire, a fate which the public buildings of this city so frequently experienced at this early period. The Jesuit fathers having established themselves in the colony devoted themselves to the task of converting the natives with a zeal and fortitude unexampled, perhaps, in the missionary annals of any other order. In the vicinity of a house which they erected at Sillery the remnant of the Hurons took up their abode, and lent a willing ear to the religious instruction imparted to them by their respected teachers. But it was not alone in the quietude of their new settlement that these fearless ministers sought to dispense their religious truths. With a perseverance which is worthy of the highest admiration they penetrated to the most distant parts of the province and after the endurance of unheard of privations sought to diffuse among hostile tribes their spiritual doctrines, fearless of the dangers to which they were exposed, although the refinement of Indian cruelty in many instances closed their sufferings in a death of torture. At the period

of the conquest in 1759 their number was nine including two missionaries, one to the Hurons at Lorette and the other to the Montagnais at Tadoussac and Chicoutimi. At this period in addition to the present building a church occupied the space adjoining the eastern wall of the barrack yard on which the new Market-House is placed, the front of the edifice looking towards Fabrique Street. When the British troops took possession of the city the college was made use of as a magazine of provisions, and it was deemed prudent by General Murray to dislodge the fathers "lest their intriguing genius should prompt them to play some trick which might have proved fatal in the then critical situation of affairs." On the capitulation of Montreal soon after, they were readmitted into one wing of the building. The last of their order, Father Casot, died in 1800 when the whole of the large estates of the Jesuits fell into the hands of Government. The Barrack occupies the west side of the market-place. It is a substantial stone edifice, three stories high forming a quadrangle of two hundred feet by two hundred and twenty four; the large yard in which it stands, extending more than two hundred yards between St. Anne and Fabrique Streets, was formerly the garden of the Jesuits, rich in cultivation and shaded by the picturesque and venerable relics of the forest. The 74th Regi-

ment under the command of Lieut. Col. Crabbe, K. H. are at present quartered here.

The Artillery Barracks extend in a westerly direction from Palace Gate and are one hundred and ninety two yards in length, by forty feet deep, the whole being substantially built of stone, two stories in height. That portion adjoining the gate is occupied by the Ordnance Department and contains their office and storehouses. An extensive armoury until recently occupied the upper apartments of this building. The arms were kept in a constant state of repair and readiness, and arranged with much elegance and effect. They were transferred a few years since to the Citadel. These barracks were erected by the French previous to the year 1750 for the reception of the strong reinforcements at that time sent from France for the defence of the colony. A gate separates the portion occupied as barracks from the Ordnance Office. The yard within is neat and spacious ; in the centre is another building which contains the mess-room and officers' quarters. Close by is a Racket-court, the only one in the city. Between the Barrack yard and St. John's Gate are several magazines erected at the foot of the rampart.

About the centre of St. Lewis Street is a large stone building occupied as officers' quarters. In the rear is the mess-room appropriated to the officers of the regiment occupying the

Jesuit Barracks. Adjoining this building, also in the rear, is the Military Hospital, a large and commodious structure, with every convenience for the invalids of the garrison. On the opposite side of St. Lewis Street are the Military offices, in a house rented by Government.

GOVERNMENT OFFICES.

The Ordnance Office, which adjoins the Artillery Barracks near Palace Gate, has been alluded to in the description of those buildings.

The Commissariat Office is situated in St. Lewis Street, opposite the Court House. It was a private dwelling house purchased for the use of this department. The spacious stores of the Commissariat are in the Lower Town, in the rear of the Government Wharf. They comprise an extensive range of stone buildings, two hundred and fifty feet in length, for the reception of Government stores. The Wood yard, in which a constant supply of fuel for the garrison is kept up, occupies a considerable space at the eastern extremity of St. Roch. The position on which it stands was formerly the site of the gardens of the Intendants' Palace, the ruins of which building are at present within the limits of the yard. During the siege of 1775 it was occupied by a detach-

ment of the Americans and nearly destroyed by a cannonade from the garrison. It was subsequently repaired and made available as a Government store, but an extensive fire has recently reduced it once more to a state of ruin. This building was formerly one of the most elegant and important in the city. It received its title of *Palais* in consequence of the sittings of the Council being held there, and from it was derived the name of the street and gate leading thereto from the Upper Town.

The Royal Engineer office is at the western end of St. Lewis Street and faces the Esplanade. Attached to it in the rear are several work shops and laboratories.

The Barrack office is in St. Anne street, near the gate of the Jesuit Barracks. It is a neat building of cut stone, two stories in height. Adjoining it is a stone building recently erected as a Government Bakery, from which the garrison is supplied.

COMMERCIAL INSTITUTIONS.

1. THE EXCHANGE.

This building was erected in 1828 to meet the wants of the mercantile community, who had previously met in St. Peter street since the first institution took place in 1817. The new edifice is neatly constructed of cut stone, and is situated at the corner of Arthur street near the East India Wharf, a central and convenient position. The length of the exterior is sixty five feet by thirty four in breadth. The Reading-room which is on the first floor, is fifty feet by thirty. It is well supplied with periodicals and is open to strangers if introduced by a subscriber. On the upper story is the room appropriated to the Board of Trade, which was instituted in 1809, together with several other apartments for the convenience of merchants. A refreshment saloon has been recently opened on the ground floor,

2. THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

This is a stone building, one story in height, adjoining the government stores in Champlain street. It was built in 1833. Its internal arrangements are well calculated for the transaction of business, but since the melancholy calamity which occurred here through the descent of the rock in 1841 the business of this department has been carried on at No. 36, St. Peter street, a locality better suited to the convenience of the public.

3. THE TRINITY HOUSE.

This institution was formed for the regulation of pilots and general management of affairs connected with the port of Quebec. Its incorporation ensures relief also to pilots when age or infirmity renders it necessary, and provides for the support of their widows and children. It is conducted in a similar manner to institutions bearing the same name in England, its establishment consisting of a Master, Deputy Master and Wardens. The office is held at No. 46 St. Peter street.

4. THE POST OFFICE.

The duties of this office are performed at present at the Freemason's Hall in Buade street.

It is opened daily from 8 A. M. to 7 P. M. during the summer, and to 4 P. M. in the winter: on Sundays from 8 to 10 A. M. and 3 to 4 P. M. Letters to go the same day by the Montreal mail must be left before $\frac{1}{2}$ past 4 P. M. during the season of navigation, and half an hour earlier in winter. If directed to places beyond Montreal they must not be left after 4.

5. THE BANKS.

Quebec Bank.—Fire Assurance Buildings—St. Peter street. Established in 1818.

Discount days—Monday & Thursday.

Bank of Montreal, Quebec Branch. St. Peter street. Capital £750,000.

Discount days—Tuesday & Friday.

Bank of British North America. St. Peter street. This is a Branch of the Bank in London, of which the Capital is £1,000,000 sterling.

Discount days—Wednesday & Saturday.

City Bank Montreal. St. Peter street.

Discount—daily from 10 to 3.

Quebec Saving Bank. Fire Assurance Buildings—St. Peter Street.

Open on Tuesday from 11 till 1 o'Clock.

6. ASSURANCE OFFICES.

Quebec Fire Assurance. Secretary, S. Wright Esq. St. Peter street.

Canada Fire Assurance. Secretary, D. Mc Callum, Esqr. Clouets Buildings, Fort street.

St. Roch Mutual Assurance. Secretary, J. Laurin, Esqr. St. François street, St. Roch.

LONDON OFFICES.

Eagle Life and Fire Assurance. Agents Henderson & Co. St. Andrew's Wharf.

Britannia Life Assurance. Agent, R. Peniston, Esqr. India Wharf.

Phoenix Fire Assurance. Agents, Gillespie, Greenshields & Co. Gillespie's Wharf.

Alliance Fire Assurance. Agent, J. G. Irvine, Esqr. Hunt's Wharf.

Mutual Life Assurance. Agents, Thomas Froste & Co. St. James street.

COMMERCE.

The peculiar position of Quebec on the St. Lawrence with reference to the western portion of the province must always secure to it the principal share of the external trade of the country. Montreal has of late years profited at the expense of Quebec by her vicinity to the

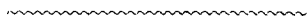
United States. But the great export trade in Lumber which has sprung up within the present century has raised this city to its present commercial importance, and has formed for some years the chief support of a large portion of the community. The alteration in the Timber duties about two years since made a sensible impression on the prosperity of the city to an extent even greater perhaps than was anticipated. The blow was, however, but temporary. The trade has recovered from the shock as will be perceived by the following statement.

Arrivals at the Port of Quebec from Sea and the Lower Ports in the years 1841-2-3 and to the 11th August 1844, with the total tonnage and number of Passengers.

1841.	Vessels.	Tonnage.	Passengers.
From Sea,	1,251	423,141	28,279
From the Lower Ports	123	6,999	
1842.			
From Sea,	862	307,172	44,399
From the Lower Ports	94	6,226	
1843.			
From Sea,	1,184	429,503	21,764
From the Lower Ports	86	5,962	
TO THE 11TH AUGUST, 1844.			
From Sea,	644	234,247	16,837
From the Lower Ports	37	3,215	

Statement of Vessels built at and near Quebec from the year 1838 to 1843 inclusive.

In	1838,	17 Vessels,	8,293 Tons.
In	1839,	27 do.	14,979 do.
In	1840,	48 do.	25,754 do.
In	1841,	43 do.	23,014 do.
In	1842,	22 do.	10,379 do.
In	1843,	17 do.	11,550 do.



MARKETS.

