## SAD WISDOM-FOUR YEARS OLD.

"Well, but some time I will be dead;
Then you will love me, too!
Ah! mouth so wise for mouth so red.
I wonder how you knew.
(Closer, closer, little brown head—
Not long can I keep you!)

Here, take this one poor bud to hold, Take this long kiss and last; Love cannot loosen one fixed fold Of the shroud that holds you fast— Never, never, oh, cold, so cold! All that was sweet is past.

Oh, tears and tears and foolish tears, Oh, tears and tears and roomsn ears, Dropped on a grave somewhere! Does not the child laugh in my ears What time I feign despair! Whisper, whisper—I know he hears, Yet this is hard to bear.

Oh world with your wet face above
One veil of dust, thick-drawn!
Oh, weild voice of the hopeless dove,
Broken for something gone!
Tell me, tell me, when we will love
The thing the sun shines on!
Miss. S. M. B. Platt.

## A HISTORICAL SKETCH OF THE STREETS OF QUEBEC.

By the Author of " Album du Touriste, de".

Concluded from our last.

"You never tread upon them but you se Your feet about some ancient history.

The plot was to strangle Champlain, pillage the warehouse and afterwards betake themselves to the Spanish and Rasques vessels, lying at Tadousac. As, at that period, no Court of Appeal existed in "It Noncelle France" - far less was a "Supreme Court 'thought of -- the trial of the chief of the conspiracy was soon despatched and the Sieur Jean du Val was" presto well and duly hanged and strangled at Quelee aforesaid, and his head " affixed to the top of a pike-staff planted on the "highest eminence of the Fort." The ghastly head of this traitor, on the end of a pike-staff, near Notice Dame street, must certainly have had a picturesque effect at twilight.

But the brave Captain Testu, the preserver of Champlain and of Quebec,—what became of him !-- Champlain has done him the honor of naming him and here the matter ended,—neither monument, nor peem, nor page of history, nothing was done in the way of commemorating his devotion. As in the instance of the illustrious man, whose life he had saved, his grave is unknown, - according to the Abbe Tanguay, none of his posterity exist at this day.

The most spacious, the most remarkable of these substantial vaults of French construction, are those which new belong to the Estate Poston on the north side of Notre Dame street nearly op-posite the church. It is claimed that these vaults were so constructed as not only to be ire-proof but water-proof likewise in the seasons of high water in spring and autumn.

During the siege of 1759, we notice in Panet's Journal, "that the Lower Town was a complete mass of smoking ruins; on the 8th August, it was a burning heap (brasier). Wolfe and Saunder's bombshells had found their way even to the under-ground vaults. This epoch became disastrons to many Quebecers." The English threw bombs (pats a few.) on the Lower Town, of which, says Mr. Panet, one fell on my house, one on the houses in the Market-Place and the last in Champlain street. The fire burst out simultaneously, in three different directions; it was in vain to attempt to cut off or extinguish the fire at my residence; a gale was blowing from the north-east and the Lower Town was soon nothing less than a blazing mass. Beginning at my house, that of M. Desery, that of Maillon, Sault an matelot street, the whole of the Lower Town and all the quarter Cal de See up to the property of Sieur Voger, which was spared, in short up to the house of the said Voyer, the whole was devastated by the fire. Seven vaults had been rent to pieces or burned; that of M. Perrault the younger, that of M. Taché, of M. Benjamin de la Mordic, of Jehanne, of Maranda. You may judge of the consternation

which reigned ; 167 houses had been burnt."

One hundred and sixty seven burnt houses would create many gaps. We know the locality on which stood the warehouse of M. Perrault, junior, also that of M. Taché (the Chronicle

Mordic, Jehaune, Maranda?

