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## CANADIAN ILLUSTRATED NEWS.

Montreal, Saturday, 2nd Sept., 1876.

### THE STATE AND THE FAMILY.

Let us suppose that two large families, the Northendians and the Southendians, live side by side. Both originally were farmers. But in course of time some of the sons had to act as doctors, watchmakers shoemakers, clothiers &c., for it was found that by division of labour they could work more profitably for all.

Now they both very soon found that the easier the work, they more the pay. The farmer sons had to sweat all day to earn a dollar while the doctor would charge a dollar for twenty minute's thought, and the lawyers sometimes got \$5 or even \$20 for a half hour's pleasant chat with their clients. The shoemaker earned his \$2, the clothier \$3 and the watchmaker \$5 for a day's work so light, that when the "ox-loosing" came, and the farmers went to do their chores, their mechanic brothers could sit down and enjoy books or music. But when chores were over the poor farmer was too tired and swinked to read a newspaper, and was only too glad to tumble into bed.

Now the Southendians were the largest family and the richest. And, since the desire for pelf grows bigger and bigger as the store of pelf gets more or more, they determined to take away all the more profitable trades from their poorer and honest-er and stupider neighbours the Northendians. And so they put one of the cunningest fellows they had where the road ran through the two farms and said:—"When any Northendian comes to peddle any of his boots and shoes or tweeds or flannels among us, make him pay you fifty cents for each dollar's worth of goods he has, and say that it goes to keep up the general expenses of our family."

Also they said to their jewelers; "Instead of making five watches make nine. The cost of making nine is not more than five, by very much. Sell five to us at the usual price. Then sell four to the Northendians very cheap. This will soon kill out their watch-making trade."

So in a very short time all the men of Northend who made watches, boots, jewelry, shirts, goloshes, mirrors, glue, mowing machines, and paper had to turn farmers again, or go and live among the Southendians. And then presently a dreadful thing took place. The farmers at Northend had found that the most profitable point of their crops consisted of things that cost but little labour and fetched a high price. Ten bunches of radishes fetched as much as a whole bushel of corn. Four good tomato plants brought in the price of a whole ton of hay. But all these things got wilted and spoiled before they could get them to the Southendian home-stead. And then came something worse still. It was worth \$5 to team a loaded wagon from Northend to Southend and bring it back. Now hay was selling at \$11 a ton at Southend. So when the wagoner had sold a ton of Northend hay he kept \$5 for himself and the poor

Northend farmer only \$6 while the Southend farmer got \$10 or \$10.50 for his hay. But when the wagoner had put \$1,000 worth of jewelry and clothes on his wagon, and sold it at Northend, he kept \$5 for himself and gave the Southend jeweler and clothier \$995, so that he never felt the "Cost of Transportation." And then the rich treasury of Southend paid their sugar boilers money, to help them to undersell the sugar makers of Northend and so kill out all their sugaries. And this destroyed a very profitable trade which the Northendians had had with the sugar cane growers of the Islands of the South. And so the whole of Northend bought a poor harmonium at twice what it cost to make from Yeasty & Co., down South, and sat down together and sang the song of "Hard times come again no more." And at last some of their meanest Sachems rose and said let us ask the Southendians to make one family with us.

Then the great Sachem awoke in terrible wrath and said. "Not so! Never! lest we learn their tricky ways. No, my children. Death before dishonour. Northendia expects every man to do his duty. *Ne plus ultra! E pluribus unum!!* Let us try "tit for tat." And so they tried tit for tat and lived happy ever after.