The *Market-place in the Upper-Town* comprises the square between the French Cathedral and the Jesuit Barracks one hundred and sixty feet in length. In front of the latter it is two hundred and fifty feet broad, and at the cathedral one hundred and seventy two. A wooden building which was occupied for butchers' stalls has just been removed from the centre, and the new range of stalls erected on the site of the old Jesuit Church. This market is attended

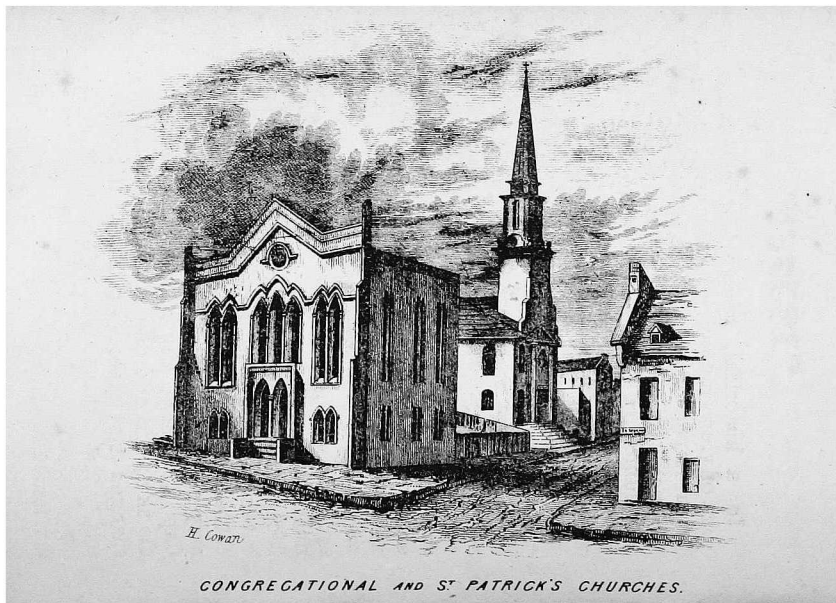
daily, but Tuesday and Saturday are the regular market days when it is generally crowded by the carts or sleighs of the *habitants* who bring with them a good supply of meat, poultry and vegetables. Strangers have a good opportunity on these occasions of observing the peculiar traits of the peasantry whose vehicles and horses occupy the square.

The *Lower Town Market* is held in the small square in front of the Catholic Church. The space is exceedingly circumscribed and would be quite inadequate during the season of navigation, but that the adjoining wharf supplies the requisite accommodation for carrying on the business of this market.

St. Paul's Market is held in the larger space in St. Paul street, near the foot of Palace Gate. A neat row of butchers' stalls occupies the centre. This market is chiefly used at present for the sale of hay.

Berthelot Market is occasionally held near Jupiter street in St John's Suburbs. There is a small market-house here.

Jacques Cartier Market will be kept in Crown street at the opposite side to the new Nunnery, where the place has been laid out for the purpose.



H. Cowan

CONGREGATIONAL AND ST. PATRICK'S CHURCHES.

“1857,”

In a historical, general, or panoramic point of view, not much has occurred of particular importance in Quebec, since 1842. All the incidents which have made her particularly famous in the eyes of the world occurred before, and immediately after, the cession of the country by France; and these are all minutely described in this little work. As for the surrounding scenery, time has not yet done much in the way of improvement. It is true that there are fine country seats, or rather rural residences for the wealthy, to be met with in passing over the now admirably kept public highways, and that finer houses meet the eye in the country villages, than would have been the case a hundred years ago. Nay there is a greater breadth of cultivation now visible than only fifteen years back, and a superior style of cultivation too, but the sun sets with no more dazzling and enchanting brilliancy to-day than that luminary ever has done here; the summit of Cap Tourment stretches up no nearer to the sky; hill and dale have not materially changed their aspect; and even Quebec herself, to the distant view, is not more strikingly imposing than when this book was first issued forth. Yet there have been very

material changes ; commerce and population have increased and changed in character ; ocean steamships anchor in our waters ; the timber ships are of the largest size ; the river steamers are floating palaces ; innumerable propellers come direct to port from the far west ; railroads have been built above and below Quebec, as, for instance, that to Richmond and that to St. Thomas ; gas has been introduced into the city ; two suburbs have been renewed since the conflagration of 1845 ; and the town has been supplied with water, brought under and across the river St. Charles near Dorchester Bridge, from the river of that name above the Falls of Lorette ; factories of all kinds, sizes and descriptions have been established ; capacious hotels have been built or added to ; shipbuilding has astonishingly improved ; streets have been widened within the gates, and the very appearance of the shops entirely changed ; Durham terrace has been enlarged ; the fortifications have been greatly strengthened and otherwise improved ; and, in a word, there has been in Quebec, as elsewhere, that natural progress which even old cities on this continent must make in a given time. One thing has distinguished Quebec since 1842, and that can be very briefly expressed. In 1852 she had

the honour of being the seat of the Provincial Government and place of meeting for the legislature, retaining that honor until August, 1855, and had the misfortune in connection with that honour, of losing, by fire, her fine Parliament Houses, the ruins of which stand so imposingly on the brink of the precipice which overhangs the Lower Town. There is still another, the Seminary founded by the first Bishop of Quebec, was in 1854, raised by the Queen of England to the dignity of a University, and magnificent new buildings have been erected within the seminary gardens to meet the educational requirements. That only which the traveler needs particularly to know, is the whereabouts and character of the new edifices since 1842; and he may know thus:—

Methodist Church.—In St. Stanislaus Street, near St. Andrews' Church, a large gothic Church has been built by the Wesleyan Methodists, the interior of which is elegantly fitted up. It has an organ, and would probably contain about 2,000 people. This building supplies the place of the former edifice in St. Anne Street, which is now Lecture Room, and the property of private individuals.

St. Patrick's Church.—Since this work was first published, St. Patrick's Church has been very much enlarged; a Literary Institute has been erected immediately behind the Presbytery, having an excellent library, the newspapers of the day placed upon the tables of a fine reading room; and in which lectures by men, who have made their mark, are frequently given. Parallel with the Church, a palatial Presbytery has been erected for the accommodation of the pastor, within the past few years, at the expense of the Congregation.

Chalmers' or the Free Church.—Is situated in St. Ursule Street, near the Citadel glacis, and is decidedly, internally and externally, one of the neatest Churches in town. The tower has a very imposing appearance.—This Church, which may contain over a thousand sitters, was built to supply the place of St. John's Church, alluded to in this work as situated in St. Francis Street, and which is now converted into a Temperance Hall. It was in Chalmers' Church that the Gavazzi riot occurred.

A Baptist Church.—plain and neat, externally and internally, but not very large—has been erected in St. Helene Street, opposite the upper gate leading into the barracks of the Royal Artillery.

St John's Suburb Church—Is a large and most substantial cut stone building, erected some ten years ago, at the suggestion of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec, who saw the wants of that populous suburb in a religious point of view; and the two towers upon it are now in course of completion. It will probably contain about 5000 people.

The Church of St. Rochs—has been rebuilt since the fire of 1845, and is a large and rather elegant edifice.

Boisseauville Church—may be seen to much advantage from the neighborhood of the toll-gate on the St. Foy Road. It is a new and handsome stone building, not far from the "General Hospital," the building which a distinguished traveller a hundred years ago, asserted to be equal to any house in France of its kind.

The New University of Laval consists of two edifices 80 feet in height, with flat roofs, protected by Patent Cement from the consequences of the weather; the one being the school of anatomy, and the other, as it were, a street of cut stone buildings, extending, within the Seminary or New College Garden, from Hope to Rampart streets, for the students of philosophy and divinity.

The Music Hall, internally, is decidedly one of the largest, as it is the most hand-

some, structure of the kind in Canada. The exterior is of cut stone, and very neat.

Mount Hermon Cemetery—This resting-place for the dead is situated near the residence of the Governor-General, at Spencer Wood. It consists of 32 acres, abounding with trees and intersected with walks, from which a view can be obtained, more pleasing than the first, at every turning, and, already some distinguished personages are there crumbling into dust; among whom may be mentioned the name of John Wilsson, the celebrated Scottish vocalist.

St. Charles Cemetery—Is situated on the property formerly belonging to the Hon. Mr. Panet, richly covered with trees, and running down from the Lorette Road, not far from Scott's Bridge to the Little River. It is already well peopled. The monuments are numerous and chaste; the grounds very neatly laid out, and the whole keeping is creditable to those through whom and for whom the ground was purchased.

HOTELS.

There is *Russell's*, in Palace-street, which is a favourite place of abode with strangers, as well on account of the order,

comfort, and cleanliness maintained, as on account of the urbanity of the host, Mr. Willis Russell, and the excellence and abundance of the substantialities and luxuries of the table.

The "*Clarendon*", in St. Louis Street, kept by Mr. Hugh O'Neill, to whom a like compliment may be paid, and whose extensive establishment has this summer received an additional wing, the whole house being most superbly furnished.

Henchey's Hotel, in St. Anne's Street, is a smaller house than either of the two preceding, but it is most richly furnished—presents a handsome external appearance—is well kept, and receives a respectable share of patronage.

Fronting this hotel may be seen the stump a remarkably large tree, which tradition points out as having shaded the tent of Champlain on his first arrival in the country. This tree was destroyed during a storm a few years ago.

STEAMERS.

The ocean steamers are—The Allan line; the Clyde Company's line; and the Thames line; and Baby's line of steam tug-ships.

The River Passenger Steamboats are—The "*Quebec*"; "*John Munn*"; "*Victo-*

ria and Napoleon", which ply daily between Montreal and Quebec; and the Through Line Lake Boats which are too numerous to mention. The "Saguenay", a strong excellently, managed, and most comfortable boat, plies to the Watering Places of the Lower St. Lawrence,—Malbaie, Kamouraska and Cacouna.

Railroads.—The Depot of the St. Thomas, Richmond, Montreal and Portland Railroads, (Grand Trunk Line), is opposite Quebec. The Ferry Boat Landing Place is at the Old Custom House, Quebec.

New Market Houses have been erected in the Lower Town; the Palais; and St. Roch's Suburb; but none of them are remarkable for anything but butchers' meat.

The Water Works—Every house in Quebec is now supplied with pure water, brought through an 18-inch pipe, (as already mentioned) from Lorette, the first reservoir being on a height much above the highest point of Cape Diamond: the force of the water for the extinguishment of fires may be conceived. Mr. Baldwin, of Boston, was the superintending engineer, during the construction of the works, and, indeed, planned them.

The Newspapers.—The “Chronicle” “Colonist” “Courrier du Canada,” and “Canadien” are dailies ; and the “Journal,” “Gazette,” “Mercury” and “National” tri-weeklies.

Bathing Saloon.—Messrs. Gosselin and Larue have established a saloon of this nature, in Palace-street, opposite Russell’s Hotel, which does them very great credit. The ladies’ and gentlemen’s drawing rooms and baths are most commodious, and the arrangements for the supply of hot and cold water, one, either, or both together, excellent. There is, besides, a swimming bath. The charge for admission is very moderate.