It is on record that Champlain, after his return to Quebec in 1633, "had taken care to refit a battery which he had planted on a level with the river near the warehouse, the guns of which commanded the passage between Quebec and the opposite shore." (1) Now, in 1683, "this cannon battery, erected in the Lower Town, almost surrounded on all sides by houses, stood at some distance from the edge of the river and caused some inconvenience to the public; the then Governor, Lefebere de la Borre (2) "having sought out a much more advantageous locality towards the Point of Rocks (pointe des Roches,) west of the Cal de Sac, and on the margin of the said river at high-water mark, which would more efficiently command and sweep the harbour and which would cause far less inconvenience to the houses in the said Lower Town," considered it fit to remove the said battery, and the Reverend Jesuit Fathers having proposed to contribute towards the expenses which would be incurred

(1) " Cours d'Histoire du Canada," Ferland, Vol. 1, p. 2-0.

of the lot of ground (emplacement) situated in front of the site on which, is now planted the said cannon battery, \*\*\*\* between the street or high road for wheeled vehicles coming from the harbour (I) and the so called Saint Peter street."

Here then we have the origin of the Napoleon wharf and a very distinct mention of Saint Peter street. The building creeted near this site was sold on the 22nd October 1763 to William Grant Esquire, who, on the 19th December 1763, also purchased the remainder of the ground down to low-water mark, from Thomas Mills, Esquire, Town Major, who had shortly before, obtained a Grant or Patent of it, the 7th December 1763, from Governor Murray, in recognition, as is stated in the preambule of the Patent, of his military services. This property which, at a later period belonged to the late William Burns, was by him conveyed the 16th October 1806 to the late J. M. Woolsey. The Napoleon wharf purchased in 1842 by the late M. Choninard from the late M. Buteau, forms at present part of the Estate Cheminard; in reality, it is composed of two wharves joined into one; the western portion is named. "The Queen's Wharf." The highway which leads from the Cape towards this wharf is named " Sous le Fort" street which sufficiently denotes its position; this street, probably, dates In the last century, " Sous le Fort street" was graced by the residences, among others, of Fleury de la Gorgendière, brother of Fleury de la Gorgendiere, brother-in-law of the Governor de Vau-

In this street also stood the house of M. George Allsopp, the head of the opposition in Governor Cramaho's Council, &c. His neighbor was M. D'Amours des Plaines, Conneillor of the Superior Council: further on, stood the residence of M. Cuvillier, the father of the Honorable Austin Cuvillier, in 1844, speaker of the House

In this street also, existed the warehouse of M. Cugnet, the lessee of the Domaine of La-

with the Queen's Wharf, the property of Mr. Woolsey. From the King's Wharf to the King's forgos (the ruins of which were discovered at the beginning of the century, a little further up than the King's store), there are but a few

steps.
G. Bellet, M. P., resided on the property of Mr. Chenimard, at the cerner of St. Peter and Sons le Fort streets. In the space between the Queen's Wharf and the jetty on the west, belonging to the Imperial authorities and called the King's Wharf, there existed a bay or landing place, much prized by our ancestors, which afforded a harbour for the coasting vessels and small river-crafts, called the "Cal de Sac." There also, the ships which were overtaken by an early winter, lingered until the sunny days of April released them from their bonds through the melting of the icy masses born of the river. There the ships were put into winter-quarters, and securely bedded on a foundation or bed of clay; wrecked vessels also came hither to undergo re-pairs. The Cul de Sac with its uses and marine traditions, had, in bygone days, its usefulness in our incomparable sea-port. In this vicinity, Vandreuil had in 1759, planted a lattery.

The old Custom House was built on this site towards 1833. The Cul de Suc re-calls "the first chapel which served as a Parish Church at that which Champlain caused to be built in the Lower Town in 1615, in the Cul de Suc bay, where the name of Champlain is identical with the street which was bounded by this Chapel. The Revol. Fathers Récollets there performed their clerical functions up to the period of the taking of Quebec by the brothers Kertks, 1615-1629, (Laverdière).