### A FIASCO.

The latest news from the Yellowstone expedition steamer "Josephine" near the mouth of the Yellowstone, August 20, says since the junction of Generals Crooks and Terry, it is hoped that they will overtake and force a fight with the Sioux. The command moved west to Big Horn Mountains, where, on the 18th inst., a trail four or five days' old and two miles wide being the heaviest ever seen on the prairies, was discovered. This trail finally separated, and the Indians were found to be in full retreat, one band heading north towards British possessions with the probable intention of crossing the line, and the other going south along the Little Missouri, for the purpose of crossing Missouri River about Fort Berthold; there is every indication of the hostiles being heavily reinforced by agency Indians; they have their families, and evidently intend remaining north this winter. The army has a difficult programme, and it will be almost miraculous if our troops overtake the savages, who are well mounted. General Miles, commanding the 5th infantry, returned to the camp on the Rosebud on the 12th ultimo. The steamers "Far West," "Josephine," "Carroll," and the "Yellowstone," have been placed at his disposal, and supplies for the command are being rapidly shipped up the river. The "Far West" and "Carroll" are to be employed in patrolling the river. The steamers are well guarded and supplied. The camp is strongly defended; the garrison has three Gatling guns and several Rodman guns, and the steamer "Josephine" has on board three Gatling guns for the garrison. Sharp work may be expected on the south bank of the Yellowstone before the war ends. A later despatch, dated August 22nd, near the mouth of Powder River says:—"The practical failure of the campaign thus far, has caused a change in the plan of operations, and the Government will now continue the war until the Indians are subdued and return to their reservations. It is almost assured that the scout now being made by the combined forces of Crook and Terry will be unsuccessful, and the troops will probably return to the mouth of the Tongue River on the 25th instant; the command will then refit for another dash, which it is hoped will be more successful. A despatch dated August 23rd *via* Bismarck, says the campaign is practically closed, unless further instructions come from the Lieut.-General.

### CANADIAN METEOROLOGY.

The meteorological system in Canada is now in the fifth year of its existence and has produced results which render it a matter of national interest and importance. The central office is at Toronto, under the

superintendence of Professor G. T. KINGSTON, M. A., a gentleman of recognized scientific repute and a most zealous official. The internal work of this office consists in the construction of the necessary apparatus; testing instruments before issue; compiling monthly, weekly and occasional reports from all points in the Dominion, and corresponding both with the Canadian stations and the Weather Bureau at Washington. Another chief function is the issue of storm warnings. A storm warning is a publication of an opinion to the effect that shortly after a time specified, or implied, a storm will probably occur in some portion of a certain region within a radius of 100 miles of the port warned. The port which receives the warning must be regarded as merely a convenient point for advertising a fact which is applicable, not to it alone, but to the whole region. Indeed, if it were certain that the port in question would be exempt, the publication of the warning would be proper either to deter ships from running into the storm, or to prepare them to encounter it. A warning, or more strictly a prediction, is said to be verified when a gale of strength sufficient to be dangerous occurs within the prescribed limits, either at the place indicated or within the prescribed limits, either at the place indicated or within the distance above named. Warnings were issued on 55 days in the course of the year 1875. In the vast majority of cases the warnings were verified, a satisfactory evidence of the advance of meteorological science and the competency of the men at the central office.

### CANADIAN ANTIQUITIES.

#### QUEBEC—RUINS OF INTENDANT'S PALACE.

"It is the voice of years that are gone! they roll before me with all their deeds."—OSIAN.

One of the most prominent features and incidents connected with the celebration of the Centenary *fête* at Quebec, under the auspices of the Literary and Historical Society, the 29th December, 1875, was the taking possession of the Intendant's Palace in St. Roch's Suburbs by the American Insurgents, under the notorious Col. Benedict Arnold, in 1775, and its subsequent destruction by the guns from the ramparts, by order of Sir Guy Carleton.

The descriptions, or perspective sketches, according to the fancy or whim of the artist, or the photograph, of what is left of the ruins, convey no adequate idea of its real capacity and magnitude in length, breadth, or height. My present object, therefore, with your permission, is to supply this deficiency through the medium of your excellent journal from plans and elevations drawn to a scale of feet about the year 1770,—when some repairs were to be effected by the Military Engineers,—five years before its destruction in 1775. And more especially do I feel it a duty to submit this plan, &c., for publication since it has become a part of the military history not of Quebec only, but of Canada.

The following is an extract from the Centenary report:—"This once magnificent pile was constructed under the French King's directions in 1684, under Intendant De Meulles. It was burnt in 1712, when occupied by Intendant Bégon, and restored by the French Government. It became, from 1748 to 1759, the luxurious resort of Intendant Bigot and his wassailers. Under English rule it was neglected and, Arnold's riflemen having, from the cupola, annoyed Guy Carleton's soldiers, orders were given to destroy it with the city guns." "Skulking riflemen in St. Roch's, watching behind walls to kill our sentries, some of them fired from the cupola of the Intendant's Palace. We brought a nine-pounder to answer them."

(Extract from a journal of an officer of the Quebec Garrison.)