TARIFF OF CARTERS.

CARRIAGES FOR HIRE.		TARIFF FOR HIRE.									
FROM.	TO	Coach or covered carriole drawn by 2 horses.			Cab or covered carriole drawn by 1 horse.			Caleche or Carriole.			
		1 person.	2 persons.	Every addi- tional person.	1 person.	2 persons.	Every addi- tional person.	1 person.	2 persons.		
		s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.	d.	s. d.	s. d.		
Steamboat landing and the stands in the Lower Town	Any place within the Upper Town and vice-versa ...	1 10½	2 6	7½	1 3	1 7	4	0 9½	1 6½		
	Do do St John's ward do	2 6	3 1½	7½	1 7	1 10½	7½	1 3	1 7		
	Do do Champlain's ward do	1 10½	2 6	7½	1 3	1 7	4	0 10	1 3		
	Do do St Peter's ward do	1 7	1 10½	7½	0 11½	1 3	4	0 10	0 11½		
The stands in the Upper Town.	Do do St Roch's ward do	2 6	3 1½	7½	1 7	1 10½	7½	1 3	1 7		
	Any part of Upper Town, do	1 7	1 10½	7½	0 11½	1 3	4	0 10	0 11½		
	Do do St Peter's ward do	1 7	1 10½	7½	1 3	1 7	4	0 10	1 0½		
	Do do St Roch's, St John's and Champlain's ward, do	1 10½	2 6	7½	1 3	1 7	4	0 11½	1 3		
St. Paul's Market	Do do of the Upper do	1 10½	2 6	7½	0 11½	1 3	4	0 10	1 0½		
	Do do within St Roch's and St Peter's ward, ... do	1 7	1 10½	7½	1 3	1 7	4	0 10	0 11½		
	Do do St John's and Cham- plain's ward, and vice versa	2 6	3 1½	7½	1 7	1 10½	4	0 11½	1 3		
Per hour—1st hour.....		3 9			3 0			1 7			
2nd hour.....		3 1½			1 7			1 6			
Every subsequent hour....		1 2			1 0			1 0			

TABLE OF DISTANCES BY RAILWAY

From Quebec to Montreal, and vice versa.

UP TRAIN.		DOWN TRAIN.	
Total Miles	Stations	Total Miles	Stations
	Quebec		
	Point Levi		
8	Chaudiere Junction		Montreal
9	Chaudiere		Longueuil
15	Craig's Road	17	St. Hilaire
20	Black River	30	St Hyacinthe
29	Methot's Mills	37	Britannia Mills
41	Becancour	43	Upton
49	Somerset	49	Acton
55	Stanford	61	Durham
64	Arthabaska	71	Richmond
72	Warwick		
84	Danville		
96	Richmond		
CHANGE CARS FOR PORT-		CHANGE CARS FOR PORT-	
LAND AND MONTREAL.		LAND AND QUEBEC.	
<i>Refreshments.</i>		<i>Refreshments.</i>	
		83	Danville
		95	Warwick
		103	Arthabaska
		112	Stanford
		118	Somerset
		126	Becancour
		138	Methot's Mill
		147	Black River
		152	Craig's Road
		158	Chaudiere
		159	Chaudiere Junction
		167	Point Levi
		168	Quebec
CHANGE CARS FOR PORT-			
LAND AND MONTREAL.			
<i>Refreshments.</i>			
106	Durham		
118	Acton		
124	Upton		
130	Britannia Mills		
137	St Hyacinthe		
150	St Hilaire		
167	Longueil		
168	Montreal		

NEW MUSIC!



CAREY BROTHERS' MUSIC LIBRARY, NO. 16 ST. JOHN STREET, QUEBEC,

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500 Different Quadrilles at 12½ cents each, including Les Rats, Les Chats, Les Singes, Les Chiens, Les Souris, Toc! Toc!! Les Croque-mitaines, The Lancers, The Agnes Sorel, &c., &c., &c.

700 Different Sentimental and Comic Songs, with Pianoforte Accompaniments, at 12½ cents each, including the Popular American and Negro Melodies.

50 Duets for two Performers on one Pianoforte, at 20 cents each Duett.

50 Overtures to Celebrated Operas, arranged for the Pianoforte, at 20 cents each.

100 Vocal Selections from the most Admired Operas, the majority of which are only 12½ cents each.

THE ENVIRONS.

There are, perhaps, but few cities whose vicinity can boast so many natural objects of attraction as Quebec. Those scenes which, from the commanding eminence of the city where

“Distance lends enchantment to the view”

reveal themselves to the spectator invested with an ever varying beauty, lose none of their attraction as we approach them, but display a combination of charms fresh from the lavish hand of nature. The quiet lakes whose placid waters are encircled by primeval forests,—the impetuous streams, rushing in a wild succession of rapids from the mountains to the St. Lawrence—and the numerous cascades in their varied forms of sublimity and beauty afford a rich

treat to the lover of nature and render a summer residence in Quebec exceedingly delightful. Many of the principal objects to which we allude are within one or two hours ride from the city.

The ruins of the French works to the south west of the citadel will well repay the trouble of inspection. They appear to have extended to the brow of the cliff which overhangs Diamond Harbour, considerably beyond the present limits of the citadel. The remains of the old wall which was carried along the edge of the rock, the ramparts and a magazine may be distinctly traced by those who feel an interest in such relics. The cliff at the southern extremity is of the same precipitous character as that at the north eastern point of the citadel, and must have presented an equally impregnable front, but that fortress, as it is at present constructed, combines within its limits all the requisite features of such fortifications with the advantage arising from a less extended line of works. A good position is here afforded for inspecting the exterior of the fortifications, which present from the glacis an appearance of combined strength and beauty. On this spot specimens may occasionally be found of the quartz crystals which being mingled with the granite and slate of which the rock is composed have obtained for it the name of Cape Dia-

mond. A wooden staircase affords at *L'Anse des Mères* a communication with the Lower Town.

The St. Lewis and St. Foy roads, which leaving the city on the west run parallel to each other at but a short distance until they unite at Carouge, are the favorite drives in the vicinity. The St. Foy road, after emerging from St. John's suburbs, commands a very beautiful view of the valley of the St. Charles bounded in the distance by the Bonhomme and Tsounonthouan mountains, the highest of the range within view from Quebec. As the sun sinks behind them, its declining rays heighten the beauty of the landscape and in the clear frosty atmosphere of March surmount the dark and undulating outline of the mountains with a gorgeous splendour which sets the pencil of the artist at defiance.

“ —parting day
Dies like the dolphin, whom each pang imbues
With a new colour as it gasps away,
The last still loveliest, till—’tis gone—and all is gray.”

But even the beautiful description of the poet fails to convey an adequate idea of the brilliant appearance of the heavens as they

“ Melt to one vast Iris of the west,
Where the day joins the past Eternity.”

On the left of the road, two miles from the city, is Holland House, interesting not only from its

having been the head quarters of Montgomery in the siege of 1775, but from some romantic incidents connected with the family from which it derived its name, the ashes of some of whom have found a resting place in the rear of the building. Near St. Foy church, about five miles from town, are the remains of a redoubt erected by the English on their first taking possession of Quebec.

The St. Lewis road, which is enlivened in its route by many detached houses of residence, intersects about a mile from the walls the celebrated Plains of Abraham. After passing through the turnpike gate, the spot on which Wolfe expired, is denoted by a small column about one hundred and fifty yards to the left of the road. This simple pillar only a few feet high, surrounded by a quadrangular railing of iron, was erected by Lord Aylmer. It is at present in a very delapidated state not very creditable to the loyal citizens of Quebec. Yet its short and simple inscription "Here died Wolfe victorious," mutilated as it is, appeals more forcibly to the imagination and sympathy of the spectator than the most labored record, suggesting to the coldest mind not only the remembrance of the talents and virtues of Wolfe, but the glorious struggle on this 'well-foughten field', with its important influences on the destinies of Canada. The position of the British

army on the 13th of September 1759 may be easily recognised by taking this column as the position of the right wing, at whose head, it will be remembered, Wolfe received the fatal ball, on which he was removed a little to the rear as his troops advanced upon the enemy. The left wing extended across the plain in the direction of Marchmont, the residence of the Hon. John Stewart, which has since been erected on the site of a redoubt of four guns taken by the English at the commencement of the battle. At the opposite side of the road the French army formed in position as they ascended from the river St. Charles. The remains of several redoubts may still be seen on the field, which were erected in all probability by General Townshend in the interval between the battle and the surrender of the city on the 18th September. This supposition is fully justified by his despatch to Mr. Pitt in which he states that his time was employed in that interim "in redoubting the camp beyond insult, in making a road up the precipice for the cannon, in getting up the artillery, preparing the batteries, and cutting off the communication with the country." On the rising ground in the rear of Wolfe's column will be found the remains of one of these redoubts; another may be traced near the Race-stand, and a third between the field of battle and the St. Foy road.

The space between the road and the bank of the St. Lawrence, enclosed on three sides by a fence and railing, which formed as has been stated the position of the greater portion of the British forces, on which the great struggle for mastery took place and from which the vanquished were driven by the irresistible force of the British bayonet, witnesses in our day contests of a more peaceful description, yet not devoid of excitement. It is here that the annual races are held in the month of July. They commenced this year on the 22nd of that month, continuing three days. The course, in its circuit of a mile, presents on the side nearest to the road a level sward, on either side of which stands are erected which afford ample accommodation to the spectators: as it approaches the river, however, the undulations of the ground and occasional roughness of the course render it exceedingly trying to both horse and rider. Yet the excitement of the race is not a little increased by the undulation of the course, the horses during a considerable portion of the heat being invisible at the stands. A portion of the turf on the plains was a few years since levelled and rolled for the use of the garrison Cricket Club, and though this club no longer exists, the manly old English game of cricket is still kept up by the 'Quebec Club' composed of civilians. The distance from the

city and business engagements in the summer are serious obstacles, however, in the formation of a good club.