Nothing less than an urgent necessity to provide the public with a convenient market-place, and to the small coasting steamers, suitable wharves, could move the municipal authorities to construct the wharves now existing and there, in 1856, to erect out of the materials of the old Parliament House, the spacious Champlain Hall, so conspicuous at present. The King's Wharf and the King's stores built on the same site, Bureau), but, who can point out to us where possess also their marine and military traditions. Stood the houses of Desery, Maillou. Voyer, de Voisy, and the vaults of Messieurs Turpin, de la were quartered there during the stirring times of 1827.8. when "Rob Syraes" dramed each 1837-8. when " Bob Symes" night of a new conspiracy against the British Crown, and M. Aubin perpetuated, in the Ambrosia of his "Fantasque," the memory of this loval magistrate.

> How many saucy Frigates and Admirals, of the British Navy, have made fast their boats at the steps of this wharf! Jacques Cartier, Champlain, Nelson, Bougainville, Cook, Van-clain, Montgomery, have, one after the other, trodden over this picturesque landing place commanded as it is, by the guns of Cape Diamond. Since about a century, the street which bears the venerated name of the Founder of Quebec, " Champlain " street, unmindful of its ancient Gallic traditions, is almost exclusively the headquarters of our Hibernian population. An ominous-looking black board, affixed to one of the projecting rocks of the Cape, indicates the spot below where one of their countrymen, General

> (i) M. de Laval, in 1661, described the city, as follows Quebecum vulgo in superiorem dividitur et inferio-rem urben. In inferiore sunt portor, vadosa navium ora, mercatorum apoticae ubi et merces servantur, com-mercium quodifitet peregitur publicum et magnus civium numerus commorator,

in so doing, he made them a grant "of a portion | Richard Montgomery, with his two Aides de Camp Cheeseman and McPherson, received their death blow during a violent snow storm about five o'clock in the morning, the 31st December 1775. On this disastrous morning, the Post was guarded by Canadian Militia men, Messieurs Chabot and Picard, Captain Barnesfare an English mariner had pointed the cannon: Coffin and Sargeant Hugh McQuarters, applied the match. At the Eastern extremity under the stairs, now styled "Breakneck steps" according to Messrs. Casgmin and Laverdiere, was discovered Champlain's Tomb, though a rival antiquary M. S. Drapeau says that he is not certain

A little to the West is Cap Blanc, inhabited y a small knot of French Canadians and some Irish; near by, there was launched in 1673, the first ship built at Quebec; at that period, the lily flag of France floated over the bastions of 'ape Diamoud.

Champlain street stretches nearly to Cap Rouge, a distance of six miles. During the winter, the most marked incidents which take place, are: the fall of an avalanche from the arow of the Cap on the roofs of the houses beneath, occasionally carrying death in its train; the laying of the keel of a large vessel in the shipyards of Messieurs Gilmour, Dinning, from the year 1620. When the foundations of Baldwin, &c. This brings joy to the heart of Fort St. Louis were laid, we may presume that, the poor ship-carpenters whose whitewashed in 1663, it terminated at "la Pointe des Roches." cottages are grouped all along the river near by. Except during the summer months when the crews of the numerous ships, taking in cargo alongside the beoms, sing and dance in the adjacent "shibeens," the year glides on peacefully. On grand, or gala-days, in election times, some of the sons of St. Patrick will perambulate the historical street, armed with treepails, or shillalents, in order to preserve the peace???? of course. To sum up all, Champlain street has

an aspect altogether Sai generis.

Among the streets of Quebec, the most yelebrated in our annals by teason of the incidents which atmen themselves, we may name the frowsy and tortuous highway which circulates from the foot of Mountain street (1), and runs for a distance of two hundred feet below the cape, We must not confound, (as M. Brunet had up to the still narrower pathway which com-done before M. Buteau), the Napoleon Wharf mences or terminates Saint James' street and leads to the foot of the hill " de la consterie (2); all will understand we mean Sault an matchet street. Is it because a sailor no doubt partially relieved from the horrors of sobriety or are we te attribute it to the circumstance of a dog named "Matelot" ("Sailor") there taking a leap (3)? Consult In Creux. Our friend Marmette appropriated it for the reception of his hero " Fint de Loup."

