

three kinds of gifts which he received from the Indians. (*)

Champlain had a farm at St. Joachim which he tilled himself for some time; and he built there a house and a fort, the site of which is still well known. The remains of Mgr. de Laval's schools of agriculture and of arts are also still visible. From the foundation of the seminary to the year 1825, the students used to emigrate in a body from Quebec to St. Joachim where they spent the vacations under the direction of their teachers. Le Pothier in his history of America gives the following description of Mgr. de Laval's establishment at St. Joachim which he visited in 1700. "The domain is two leagues in front. I have seen a beautiful castle of one hundred feet in length built with cut stone. It has cost 60,000 francs; the grange and stables are of the same dimension. There is a wall of six hundred feet in front and two feet in depth which is unfinished. These buildings are valued at 150,000 francs. The greasing is admirable. There are 250 heads of horned cattle." Independently from the scholarships which he founded in the seminary of Quebec and in the school of arts and of agriculture by the deed or will by which he transferred all his property to the seminary, the noble Bishop provided that the revenues of the farm called the *Petit-pré* should be employed in paying a master and supporting students at St. Joachim with a view of teaching them humanities and preparing them expressly for the task of teachers of the schools in the country parishes. Had this been followed up St. Joachim would have seen the first normal school in Canada. But for want of means the seminary was exempted by a subsequent deed from the condition so wisely stipulated.

In 1759, the farm, mills, schools and church were destroyed by the British troops and the curé, Mr. Philippe René Portneuf, who encouraged the resistance of his parishioners was taken and killed with 23 of them.

Some of the buildings were reconstructed or repaired previous to 1778, but it was not until then that the present *Château-Bellevue* was built with the assistance of the Bishop of Quebec, Mgr. Briand; and that the students of the seminary of Quebec resumed their old custom of spending their vacations in that delightful spot.

The *Château-Bellevue* is situated on the *Petit-Cap* a kind of inland promontory (if we may use the expression) which with Cape Tourmente, and the mountains in rear, encircles a lake of undulating crops and luxuriant vegeta-

tion of every description. Evidently the *petit-cap* was formerly an island or a peninsula and the waves of the St. Lawrence for a time covered the rich valley where are now the *grande ferme* and the *petite ferme*. From the summit of Cape Tourmente the *petit-cap* has so much the appearance of an island that there is not perhaps a school boy, who, without any notion of geology, has not come to the conclusion that it was once surrounded by water. It is covered with beautiful trees hiding altogether from the view of the traveller, the buildings and gardens forming in its center, a kind of oasis. The beautiful little forest by which it is surrounded on all sides, is intersected in all directions by paths, the work of the students of by gone days, each of these paths having its own name, as well as the courts or *carrefours* to which they lead.

The *Château-Bellevue* is a building two stories high and about one hundred feet in length; the following appropriate inscription is engraved over the principal entrance.

"EYA AGE! NUNC SALTA, NON ITA, MESA, DIC."

Among its dependencies is a neat little chapel dedicated to Saint Louis of Gonzague, the patron of catholic students, who's festival used to be kept with great fervor and honored by many religious exercises ending by a bonfire at night. It is provided with an organ and several good paintings.

The parish of Saint Joachim possesses many beautiful localities, celebrated particularly as resorts for picnic parties, all worth the attention of tourists, and far superior to many a place more widely known by the works of the indefatigable and innumerable writers of "*sketches by the way*." The names of its glittering and crystalline little rivers have all been selected by the students and there, will be found, the *Simois*, the *Scamander*, and the *Pactolus*; the latter appellation being well borne out by the particles of gold coloured mica which are found in its bed. Trees of the greatest beauty and variety adorn every part of the landscape as in the days of Champlain (1) and waterfalls and cascades are too numerous to be described or even mentioned. The favourite resorts are the *Chapelle aux hirondelles* a cave in the Cape Tourmente which fills up with water at the ebbing of the tide, the *Petite chute*, and the other falls of the river Sainte Anne, the lake St. Joachim behind the mountains, and the summit of the Cape Tourmente where, from an elevation of 1,850 feet the whole scenery of the valley of the St. Lawrence from Quebec on the one side, and on the other side as far down as the eye can reach over an unbounded horizon, is unfolded to the admiration of the excursionist, as an ample reward for his fatigues.

The college boys have given life, and almost a history to all those spots and the name of many an eminent man in the country is handed over from one generation of farmers to another, more on account of some youthful trick or exploit

(*) Le septième jour du dit mois, jour de Notre Dame après avoir ouï la messe nous partîmes de la dite île pour aller à mont le dit fleuve et vinîmes à quatorze îles qui étaient distantes de la dite île aux Coudres de sept à huit lieues qui est le commencement de la terre et province du Canada; desquelles y'en a une grande d'environ dix lieues de long et cinq de large où il y a gens demeurans, qui font grande pêche de tous les poissons qui sont dans le dit fleuve suivant les saisons, de quoi sera fait mention cy-après. Nous étant posés et à l'ancre entre icelle grande île et la terre du nord, fumes à terre et portâmes les deux hommes que nous avions pris le précédent voyage et trouvâmes plusieurs gens du pays lesquels commencèrent à fuir et ne voulurent approcher jusqu'à ce que les dits deux hommes commencèrent à parler et à leur dire qu'ils étaient Taigu-raguy et Domagaya; et lorsqu'ils eurent connaissance d'eux commencèrent à faire grand chère, dansant et faisant plusieurs cérémonies et vindrent partie des principaux à nos bateaux, lesquels nous apportèrent force anguilles et autres poissons avec deux ou trois charges de gros mil, qui est le pain duquel ils vivent en la dite terre et plusieurs gros melons.—*Second voyage de Jacques Cartier.*

(1) "Je choisis un lieu où est un petit ruisseau et de pleine mer, où les barques et les chaloupes peuvent aborder; auquel joignant il y a une prairie de demie lieue de long et davantage; de l'autre est un bois qui va jusqu'au pied du Cap de Tourmente, lequel est diversifié de plusieurs sortes de bois comme de chênes, ormes, frênes, bouleaux, noyers, pommiers sauvages et force lambruchs de vignes, puis cèdres et sapins: le lieu de soi est fort agréable où la chasse du gibier en sa saison est fort abondante."—*Voyages du Sieur de Champlain.*