About a mile beyond the Plains is Spencer Wood, the seat of Henry Atkinson Esquire, which from its great natural advantages heightened and expanded by the taste of the proprietor presents, in this borealic region, a sylvan abode which may challenge comparison with any on this continent. It comprises within its limits some magnificent specimens of forest trees. The oak, the fir and the elm may here be seen in all their perfection. In front of the house the lawn descends slightly towards the cliff upon the bank of the St. Lawrence, occasional glimpses of which, with the opposite shore, may be had through the trees. The flower garden adjoining the house in the rear is very tastefully arranged, rising gradually before the eye with its infinite variety of hues. The fruit garden, detached at a short distance, has a very beautiful natural enclosure of 'old patrician trees' which offer a refreshing shelter from the heat of summer. In the centre is a *jet d'eau* and fountain supplied by leaden pipes from a gigantic tank hidden among the trees. The walks on this estate are not less than seven miles in extent and must afford a delightful retreat for those who love 'the solitude of the pine forest.'

Woodfield, the residence of the Hon. William Sheppard, displays the same sylvan character as Spencer Wood. In a fire by which the house was recently consumed, a valuable library fell a prey to the flames, together with a horticultural collection said to be unequalled in the province.

Carouge, the residence of William Atkinson Esquire, crowns the western extremity of the high land on which Quebec is built: it commands an exquisite view of the river and the valley to the west, and acquires no little interest from comprising within its limits the relics of the fort erected by Roberval in the winter of 1542-3. The Carouge river flows into the St. Lawrence at the foot of the cliff. The following extract describes with exactness the natural features of the strip of land of which we have endeavored to delineate the most interesting objects.

“ This promontory, which forms so conspicuous a feature in the river scenery immediately above the Island of Orleans, is the narrow north-eastern termination of an oblong tongue of land which, rising from the valley of Cap Rouge, about 8 miles south westward of Quebec, attains at the latter place its extreme altitude of 330 feet above the St. Lawrence, whilst its greatest breadth, which lies towards the western extremity and nearly opposite to the parochial church of St. Foy, is about $2\frac{1}{2}$ miles.

The whole of this feature is insulated by a valley out of which it appears to rise, like the back of a

leviathan from the deep. Through the southern branch of this valley flows, between rocky precipices, the noble St. Lawrence, pressed by its hundred wings of commerce, and here attaining an extreme breadth of two miles, while the northern branch spreads out into low alluvial lands, through which meander the St. Charles and St. Michel rivers, whose waters, though from western and northern sources in the mountains which close the visual horizon on this side from east to west, become nearly simultaneously confluent with the St. Lawrence at the Vacherie.

The valley of Cap Rouge, which breaks the continuation of the tongue of land before mentioned to south-westward, is in the present day characterized only by an insignificant stream; but it appears to be probable that the St. Lawrence once passed an arm this way round, thereby insulating all the land to the right of it."

The suggestion conveyed in the concluding paragraph will be readily adopted after an attentive survey of the low lands commencing at the St. Valier suburb, which exhibit many natural indications of having been at some period, however remote, the bed of a river. It will remain, however, a matter of doubt whether the waters of the St. Lawrence which rose in former ages much above their present elevation partially covered the valley of the St. Charles, or, as suggested by Captain Baddeley, passing round by Carouge gave to the promontory on which Quebec stands the insular appearance which he supposes.

LORETTE.

This Indian Village, existing within nine miles of the city, must be one of the first objects to excite the curiosity of a stranger, especially a European. Here will be found the remnant of the once powerful Hurons, who sought a refuge in the neighborhood of Quebec after the treacherous massacre of their tribe by the Iroquois. Adopting, at an early period after the arrival of the French settlers, their religion and language they preserved with rigid fidelity their friendship towards their new allies, who made common cause with them in resisting the incursions of the Iroquois who carried their old animosity from the distant shores of Lake Huron. Since the conquest of this colony by England they have always been found both active and loyal whenever their services were required, and like all other Indians of British North America they receive annual presents from the government. In the

year 1825 four of their chiefs had the honor of being presented to His Majesty George the 4th at Windsor Castle. The attention which was paid to them at the English court has often since been the source of grateful recollection ; in addition to more substantial gifts His Majesty presented each of the chiefs with an engraved likeness of himself and gold and silver medals of considerable value which are preserved with other memorials in proud remembrance of their visit to England. Though retaining many of the characteristics of the children of the forest, in their houses and style of living they have adopted in a great measure the habits of the Canadians. The manufacture of snow shoes, mocassins, bead and bark work, affords a principal source of subsistence, aided by their fishing and shooting excursions, the moose hunt in the wild forests to the north engrossing much of their time in the winter. Their services as guides are indispensable to officers of the garrison and others in these hunting expeditions, which have been of late years unusually successful. The natives of Lorette have undergone the usual penalty among savage tribes who embrace the habits of civilized life. Their rise in the scale of civilization has been marked by a concurrent fall in that of morality. Their proximity to the capital and the interest naturally excited in strangers by the display of Indian manners have

made the village but too often a scene of 'riot and ill-managed merriment,' but happily the efforts of the Catholic clergy have lately succeeded in restoring temperance among the men and decorum among the women. There is but one among them who boasts pure Huron blood—Zacharie Vincent, who has distinguished himself as a selftaught artist by some creditable drawings. The population, at present 196 souls, exhibits an increase since 1821 when Bouchette states it to have been but 137. The village was first settled in 1697, the Hurons having previously resided at Sillery to which Seigniorly they still lay claim as having been granted to them in 1651. The Indian village is beautifully situated on the east side of the St. Charles, a small bridge across the rapids just above the Fall connecting it with the *habitant* village St. Ambroise on the other side. The latter contains a neat and commodious church of which the spire covered with tin is a conspicuous object from Quebec. The Fall is wild and picturesque; as the river rushes down the shelving bank it assumes the appearance of a gigantic rapid and cleaving in its descent a narrow channel through the waveworn rocks at the foot it takes its wild and noisy course through a dell overgrown with tall pines that hide it from the view. A saw-mill on the east side and the bank immediately opposite are the best sites from which a view of

the Fall can be obtained. There are several roads to Lorette. Across Anderson's Bridge pursuing a direct course to Charlebourg and taking the turn to the left on reaching the church. Over Scott's Bridge and up the straight road known as the *Ste. Claire* or by the road along the east bank of the St. Charles, which is the most pleasing route, the murmuring rapids of the little river flashing through the high trees that spring up along its banks for several miles before we approach Lorette.

THE MONTMORENCI.

This wild and rapid river is said to be a continued torrent from its source in the *Lac des Neiges* till it empties itself into the St. Lawrence at the magnificent Falls which bear its name. The cataract is the most interesting of all the natural objects in the vicinity of Quebec and is seldom unvisited by tourists, however short their stay. Its unequalled height, nearly two hundred and fifty feet—with a width at the brink of nearly

twenty yards—and the great body of water which rushes with incredible velocity down the ‘head-long height’, acquiring as it descends a fleecy whiteness that assumes at a short distance the appearance of snow, form a combination of the sublime and beautiful which fascinates at once the mind of the spectator. It is situated in the centre of a large gap in the north bank of the St. Lawrence about 300 yards in extent, through which its waters pass in a wide and shallow stream after emerging from the chasm among the rocks at the foot of the fall. There are several points from which the view can be varied and of each of which visitors should avail themselves. On the west side a projecting rock near the aqueduct affords a good view of the fall which it overlooks in its descent. The visitor should then cross the wooden bridge just above the cataract and passing through some fields he will obtain a very beautiful view at a little distance on the east side. But to be fully impressed with the height and grandeur of the Falls it is necessary to descend the bank on either side and at the foot of the mighty torrent obtain an unbroken view of its sublimity. A ceaseless spray curls up around the falling waters and when the rays of the sun fall upon its delicate veil the magical effect of the sunbow invests the scene with an additional charm. Here amid the ‘roar of waters’ the words of the poet must often be recalled,

—“ but on the verge,
From side to side beneath the glittering morn,
An Iris sits, amidst the infernal surge,
Like Hope upon a death bed, and, unworn
Its steady dyes, while all around is torn
By the distracted waters, bears serene
Its brilliant hues with all their beams unshorn :
Resembling, mid the torture of the scene,
Love watching Madness with unalterable mien.”

The distance from the city is eight miles, the road passing through the village of Beauport which bears the appearance of a continuous street from the church to the falls, a distance of more than three miles. In the winter the road across the bay reduces the distance to six miles. At this season the spray congeals as it descends upon a rock in front of the falls and forms an ice mountain which increases gradually until it attains nearly half the height of the cataract. Some smaller cones are in general formed near it, but their height and form are varied according to the peculiarities of the season as regards the action of the wind and frost. The falls are greatly resorted to in the winter for the amusement of sliding down the cone with the *toboggan* or Indian sleigh. On the hill close to the falls is a house which was formerly the abode of the late Duke of Kent: it is now the residence of Peter Paterson Esquire, the proprietor of the extensive sawmills in the neighborhood.

On ascending the west bank of the Montmorenci about a mile from the fall the lime stone rocks through which the river rushes with irresistible force assume the singular appearance known as the *Natural Steps*. On the east side the perpendicular rock surmounted by the wood rises considerably above the level of the opposite bank, where the action of the water when the river is at its height in the spring has produced a series of steps which rise in as regular gradation as if the result of art. Here the great declination of the bed of the river, the narrowness of its channel and the obstruction it meets with from the projecting rocks cause a succession of rapids which rise and swell with tumultuous violence. The Montmorenci is much frequented by the lovers of angling and presents many stations in its course where the attention of the sportsman is divided between his art and admiration of the wild scenery around him. It is in general necessary to wade while fishing in this river, and the proverbial coldness of the stream, its continued rapids and the slippery surface of the rocks demand no little energy for the occasion. *The Sable* a few miles up the river may be indicated as the first spot worth stopping at. This is followed by the *Three Falls*, the *Prairie* and *L'Islet* which are very much fished by the habitants in the neighborhood. Then in regular succession

at short distances from each other are found a number of fishing places distinguished as follows :

Falle Basse.

Canoe, near Gordon's Mill.

Petite Roche.

Grand Rocher, near Johnson's Mill.

Grande Roche.

La Broue.

Pêche à Roussin.

Pêche aux Sauvages.

Sable, near Graham's.

Roche Fondu.

Cap.

The distance to the "*Cap*," the highest fishing ground, is about twelve miles from the *Sable* near Lamotte's. The speediest and most comfortable way to reach the stations, especially those above the *Falle Basse*, is on horseback, as the road above this place is sometimes almost impassable for a vehicle.