This still narrower pathway "of which we have just spoken, rejoices in the name "Ruelle des Chiens" (Dog Lane); soit is called by the people; the Director's name it "Petite rue Sault au Matelot." It is so very narrow that, at certain angles, two carts passing in opposite directions, would be blocked. Just picture to yourself that up to the period of 1816 our magnanimous ancestors had no other outlet in this direction at high water, to reach Salut Roch (for Saint Paul street was constructed subequently to 1816, as M. de Gaspe has so well informed us.) Is it not incredible!

As, in certain passes of the Alps, a watchman no doubt stood at either extremity of this pass, armed with a speaking-trumpet, to give notice of any obstruction and thus prevent collisions. This odoriferous locality, especially during the dog-days, is rather densely populated. The babes of Green Erin, here revel like rabbits in

Adventurous tourists who there risk themselves in the sunny days of July, have found themselves bewildered at sight of the wonders of the place. Among other indigenous curiosities, they have there noticed what might be taken for any number of aerial tents improvised no doubt as protection from the scorehing rays of a meridian sun. Attached to strings stretched from one side of the way to the other, was the family linen put out to dry. When shaken by the wind over the heads of the passers by, all these articles of white under-clothing, (chemistre), flanked by anytry passalling pathers. settes), flanked by sundry masculine nether-garments, those fragments of linen so indispen-sable to infancy, presented an effect, it is said, in the highest degree picturesque. As regards our-selves, desirous from our earliest days, to search into the most minute details of the history of our City and to recount them in all their sparkdreamed each ling reality, for the edification of the distinguished tourists of England, France, and of the United States, it has been to us a source of bitter mortification to realize that the only visit which we ever made to Dog-Lane (Ruelle des Chiens), was subsequent to the publication of the Album du Touriste; a circumstance which explains the omission of it. Our most illustrious Tourists, the eldest son of the Queen, the Prince of Wales, his brothers the Princes Alfred and Arthur, the Dukes of Newcastle, of Manchester, Generals Grant and Sherman, Prince Napoleon

Bonaparte, all, all, it is said, took their leave of Quebec without having visited that interesting locality, "In Ruelle des Chiens," probably unconscious of its very existence! Nevertheless however, this street possesses immense historical interest. It has resechoed the trumpet sounds of war, the thundering of camion, the briskest musketry; there fell Colonel Arnold, wounded in the knee. He was carried off amid the despairing eries of his soldiers recking in gore, under the sword of Dambourges, of the fierce and stalwart Charland, of the brave Caldwell, followed by his friend Natru and of their chivalrous militiamen. Our friends, the annexionists of that period, were so determined to annex Quebec, that they threw themselves as if possessed upon the barriers (there were two of them) of la Ruelle des Chiens, and in Sault au Matelot street; each man (says Sanguinet,) wearing a slip of paper on his cap on which was written "Mors and Victoria," "Death or Victory!" One hundred years have clapsed since this fierce struggle.

A number of dead bodies lay strewn in the vicinity; these were carried to the Seminary. Ample details of the incidents of this glorious lay will be found in the " Album du Touriste. It is believed that the first barrier was placed at the foot of the stone demistance where, at present, a cannot rests on the ramparts; the swond was constructed in rear of the present offices of Mr. W. Campbell, N.P., in Sault as Matchet street.

Sault an Matelot street has lost all the mili tary renown which it then possessed ; apart from the offices of M. Ledrad, of the Chronicle, of Messieurs the Cullers, it now appears to be a stand for the carters and a numerous tribe of coopers whose casks on certain days encumber the side-walks. It might be desirable that the municipal authorities should enter into some arrangement with these honest artisans in older to fix the rate at which they would consent to cave the public way free to the passers by.

