

chronicle the state of the weather, the rate of wages, the price of provisions, and the educational advantages and religious opportunities that prevail in this distant British territory.

II.

FROM the brief and meagre report which we gave of our experiences and impressions of Quebec, some of your readers may imagine that it is quite an insignificant place—a small outlandish village—partially inhabited, and the uncivilized residents living in imminent danger of being devoured by wild beasts. Nothing could be further from the truth. It is an ancient and important city, with a population of about 65,000.

Its history is pregnant with interesting facts. The town, called by the Indians Kepec, was founded in 1608 by the much respected French explorer Samuel de Champlain (Shaum-plain.) In 1629 this New France capitulated to the English. Three years after, Charles I. restored it and other parts, by treaty, to Louis XIII. of France. In 1690 Sir Wm. Phipps acting for the English attacked the city by sea. The battle raged in all its fury, but the beleagured city at last echoed with the loud hurrahs of triumph. The French were victorious and their exultant leader Frontenac was awarded by the French Monarch with a medal bearing the inscription, "*Francia, in Novo Orbe, Victrix : Kebecca Liberata, A.D., MDCXC,*" which in English is, "France, Victress in the New World ; Quebec free, A.D., 1690." A church which is still standing was also erected to commemorate the event. From this date till 1720 her defences were twice strengthened and her forts increased. The most notable and decisive campaign took place in 1759 ; when, on the 13th of July, General Wolfe opened the batteries on the French citadel. His success was small. On the 3d September he encamped at Point Levi (where we landed.) On the evening of the 13th, 8000 British soldiers scaled the heights. Wolfe was twice wounded. At last the cry, "They run ! they run !" fell on the dull ear of the dying Wolfe. Turning himself,