The River above the *Cap* is seldom visited as there is no path through the woods. Persons however, who have explored five or six miles above this place say that the river assumes a still wilder appearance than below and abounds with large fish. At the end of the St. Michel road as we approach the Montmorenci are three small houses from either of which a guide can be procur-

ed by persons wishing to proceed to any of the lower stations. The names of their occupants are *La Motte*, *Dubreuil* and *Boutette*. Within two miles of "*the Cap*" is *Graham's* where sportsmen can procure a bed and a guide at day break to the higher fishing stations.

THE CHAUDIERE FALLS.

These very beautiful falls, though less majestic than the Montmorenci, are preferred by many on account of the romantic wildness of the scenery which surrounds them. As the visitor emerges from the thick forest through which the river takes its wild and solitary course, he is impressed as he stands upon its margin with the wild natural beauty of the glen that receives the stream after its delirious leap from the precipice into the black abyss below. "Narrowed by salient points extending from each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than one hundred and thirty yards in breadth and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. Huge masses of rock rising above the surface of the current,

just at the break of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts that unite before they reach the basin which receives them below. The continual action of the water has worn the rock into deep excavations, which give a globular figure to the revolving bodies of brilliant white foam and greatly increase the beautiful effect of the fall. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colors. The dark-hued foliage of the woods, which on each side press close upon the margin of the river, forms a striking contrast with the snow-like effulgence of the falling torrent: the hurried motion of the flood, agitated among the rocks and hollows as it forces its way towards the St. Lawrence, and the incessant sound occasioned by the cataract itself form a combination that strikes forcibly upon the senses, and amply gratifies the curiosity of the admiring spectator. The woods on the banks of the river, notwithstanding its vicinity to the capital, are so impervious as to render it necessary for strangers who visit the falls to provide themselves with a competent guide. Few falls can be compared with this for picturesque beauty. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin; from this spot the scene is surprisingly grand; the next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind the former;

there is also another good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall, and up the river." *

The River Chaudière which forms this beautiful cascade about three miles from its mouth, takes its rise in Lake Megantic and after a wild and rapid course of one hundred and two miles joins the St. Lawrence about six miles above Quebec on the south shore. The numerous falls and rapids by which its course is marked render it unfit for the purposes of navigation ; yet it occasionally assumes a very imposing appearance, varying in breadth from four to six hundred yards. It is invested with an historical interest by the memorable advance of Arnold through the wild forest along its banks on the invasion of Canada in 1775. Having, in his route from Boston with his force of eleven hundred men, surmounted in the first instance all the dangers and difficulties of the Kennebec, the privations of his party were redoubled in threading the less passable course of the Chaudière which offered a direct but most arduous route to Quebec, no less than thirty two days being consumed in their journey through the wilderness. The falls may be visited by water as far as the mouth of the river, where, passing under the neat one-arched bridge which forms a picturesque object from the St. Lawrence, we enter a little creek or bay

* Bouchette.

about three miles from the falls. The land route from Point Lévi should be chosen by strangers whose stay permits but a single visit, as it affords a very beautiful prospect of the city and harbor, the view exhibiting the magnificent scenery under a new aspect, superior in some points though less comprehensive than that from Quebec. The distance from Point Lévi is nearly nine miles. We cross about four miles from Quebec the mouth of the Etchemin a stream which affords good trout fishing at a short distance up. Its principal branch emerges from the lake of the same name about forty-eight miles from Quebec: its waters are for the most part quiet and navigable, and are said to offer considerable facilities, with the aid of a canal which might be cut at no great expense, for a water communication with the River St. John and the lower provinces.

THE FALLS OF STE. ANNE.

A few days devoted to an excursion to the river Ste. Anne, about twenty four miles below Quebec on the north shore, will be am

ply repaid by the rich combination and variety of picturesque scenery, unequalled in the vicinity of a city where nature assumes so many novel and attractive forms. The road lies over the bridge of the Montmorenci and along the bank of the St. Lawrence through the villages of Ange Gardien and Chateau Richer. The marshy banks of the latter being much frequented by snipe and wild-duck afford the best shooting ground in the neighborhood of Quebec, from which it is nearly eighteen miles distant. The marshes at Ste. Famille, on the Island of Orleans directly opposite to Chateau Richer, are considered by some to afford occasionally better sport than the latter, the facility of access not being so great. It can either be reached by a boat from the city, or should a dearth of sport occur at the Chateau a boat can be obtained there for the purpose of crossing. On a like rocky promontory at Chateau Richer the ruins of a Franciscan monastery were recently standing which was destroyed by a detachment of British troops when Wolfe was encamped near the Montmorenci. This was occasioned by the refusal of the habitants to supply the troops with provisions, in which they were encouraged by their priests, who put the building into so excellent a state of defence that it was found requisite to reduce it with artillery. On a rising ground, which commands a magnificent

prospect, is the parish church and about a mile from the church is a picturesque cascade on the river *Sault à la Puce*. Here the stream is precipitated in its descent from three successive declivities, and its banks richly wooded impart a wild and sylvan character to the scene. On resuming his journey the tourist will soon arrive at the village of Ste. Anne, of which the church is rendered remarkable by the number of miraculous cures effected there by the saint. So great is the faith of the devout pilgrims in the sanative powers of this shrine that it is visited by the afflicted from very distant parishes; and no doubt of its efficacy can exist in the mind of the visitor who on entering the church observes the substantial proofs afforded by the crutches on the walls left there as grateful relics by the lame devotees whose faith had made them whole! By starting at an early hour from Quebec, the stranger, to whom time is precious, will be able to view the Falls of the Montmorenci, the Natural Steps and the other objects just alluded to in his route before arriving at the river Ste. Anne, where it would be advisable to pass the night. Very good accommodation is afforded at a house kept by Bacon, a Canadian, near the bridge. In the morning an early start should be made so that the several falls which the river exhibits within a few miles may each meet with due inspection. On the west side of

the river the road ascends gradually for nearly four miles displaying as the elevation increases a magnificent and extensive prospect. Having arrived on a level with the falls of Ste. Anne it will be necessary to leave the road and obtaining the assistance of a guide pursue a rough and arduous path through the wood for nearly a mile and a half. On emerging from the forest this noble and singular cataract bursts upon the spectator. The extraordinary wildness of the scene may be said with truth to beggar description. The pencil of the artist alone could do it adequate justice. A pile of enormous rocks rise up in the bed of the river which rushes over and between them with inconceivable velocity in three distinct channels that unite again before they fall into the chasm below. The first of these torrents is so narrow that it can be crossed in a leap. Over the centre one a rude and fragile bridge consisting of a few stunted trees is laid from rock to rock a few feet above the boiling rapids. The visitor whose firm nerves do not tremble at the apparent danger should not neglect to cross this bridge. The natural gradations in the rock, caused no doubt by the action of the water at different seasons of the year, will then enable him to descend and view the several cataracts more nearly as they roar and foam around him in their descent. On one side he will

observe a circular cavity of great depth in which the black and motionless water forms a striking contrast to the agitated torrent beside it. Doubtless at some former period this abyss received the falling cataract which has since been diverted into other channels. As we take our stand in the position we have just described, we become insensibly fascinated by the wild and extraordinary features of the scene. The gigantic rocks—the rushing cataracts—the deep abyss into which they descend—the wild forest which rises around, its silence pierced by the ceaseless roar of the waters—leave an impression on the senses that cannot readily be effaced. Leaving this interesting spot, however reluctantly, the visitor must now retrace his steps through the forest, and proceed in his vehicle about four miles further until he arrives at the village of St. Féréol. Here he must again leave the road and before he enters the forest a beautiful view of the Falls of St. Féréol presents itself. Encircled by the deep foliage of the trees among which it descends, the effect of the fleecy sheet is very beautiful. The passage through the woods is long and fatiguing; in descending the mountain it is frequently by the aid of the branches that we are enabled to retain our footing. The scene, however, is wild and rugged causing us to overlook the difficulties we encounter by the interest it excites. A fallen tree supplies a precarious

footing across a stream that rushes down the mountain to join the St. Anne. At length we emerge from the forest in the glen which receives this beautiful cascade. The fall descends in one clear and expansive sheet; the river at its foot is broad and rapid and takes its course through a wild and picturesque glen that contributes greatly to the beauty of the scene. Having fully indulged the contemplation of this charming picture, instead of returning by the same route the guide should be directed to lead the visitor up the mountain by the side of the falls. He will thus escape the fatigue of returning through the forest and be enabled with a little further exertion to witness another interesting feature in this river—a series of cascades, known as the Seven Falls, which follow each other in rapid succession within a short distance of the fall described above.

THE LAKES.

There are several lakes in the vicinity of Quebec which offer many allurements to the visi-

tor. Of these *Lake St. Charles* possesses the most attractive scenery, and is the favorite resort of pic-nic parties in the summer. Here the lover of the picturesque, the sportsman, and those who confine their enjoyment to the consumption of the good things of this life meet to indulge their several tastes. The distance from the city is nearly thirteen miles; the road as it ascends the mountains passing the Indian Village, if not visited on the way, about a mile to the left. The view of Quebec which here opens upon the spectator as the route increases in elevation is very beautiful. The highly cultivated valley, the city and suburbs crowning the promontory which overlooks the lake-like bay, with the blue and misty outline of the southern mountains form together a delightful picture. The road now becomes wild and woody, and in crossing the Bellevue Mountains discloses an enchanting view of the lake at a distance of two miles. Its length is nearly four miles and its greatest breadth about one, a narrow channel dividing it into nearly equal parts distinguished as the upper and lower lake. The latter is the least interesting, its shores being comparatively flat and its prospect confined; but on entering the former we are impressed at once with its rich and romantic loveliness: its banks still covered with the primeval forest, which rising out of the placid water enriches the scene with its depth and va-

riety of shades, allure us to their cool and delightful retreats, while the more distant mountains with their endless undulations and dark shadows form a magnificent back ground to the picture and impress the mind still more strongly with a sense of the sequestered solitude of the scene. Within a pretty bay to the left of the upper lake visitors may amuse themselves with an *echo* which is never evoked without success. Passing across to the opposite extremity we enter the Huron river a deep and clear stream which supplies the lake. The angler has here a good opportunity for indulging his patient art as the lake abounds with trout which rise freely to the fly. At the mouth of the little river just mentioned and the northern end of the upper lake will be found the best fishing, but little sport being had in the lower lake which is much more shallow than the other. At the north western end of the upper lake a small stream, which is barely navigable for a single canoe, communicates with lake *Larion* which being rather difficult of access is little fished and abounds with small trout. The shores of the lower lake are infested with bull frogs, which interesting genus swarms in the vicinity of Quebec, where in the stillness of evening it warbles its native wood notes in such perfection as to have attained the sobriquet of the 'Canadian nightingale.' A house kept by Madm. Verret on the borders of the lake affords

comfortable quarters to visitors who must bear in remembrance, however, the indispensable regulation in Canadian excursions of bringing their *materiel* with them. Large double canoes are kept in readiness and offer a safe mode of transit to pic-nic parties, but a few sailing boats would be a great acquisition and add not a little to the beauty of the lake. The soil in the neighborhood is in general rocky and barren which is much to be regretted as its partial cultivation would form an agreeable contrast to the natural wildness of the scene.