Saint Paul street does not appear on the plan of the City of Quebec of 1660, reproduced by the Abbe Farlian. This quarter of the Lower Town so populous under the French regime and whore, according to M. de Laval there was in 1661, "Magnus auguerus Cremm," continued, until about 1832, to represent by the harry-scurry of affairs and the residences of the principal merchants, one of the wealthiest portions of the City. There, in 1793, the lather of our Queen, Colonel of the 7th Regiment, then in garrison at Quebec, used to partake of the hospitality of M. Lymbutner, one of the metchant princes of that period. Was the chere signs, the elegant Barenne de St. Laurent, who lived with him as his wife, during twenty eight years, of the party? We found it impossible to ascritain this from our oid friend Hon. William Sheppard, of Woodfield, near Quebec, twho died in 1867). from whom we obtained this incident. Mr. Sheppard, who had frequently been a guest at many of the most distinguished drawing rooms of the ancient capital, was himself a contemporary of the generous and jovial Prince Edward.

The Sault an Matchet quarter, Saint Peter street, Saint James street, down to the year 1832, contained the residences of a great number of ersons in easy circumstances; many of our best families had their residences there. The evidences of the luxuriousness of their dwelling

rooms are visible to this day. The modern system of drainage was, at that period, almost unknown in our good City. The Asiatic scourge in that year decimated the population: 3,500 corpses, in the course of a w weeks, had gone to their last resting place. This terrible epidemic was the occasion, so to speak, of a social revolution at Quebec; the land on the St. Louis and Foye roads, became en-hanced in value; the wealthy quitted the Lower Town. Affairs however, still continued to be transacted there, but their actual resi-

dence was selected in the Upper Town or in the

country parts adjacent,
The Firf Sault au Matelot, which at present belongs to the Seminary, was granted to G. Hebert on the 4th February 1623, the title of which was ratified by the Duke de Ventadour on the last day of February 1632. On the ground on the last day of rebruary 1632. On the ground reclaimed from the river, towards 1815. Messrs. Munro and Bell, eminent merchants, built wharves and some large warehouses, to which, "Bell's-lane" so named after the Honorable Mathew Bell, (1) the streets "Saint James," "Arthur," "Dalhousie" and others lead. Mr. Bell, at a later period, one of the lessees of the Saint Maurice Forges, resided in the house situate at the corner of St. James and St. Peter streets, now belonging to Mr. J. G. Clapham, N. P., an influential citizen. Mr. Bell com-manded a troop of cavalry, which was much admired by those warlike gentlemen, our respected fathers. He left a numerous family, and was related in marriage to the families Montizam-bert, Bowen, &c. Dalhousie street, in the Lower bert, Bowen, &c. Dalhousie street, in the Lower Town, probably dates from the time of the Earl of Dalhousie (1827), when the "Bourse" (Quebec Exchange), was built by a Company of Merchants. The extreme point of the Lower Town, towards the north-east, constitutes "La Pointe à Carey. In the offing, is situated the wharf alongside of which, the beautiful frigate Captain De Horsey, passed the winter of 1866-67.

The extension of commerce at the commencement of the present century, and the increase of population rendered it strongly desirable that means of communication should be established between the Lower Town and St. Roch.

<sup>12)</sup> Concession de La Barre aux Jésuites, 16 Sept 3623

<sup>(1)</sup> In 1694, "Mountain" street which, as reported by Labbé Laverdière, had borrowed its name from an in-dividual named "Lamoutagne" who resided on its com-monage. It was known as "the street which leads to the warehouse "the first building in the Lower Town, rected as we know, by Champlain.

<sup>(2)</sup> The Jesuit Fathers were in the unbit of fastoning their canoes at the foot of the hill, "la consterie," on their return by water from the farm called "Ferme des

Anges.

(3) Did the Dog belong to Champlain, an antiquary asks as I "Ad hevum fluit amnis St. Laurenti, ad dex" train S. Caroli fluviolus. Ad confluentem, Promon" torium assurgit, Saltum Naute ynlgo vocant, ab canis "hujus nominis qui se allies ex so loco priccipitum dedit." (Historia Canadensis.—Creuxius, p. 294.)

<sup>(1)</sup> Opened by the Honorable Mathew Bell, in 1841.