

der Nelson in the West Indies—but not a word about the coming, the stay, or the departure of the greatest British Naval hero.

It is well known that the news of Trafalgar was received in Canada with profound emotion, and that the victory was celebrated—even by the inhabitants descended from the people of old France—with rejoicings and boisterous manifestations of loyalty to the Crown of England. In gratitude for the eminent services rendered by Nelson to the commercial interests of Great Britain and her Colonies, the citizens of Montreal erected to his memory the fine monument which stands at the top of Jacques Cartier Square; but so far as we have observed, the then published accounts of his life, and the statements which were made prior to, and on the occasion of, the inauguration of the monument, contained no allusion whatever to the fact that the hero had ever navigated the St. Lawrence, or honoured by his presence the wharves and streets of the ancient capital of North America.

We leave it to the curious in such matters to find out the causes of the omission now adverted to, and to explain why Nelson's visit to and stay in Canada were suffered to pass by in silence and neglect.

To the industrious researches of a highly esteemed writer,\* and to his fertile pen, employed by him with equal facility in both languages, we are indebted for the record of a great many historical incidents and local traditions, which are all of an extremely interesting nature, and which he has happily rescued from oblivion. This gentleman has, somewhere in his popular works, given us a list of British military and naval officers who, during their sojourn in Canada, succumbed to the attractions of Canadian belles whom they espoused and carried off to preside over and adorn distant

homes in Britain. He does not furnish, or even allude to, sundry particulars of which we should be delighted to be informed, but enough is intimated to satisfy us that the young matrons, thus transported from the Anglo-French colony, when brought face to face with their new mothers and sisters, were invariably received with open arms and the most cordial welcome, because the charming influence of personal beauty, graceful manners, and unrestrained warm-heartedness, was found to be irresistible. But we venture to express regret that Mr. Lemoine did not see fit to extend his list a good deal further, and so as to include the names of not a few *would-be* benedicts who are known to have fallen victims at the shrine of Canadian loveliness, but who were hindered by unpropitious circumstances from adding to the interesting record. Had he done so, we should have found *Horatio Nelson's* name there, probably with explanatory notes, and then the writer of the present article would have had no excuse for intruding upon the attention of the readers of this magazine. In fact some very romantic incidents are associated with the visit of the Captain of the *Albemarle* to Quebec, in 1782, which it is the object of this paper to elucidate. To these, it must be confessed, tradition has done justice, but in a manner too ample, since there is a lack of the essential element of truth in respect of some of the principal particulars.

Immediately after the conquest, while Murray was Governor, as well as during the time of his successors, Sir Guy Carleton and General Haldimand, there lived at Quebec a family named *Prentice*, consisting of *Miles Prentice*, formerly a sergeant of Wolfe's army, and his wife. They were childless, and by permission of the Commandant of the garrison, kept a small hostelry, or house of entertainment, on the premises known as 'The Chien d'Or,' situated opposite to the Government quarters on Mountain Hill,

\*J. M. Lemoine, Esq., author of 'Maple Leaves.'