Lake Beauport lies nearly four miles to the north-east of *Lake St. Charles* and is about the same distance from the city. The road to it lies through the populous village of Charlebourg whose white cottages and tin covered spires are very prominent in the view from Quebec. Pursuing the road in a direct line from this village we pass St. Pierre which exhibits the same populous and cultivated aspect and is intersected by several trout streams that afford better sport than their diminutive appearance would seem to promise. As we leave St. Pierre behind, the route assumes the wild and rugged aspect peculiar to these northern mountains: we are surrounded by the dark forest which, with its dense growth of underwood, covers the undulating surface of the hills, and but for the clearances that occasionally relieve it, might

seem to be far remote from the haunts of man. The road lies here through 'the Brulé' an extensive tract that was 'cleared' many years since by the devastating agency of a fire which extended in its progress from east to west upwards of twenty miles through the forest. The blackened stumps of the trees and the fire-plant which springs up luxuriantly around fully testify the extent of its effects. The lake is about a mile in length and scarcely half that distance across at its widest part. The great height of the woody hills which surround it imparts rather a sombre character to the lake; the general effect, however, is picturesque and agreeable. Its banks display more cultivation than those of St. Charles. In a small chapel divine service is occasionally performed among the few peasants who reside here and a cemetery attached to it provides a wild and romantic resting place amid the mountains for those who pass to 'dusty death.' The great attraction of this lake is its trout the finest in flavor and condition in the vicinity of Quebec. As it has been found, however, a useless labor to tempt them with the 'delusive fly' the ignoble art of bait fishing is practiced here with a success which certainly justifies the means. At a small house on the side of the lake kept by Mrs. Simmons visitors will find clean quarters and good attendance.

Nearly three miles above Carouge is *Lake Cal-*

vair which, though small, is picturesque and worthy of a visit. The only fish it contains is perch. In the neighborhood of this lake are found in great numbers those large globular masses of granite called 'boulders' which occasionally attract our notice on the roads to lakes Beauport and St. Charles. The size, form, and position of these fragments, while they excite the curiosity of uninitiated beholders, puzzle even the geologist to account for their presence, which is referred to the action of the waters during the deluge as the most natural solution of the mystery.

Lake St. Joseph or *Ontarietsi* is the largest in the vicinity being nearly nine miles in length and about six broad at its widest part. Two projecting points about the centre form the *Narrows* by which it is divided like Lake St. Charles into two parts that may be termed the upper and lower lake. It is situated about three miles to the west of the Jacques Cartier river with which it is connected by a small stream that empties itself into the latter a little below the Ferry at the village of St. Catherine. The distance from the city, twenty eight miles, deters many from enjoying the beautiful scenery of this lake, two or three days being requisite for that purpose. The beauty of the drive is, however, a sufficient atonement for the fatigue or loss of time incur-

red in this excursion. The usual route lies over the stage road to Montreal on leaving which at St. Augustin it passes through Fossambault and conducts us to the Jacques Cartier which is crossed at a ferry, a short distance from the lake. This route discloses some beautiful views, but a shorter and better road may be pointed out along the western bank of the St. Charles through the village of St. Ambroise and pursuing the road westward of the *Montagnes Rondes* to Valcartier about five miles distance from St. Catherine. Arrangements should be made to arrive at the lake before dark as much of the inconvenience arising from bad roads may thus be avoided. On the east side of the lower lake are several farm houses at which temporary accommodation is furnished to fishing parties. Among these we may mention *Conway's* and *Mrs. Lunn's* where boats and canoes may be procured. Persons wishing to remain at St. Catherine will find there a *hostelry* kept by *Mrs. Buckley* at which if not very fastidious they may pass the night. To the sportsman Lake St. Joseph has unusual attractions, as it is celebrated for its black bass and trout both of which are taken here several pounds in weight. It is said to be the only lake in Canada in which these fine fish are found together, with the exception of *Lake Sargent* which is also about three miles from St. Catherine in another direction. The view of

Lake St. Joseph which opens as we descend is very beautiful and far superior to any other lake scenery near Quebec. Its extent is just sufficient to bring every object distinctly within view, the high mountains on the opposite side covered with the forest and the undulating summits of the more distant hills beyond the upper lake crowning the scene with their varied shadows. A sand bank near the *Narrows* is said to be the best spot for bass and at the bottom of the lower lake trout are taken in considerable numbers. The mouth of the little *Rivière aux Pins* which supplies the upper lake on the east side is also a good spot for trout. Strangers would do well to procure a guide. A man named Doyle living at St. Catherine acts in this capacity, and is well acquainted with the lake.

The Discharge of the lake, as the little river which connects it with the Jacques Cartier is called, is a highly picturesque stream flowing through a dense forest, some splendid pines springing up out of the margin of the water on each side. A canoe might be procured here to proceed up the river, within a short distance of the lake with which the communication is cut off by a very beautiful rapid. Good trout fishing can be had at this spot.

The Jacques Cartier river, so called in commemoration of the adventurous navigator who was erroneously supposed to have wintered at

its mouth, takes its rise among some small lakes in the north and joins the St. Lawrence after a wild and romantic course of nearly fifty miles. The scenery along its banks is beautifully diversified and rises occasionally to magnificence. In many places the river is wide, deep and still but in general the navigation is interrupted by violent rapids and cascades. About nine miles from its confluence with the St. Lawrence is *Dayree's Bridge* below which excellent salmon-fishing is sometimes to be had. A precipitous fall of some height prevents the ascent of the fish above this spot. A Canadian named Dayree resides in a cottage at the bridge where sportsmen are provided with comfortable quarters. The fishing is, however, greatly injured by the poaching of this individual who, in virtue of his lease, captures the salmon with a net at the foot of the fall, and detains them in a reservoir on the bank of the river. For nearly a mile below the bridge there is in general excellent sport, and several deep holes in which the fish seek a temporary relief from the violence of the current have attained considerable celebrity. They are distinguished by names for which they are indebted to the Canadians in the neighborhood and which may serve strangers as a guide to their locality. The *Trou Noir* is immediately below the garden of Dayree's cottage, close to the bridge. On the opposite side of the river is the *Grand R  ts* and

lower down the *Petit R  ts*. Still further down where the river commences to open is one of the best holes called *L'Hopital* from a quaint notion that the fish stop here until they recover from the fatigues of their passage. The distance from Quebec to Dayree's bridge is about twenty five miles. The road by Carouge and the bank of the St. Lawrence commands a beautiful prospect, nor is that by St. Foy and St. Augustin inferior in the beauty of its views, so that strangers would do well to change their route in returning from the river.

THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS.

This beautiful island is one of the most interesting objects in the prospect from the city. Its well cultivated fields sloping to the water's edge are charmingly contrasted with the dark forest that covers its high banks. It serves as a shelter to the bay on the east where it divides the river into the north and south channel, the distance across the bay from the city being nearly four miles. The length of the island is nine-

teen miles and its greatest breadth about five and a half. It contains five parishes, with a population of nearly five thousand souls, St. Pierre and Ste. Famille on the north, and on the southern side St. Laurent, St. Jean and St. François. There is a stone convent at Ste. Famille in which the nuns keep a Seminary for the education of young girls. The beaches on the northern shore are in general low and marshy and afford occasionally good shooting. *Patrick's Hole*, about nine miles from the city on the south side of the island, is a sheltered cove with excellent anchorage at which outward-bound vessels frequently await their final instructions before leaving the port. It affords security also to vessels arriving early in the spring before the ice has broken up. At *Anse au Maraude* the *Columbus*, an enormous vessel of 3700 tons register carrying four masts, was launched in 1824. In the following year another vessel of similar magnitude, the *Baron of Renfrew*, was launched here, these vessels being constructed with the view of breaking them up in England and saving the duty on the lumber of which they were composed. This object was however defeated as it was decided that a voyage must first be made out of England. The *Columbus* returned to this country and was wrecked on her way out, while the other was lost on the coast of France on her voyage home.

The soil of the Island is exceedingly fertile, its fruit in particular being said to be superior to any below the district of Montreal. It would afford a very desirable spot for the country residence of the inhabitants of Quebec, but that the means are wanting for a regular communication with the city.

THE HERMITAGE.

This romantic appellation has been given to a ruin in the forest at Bourg Royal about seven miles from Quebec. Those who are led from its designation to anticipate a picturesque pile on which the effacing fingers of time have shed additional interest will be rather disappointed when they find but the stone walls of a substantial dwelling house. But its chief interest is derived from the tale of love and jealousy with which it is associated. This invests its isolated situation with the principal attraction in the eyes of visitors who, recalling the fatal legend, "inly ruminate the danger" of indulging to excess those fatal passions. In the early part of

the last century M. Bégon the Intendant selected this spot for the residence of a lady whom he found it necessary to protect from the watchful jealousy of his wife. In the midst of a thick forest, which even at the present day is penetrated with difficulty, he must have deemed his precautions complete and the lady's safety, if not her comfort, secure in this secluded habitation. But time revealed to the injured wife the clue to this fatal bower where the tragedy of Eleanor and Rosamond was enacted again, the life of its hapless occupant being sacrificed to the fury of her rival, if we are to credit the account which tradition has handed down to us. The clearance in which the ruins stand comprises but a few acres surrounded by the forest. The relics of the garden and other indications of remote occupation still exist. A small trout stream runs near it which finds its way to the St. Lawrence at the Priests' Farm in the Beauport Road and which from the mineral properties of its water is never frozen. This peculiarity, which seems still more singular when the mighty St. Lawrence has yielded to the influence of the climate, is also observed in the small streams that cross the road at the village of St. Pierre.

THE ST. LAWRENCE BELOW QUEBEC.

The scenery between Montreal and Quebec not being very striking the traveller has little occasion to regret that the night is chiefly occupied in the passage, so that the departure from the former and arrival at the latter city are the sole opportunities for indulging a taste for the picturesque. The first place of any importance passed on the way down is *William Henry* or *Sorel*, forty five miles from Montreal on the south shore at the confluence of the Richelieu with the St. Lawrence. It is built on the site of a fort erected by the French in 1665 as a protection against the attacks of the Iroquois. Its population at present is about two thousand. On leaving Sorel we enter Lake St. Peter which is nearly twenty five miles long. Being merely an expansion of the river the channel for shipping is very narrow. At the western opening of the lake there are numerous islands.

Three Rivers is about halfway to Quebec at the mouth of the river St. Maurice. This is one of the oldest towns in the province having been settled in 1618 as a depôt for the trade in furs carried on with the natives. It has not exhibited, however, much progression in importance when compared with Quebec or Montreal, its population being at present under four thousand souls. Its principal buildings are the Ursuline Convent, founded by the Bishop de St. Valier in 1677 as a female seminary and hospital, the Protestant and Catholic churches, the Court-house, Jail and Barracks.

A regular steam communication with the ports on the St. Lawrence below Quebec has long been wanting, the only means of enjoying the scenery or proceeding to the watering places having hitherto been supplied by schooners, a conveyance of which few were willing to avail themselves. This season, however, several steamers have been engaged in making regular excursions to places of interest between Quebec and the Saguenay, which noble river all admirers of picturesque scenery should make a point of visiting. For the information of strangers we will point out to them the principal objects that attract their attention on the trip down the river.

On leaving Quebec the aspect of the St. Lawrence is considerably changed, assuming a

very bold and attractive character. On the north shore the high range of mountains—from *Cap Tourmente* thirty miles below Quebec which rises 1892 feet above the river—increases gradually in elevation and covered with the forest presents a wild and rugged appearance contrasting strongly with the southern shore which is highly cultivated and exhibits along its banks a succession of thriving settlements and villages.

Isle Madame is the largest of a string of small islands just below the Island of Orleans. It is not much more than one mile in length. The river commences to expand here, being nearly ten miles across.

Grosse Isle, thirty miles from Quebec, is a *Quarantine Station* under the superintendence of Dr. George Douglas. All vessels arriving from sea stop here on their way up. It is provided with an hospital and a Catholic church.

St. Thomas, thirty two miles from Quebec on the south shore, is a very picturesque village at the mouth of the *Rivière du Sud*. Its church is large and handsome and is surrounded by numerous white cottages. There are several large saw-mills here, the property of Messrs. Price and Messrs. Patton of Quebec. The soil in the seignior of *Rivière du Sud* is highly cultivated and so productive in grain as to have acquired for it long since the title of the granary of the lower province.

Crane Island, a few miles below St. Thomas, is connected at low water with *Goose Island*. They are both in a good state of cultivation and about twelve miles in extent. The marshes here produce excellent hay.

The Pillars are a group of rocky islands, fifty five miles from Quebec. On one of them a light-house is erected. A few miles lower down is the *Traverse*, a very intricate and dangerous channel in which a floating light is kept at night.

Isle aux Coudres, sixty five miles from Quebec, lies near the north shore opposite *St. Paul's Bay*, in the neighborhood of which is a populous and well cultivated settlement. The bay is three miles deep and about two wide at the entrance, from which it assumes an amphitheatrical form with perpendicular cliffs of considerable height rising on each side of the bay. The island received its name from Jacques Cartier on account of the profusion of filberts which he observed on landing there.

Malbaie or *Murray Bay*, about ninety miles from Quebec on the north shore. This settlement is well cultivated along the banks of the Malbaie river which flows into the St. Lawrence. The residents are chiefly descendants of the Highlanders engaged in Wolfe's campaign who settled here and intermarried with the Canadians. Many families from Quebec

visit Malbaie in the summer for the benefit of salt water bathing, the water here being perfectly sea-salt. There is also excellent salmon fishing in the river near the *Chute* about six miles from its mouth. Sea trout are likewise taken here of a considerable size and several small lakes at a few miles distance afford abundance of trout.

Kamouraska on the southern shore nearly opposite to Malbaie is also a favorite watering place situated in a rich and populous district. There is excellent accommodation for the numerous visitors who are led here by the reputation it bears of being one of the healthiest places in the province. At the small islands in front of Kamouraska extensive fisheries are established, from which quantities of herrings, shad, salmon and sardines are shipped for the Quebec market.

After passing the *Pilgrims* a group of rocky islets near the south shore and *Hare Island* in the centre of the river we arrive at *Rivière du Loup*, about thirty miles below Kamouraska. This village is increasing greatly in importance, being a fashionable watering place and situated at the head of *the portage* which communicates through the Madawaska settlement with the lower provinces. There are several extensive saw-mills here.

THE SAGUENAY.

This magnificent river, which is said to discharge into the St. Lawrence a greater body of water than any other of its tributaries, is one hundred and forty miles below Quebec on the north shore. Strangers have at length an easy opportunity of visiting the scenery along its banks as a steamer leaves Quebec for that purpose occasionally during the summer. The Saguenay or *Pitchitanichetz* takes its rise in *Lake St. John* and in its course of about forty two leagues receives a considerable number of rivers, several of them navigable for small vessels. The depth and force of its current, which flows between stupendous cliffs that impart an unequalled air of grandeur to the scene, is sensibly felt at its confluence with the St. Lawrence, where for a distance of several miles vessels are obliged to yield

to its impulse. The breadth of the St. Lawrence at this point is upwards of twenty miles and that of the Saguenay rather less than a mile. The greatest elevation at its mouth is on the westerly side which is nine hundred and twelve feet in height. On the opposite side it is five hundred and eighty-eight feet. The highest point to which navigation extends for large vessels is *Chicoutimi*, sixty eight miles from the mouth, above which the rapids render the communication with the Lake exceedingly hazardous, except with experienced canoemen. The various advantages presented by this nobler river, its safe and commodious harbors, the fertility of the soil, especially on the southern bank, and the comparative mildness of the climate, point it out as a most desirable place for settlement. Its resources in lumber must also be considerable, and already several saw-mills are established on its banks, so that few years may be expected to elapse before the stillness which reigns at present in this wild region yields to the stir and bustle of commercial enterprise.

“ The *depth* of the Saguenay at its mouth in mid-channel has not been ascertained; Capt. Martin could not find bottom with 330 fathoms of line. At the distance of one hundred fathoms from the shore vessels anchor in twelve or fourteen fathoms, and the bottom is good. About two miles higher up it has been repeat-

edly sounded from 130 to 140 fathoms; and from 60 to 70 miles from the St. Lawrence its depth is found from 50 to 60 fathoms."

"*The climate* of the Saguenay is good and similar to, if not better than, that of Quebec, although the autumnal frosts are felt there earlier: the climate is, however, inferior to that of Lake St. John, where the frost is said to commence from fifteen to twenty days later. At Chicoutimi the land is fit for tillage in May, and strawberries have been eaten there on the 17th of June."

"*Tadcussac Harbor* is on the N. E. side of the mouth of the river; it is sheltered from almost every wind and is very deep. It is situated in long. $69^{\circ} 13'$ W. and lat. $48^{\circ} 6' 44''$. The capaciousness of this harbor is variously represented; some persons think that it could not contain above five or six vessels and even these would be under the necessity of carrying anchors ashore; while others assert that it is capable of affording shelter and anchorage for a number of vessels of a large size, and that twenty-five ships of war might ride in safety. The highest tide rises twenty-one feet. The company holding the King's Posts have a post here for carrying on their trade with the Indians; it comprehends nine buildings employed as stores, shops, &c. besides the post-house, which is sixty feet by twenty, and a chapel of

twenty-five feet by twenty. A missionary visits this post every year and passes some time. The only place of residence here is erected on a bank of sandy alluvium, elevated about fifty feet above the river, forming a flat terrace at the base of the mountain which suddenly emerges at a short distance behind. This residence is a neat one-story building of commodious size, having a very tolerable garden, which, with other cultivated spots about the place, produces the vegetables for the inhabitants of the post. The scenery of the post, as viewed from the river in coming up the harbor or doubling the point of L'Islet, is particularly pleasing. The traveller beholds with pleasure the red roof and spire of the chapel with the surrounding buildings, and the range of small field-pieces on the edge of the plain which extends to the foot of the mountains that rise to a considerable height, in many places discovering the naked rocks, or exhibiting the destructive effects of the fire that has thinned the woods which clothed their summits, leaving occasionally the tall pine clipped of its branches soaring above the dwarf growth of spruce and birch that has succeeded to the loftier timber. He likewise sees the beautiful growth of fir trees rising in as many cones upon the terrace, which was once the seat of the fortifications of the French, situated on the west side of the creek which runs

down from the hills, whose craggy summits contrast with peculiar effect with the firs below. The harbor is formed by the peninsula or L'Islet, which separates it from the Saguenay on the S. W. and the main shore on the N. E., about a third of a mile across and near half a mile in depth at low water, which rises twenty-one feet perpendicular in $5\frac{1}{2}$ hours tide. The beach, on which there are extensive salmon fisheries, extends out a considerable distance, materially contracting the dimensions of the harbor."

" The passage of the waters of the Saguenay to Ha-Ha Bay, a distance of fifty miles, is one of the wonders of nature. They penetrate through a mountainous tract, composed of sienite granite, forming an immense canal in many places, with banks of perpendicular rocks rising from a thousand to fifteen hundred feet above the surface of the river, which is from a hundred to a hundred and fifty fathoms deep nearly the whole way, and from a mile to three miles broad. The power and pride of man is as much humbled in some parts of this tremendous chasm as in the immediate presence of Niagara Falls. In many places the largest vessel may run close to the perpendicular rocks, with one hundred fathoms water. There are, however, several coves with good anchorage. In Ha-Ha Bay the Navy of England might

ride, in from five to eighty fathoms. At twelve miles below Chicoutimi, which is distant sixty-eight miles from Tadousac, the spring tide rises eighteen feet, and there is from ten to fifty fathoms at low water. The tide rises and the river is navigable seven miles above Chicoutimi, where the rapids of the outlet of Lake St. John commence."

"*Tête du Boule*, a round mountain peak, rises on the north side of the river, three miles from its mouth. Here the rocks and hills are mostly bare, but the verdure increases as you ascend. Nearly opposite La Boule, the banks of the Saguenay assume the appearance of a ruined castle, the timber destroyed by fire. On the left side of Laboule is a deep gully, apparently dividing it from the main land.

About three miles from Tadousac, the river inclines to the north for a few miles, then resumes its western course to Chicoutimi, a distance of sixty-eight miles from the St. Lawrence and being in many places three miles in width, with a great depth of water, until you arrive at the bar, sixty miles from its mouth.

The Two Profiles, seen on the north shore, a few miles up, and elevated several hundred feet above the water, bear a striking resemblance to the human face.

The St. Louis Islands present a rocky and rugged appearance. They lie about eighteen miles

above Tadousac, and may be passed by, large vessels on either side. Here it is said, fine trout may be taken in large quantities.

At the mouth of the river *Marguerite*, on the north shore, and at St. John's Bay, on the south, are lumber establishments,—the latter situated twenty-eight miles above the mouth of the Saguenay.

At the distance of thirty-four miles from Tadousac, on the south shore of the river, are two enormous masses of rock called *Eternity Point* and *Cape Trinity*. They rise from the water's edge to the height of some fifteen hundred feet, and so abruptly that they can almost be touched with the hand from the deck of the passing steamer. The aspect of these mountain cliffs is beyond expression grand. No man can pass along their base and lift his eyes up their vast height without awe—without experiencing the most intense emotions of sublimity. Sheltered between them is a lovely recess of the shore, called Trinity Cove, its sequestered and lonely beauty enhanced by its strong contrast with the wild grandeur of the rest of the scene.

Trinity Cape takes its name from the three peaks of its summit, bearing some resemblance to three human heads ; and the name of *Eternity Point* is abundantly indicated by the huge pile of ever-during rock of which it is composed. The whole scene—the majestic river, a hun-

dred fathoms deep, rolling along the base and in the shadows of the vast and beetling cliffs, bearing on their rocky fronts the impress of Almighty power and everlasting duration—the whole scene at this place is unsurpassed for its magnificence and solemn beauty.

Continuing up the Saguenay, *Statue Point* is next passed, where formerly was to be seen a rock in a niche, high above the water, which resembled a huge human figure. The niche is still visible, but the figure has fallen into the deep water.

The *Tableau* is an upright rock, rising almost perpendicularly from the water, to the height of several hundred feet, situated on the south shore.

The scenery in this vicinity, and for several miles below, is exceedingly grand and picturesque,—high and precipitous hills, clothed with a stunted growth of forest trees, and all around a wild solitude, unbroken by a sign of habitation or life, except occasionally a huge porpoise shewing his back above the wave, and the water-fowl peculiar to these northern latitudes.”

“*Ha-Ha Bay* or *Baie des Has*, called by the Indians *Heskuewaska*, is on the S. side of the river and so perfect in its resemblance to the main channel of the Saguenay, that voyagers are often misled by its appearance. There are various opinions as to the origin of its name,

but the most prevalent opinion is, that it is thus called on account of the sudden bend here formed by the river; this unexpected *detour* induces the voyager to exclaim Ha-Ha! being struck with surprise at seeing the opening of a new prospect. This bay, the point being doubled, is about seven leagues from Chicoutimi, from which it is separated by a tongue of land fifteen miles in breadth; it is nineteen leagues from the mouth of the river. The outlines of this bay form a basin of two leagues and a half in width and about seven, or as some assert nine, miles inland. The anchorage, which is very good, varies from fifteen to thirty-five fathoms, and the bay forms a harbor in which vessels of any size would find complete shelter from all winds. The land in its vicinity is good and fit for cultivation, and the bay is bordered by prairies of considerable extent. Into the head of the bay the rivers Wipuscool and Vasigamenké run from the north. In the middle of the bay is a small rock which forms a little promontory on the north side. Ha-Ha Bay is supposed to be destined to become, in course of time, the entrepot of the Saguenay. It appears to be destined by nature as the principal seat of the commerce, trade and agriculture of all the Saguenay country, for the following reasons: 1st. For the extensive tract of level land that lies about it and extends to Lake Kiguagomi and

Chicoutimi. 2dly. For the harbor it affords for the largest vessels of the line, which can sail directly into the bay with nearly the same wind by which they ascend the Saguenay, and anchor in the second bay, which is in the shape of a basin and which would be a fit site for a mart of trade. 3dly. The facility that is afforded of opening a road to Chicoutimi or direct to the head of L. Kiguagomi; and the easy practicability of a water-communication between it and that lake."

"*Chicoutimi* is the Factory of the King's Posts' Company, and the only trading post on the Saguenay. It lies about sixty-eight miles from Tadousac, on the left bank, and at the junction of the river Chicoutimi with the Saguenay. There are four buildings at this post, reckoning the church or chapel. The chapel, erected by the Jesuit Labrosse in 1727, stands on a rising ground projecting into the basin at the foot of the falls: it is about twenty-five feet long and fifteen wide: the altar, which is plain, as well as the pictures or engravings, evidently betray the hand of time. A Missionary comes every year in the months of June and July, and passes sometime here, as at Tadousac. He remains at the two places together, about six weeks. The tide rises here sixteen feet perpendicular, at spring tides. The views round Chicoutimi are sufficiently pleasing and

the land, with the exception of some rocks scattered here and there, is fit for cultivation. The greatest impediment to the population of this tract is its distance from an inhabited country, for, as soon as the navigation is closed by the frost, all intercourse with the rest of the world is entirely cut off. If the government, or rich proprietors, would be at the expense of forming a military route (in the manner of the Romans,) to Malbay, or Baie St. Paul, it is supposed that a numerous population would settle here in a few years: without this facility it is probable that all the advantages offered by the Saguenay country will remain for along time unenjoyed.”*

“*Lake St. John* is situated in an immense valley, being the reservoir or basin of the numerous large rivers and streams which discharge themselves into it, many of which rise in the high lands that separate the Hudson’s Bay territory from Lower Canada, depositing in their progress from the mountains that form this great valley the materials for improving and fertilizing the soil. The lake is nearly circular, its greatest breadth is thirty miles from Metabetschuan to Periboka, and its least about eighteen miles from St. David’s Point to Pointe Bleue, and covers in superficies about five hundred and ten statute square miles.”

*A road from Lake St. Charles to the Saguenay between two chains of mountains was constructed by the Jesuits soon after their settlement at the Saguenay river.

“ The Navigation of *Lake St. John* is subject to some difficulties ; schooners of thirty or forty tons may sail on the lake, but not very near its borders, which can only be approached by flat-bottomed boats or bark canoes on account of shoals, particularly near the entrance of the rivers ; its depth varies from six to forty fathoms. From one to two miles from the shore it is generally only three feet deep, and this extreme shallowness is common to the lake (the depth of which in no part bears any proportion to its extent), and is the cause of the sea-like turbulence its surface assumes after the least wind, occasioning a violent ground swell and lofty breakers, to which, at a distance from the shore, the hardiest voyageur is frequently unwilling to expose himself. Upon placing the hand in the water on these occasions it feels very decidedly tepid. This shallowness and unusual temperature, by occasioning a more rapid evaporation, may account for a fact which might otherwise be difficult, viz. six tolerably large rivers and several smaller ones fall into Lake St. John, while only one of moderate dimensions runs out of it. With the least wind from the north-west the waves run prodigiously high, which renders canoe navigation very dangerous here.”

“ The lake abounds with many descriptions of fish, as the doré, the carp and the bass; trout, white fish, eels, pike and a peculiar fish called

wenanish. Great quantities of fish are now taken at the mouth of the Ouatichouan, which appears the most propitious place for setting the nets, and where the fish is found most abundant of any part of the lake. It is then salted and put into barrels for the use of the Traders."

This information respecting the Saguenay is chiefly derived from the valuable *Report of the Commissioners for Exploring the Saguenay* published in 1829.

CARRIAGE AND STEAMBOAT FARES.

The following are the usual Carriage Fares to places in the Vicinity of Quebec :

FOUR WHEEL CARRIAGE—TO HOLD FIVE PERSONS.

To the Falls of Montmorenci,.....	Dist. 8 Miles	\$4
To the Falls of do. and Lorette,.	" 15 "	\$6
To Indian Lorette only,.....	" 9 "	\$4
To Lake St. Charles,.....	" 13 "	\$5½
To Lake Beauport,.....	" 14 "	\$5½
To the Falls of Chaudiere,.....	" 9 "	\$5
To the Falls of Ste. Anne,.....	" 21 "	8 to 9

BY CALECHE—TO HOLD TWO PERSONS.

To the Falls of Montmorenci,.....	\$1½
To Lorette,.....	\$1½
To Lake St. Charles,.....	\$2
To Lake Beauport,.....	\$2
To the Falls of Chaudiere,.....	\$2
To the Falls of Ste. Anne,.....	\$4 to \$5

The Carriage Fare of \$4 to the Falls of Montmorenci will also take persons to the Plains of Abraham and the Citadel without extra charge.

Steam Boat Fares to places below Quebec :

	Miles.	Fare.
To Grosse Isle (Quarantine Ground)....	30	\$ 1
To Malbaie, north shore,.....	90	\$ 4
To the same place, going & returning,..	"	\$ 5

	Miles.	Fares.
To Rivière du Loup, south shore,...	120	\$ 4
To the same place, going & returning,...	"	\$ 5
To the Saguenay, going & returning,...	140	\$10 to \$12

The above Rates include Meals.

The Grosse Isle steamer leaves every Tuesday.

The steamer to Malbaie and Rivière du Loup leaves every Thursday morning.

Trips to the Saguenay are only occasionally made during the summer. The boat generally touches at Malbaie and Rivière du Loup, both in going and returning.

ERRATA.

From last line of page 39 to end of next page omitted
inverted commas and at foot "*Hawkins' Picture of
Quebec.*"

Page 42—line 7 : For "*un*" read "*une*,"

Page 46—line 20 : For "*were*" read "*was.*"