For those who may not be familiar with the meaning of the term "Intendant," and the official duties of his office, the following remarks are submitted from the most authentic sources. It was one of civil administration, direction, management, superintendence, &c., and next to that of Governor-General, the office of Intendant was one of the greatest importance and celebrity in Quebec. It was established by the proclamation of the King of France in 1663,—creating a Sovereign Council for the affairs of the Colony—viz: the Governor-General, the Bishop, the Intendant and four Councillors, with an Attorney-General and Chief Clerk. The number of Councillors was afterwards increased to twelve.

The authority of the Intendant, except in his executive capacity, was indeed little inferior to that of the Governor himself. He had the superintendence of four departments, viz: Justice, Police, Finance, and Marine.

The first Intendant named under the Proclamation of 1663, was M. Robert; but he never came to Canada to fill his office, and it was not till the summer of 1665, that Jean de Talon arrived at Quebec, as the first real Intendant with the Viceroy De Tracy, and the Carignan

Regiment. The building in which the Sovereign Council first held their meetings would appear to have stood on the South side of Fabrique street westward of the Jesuit College, known at that time as the "Treasury."

During the intendency of M. de Meulles, in 1684, that gentleman, at his own expense, endowed the eastern portion of the St. Roch's Suburbs with an edifice henceforth known as the "Intendant's Palace," ("Le Palais"), remarkable for its dimensions, magnificence, and general appearance; it included also (according to old plans) about ten acres of land contained laterally between St. Roch's and St. Nicholas streets, having the River St. Charles in front, and afterwards laid out in ornamental gardens. The Palace was described by La Potherie, in 1698, as consisting of eighty toises, or 480 feet of buildings, so that it appeared a little town in itself. The King's stores were also kept there.

In 1712, Intendant Bégon, with a splendid equipage and retinue, arrived in Quebec from France, and kept up his residence at the Palace. On the 5th of January 1713, the entire building and premises unfortunately were destroyed by fire and such was the rapidity of the flames that the Intendant and his wife escaped with great difficulty. Madame Bégon was obliged to break the panes of glass in her apartment before she had power to breathe. Two young lady attendants were burnt to death. The Intendant's *valet de chambre* anxious to save some of his master's wardrobe also perished in the flames. His Secretary passing barefooted from the Palace to the river in front, was so much frozen that he died in the Hospital of the Hotel-Dieu, a few days afterwards. †

The Palace was afterward rebuilt under the direction of M. Bégon at the expense of His Majesty and of which the plans and elevation now presented are presumed to be a correct and faithful illustration. The principal entrance appears to have been from that side next the cliff opposite the "Arsenal"—or from the present line of St. Valier Street—with large store buildings, magazines, &c., on either side of the entrance and in the rear of that stood, the building known as the "Prison." It would appear that La Potherie's remark, in 1698, of the first construction resembling a little town in itself would also apply to the group of the second construction—us no less than twenty in number are shewn on some of the old plans of this period. From sketches taken on the spot by an officer of the Fleet in Wolfe's expedition of 1759 and published in London two years afterwards—there can be little doubt for want of room elsewhere, that the Palace was converted into Barracks and occupied immediately after the surrender of Quebec by the troops under General Murray, and continued to be used as such till it fell into the hands of the American insurgents under Arnold, in 1775, and destroyed by the cannon from the ramparts. This assumption is strengthened if not confirmed by the occupation of the Jesuit College as Barracks the following year, 1776—the amount of accommodation in both cases—a full Regiment) would be the same, hence the comfortable quarters in the "Palais" by the rebel force under Arnold, which would accommodate the whole of his men.

The appearance of this once celebrated structure in its general aspect was more imposing from its extent than from any architectural ornate embellishments. The style was the French domestic of that period, of two clear stories in height, the extreme frontage was 260 feet with projecting wings at either end of 20 feet (vide plan) the depth from the front of the wings to the rear line 75 feet and the central part 58 feet; the height from the site level to the apex of roof about 55 feet and to the eaves line about 33 feet, in the basement there were no less than 9 vaults—10 feet high to the crown of the Arch running along the whole front as shewn in the elevation. The apartments in the two stories are divided longitudinally by a wall from one end to the other and comprise altogether about 40 in number, allotted into barrack-rooms as per original Military Plans.

The roof is plain and steep, and only broken by the pedimented wings at each end of the building, with chimney stacks and stone coping over the transverse fire walls, and otherwise relieved by a small octagonal cupola of two sections placed in the centre of the roof. The approach to the building in front is by two flights of steps, an enclosed porch forming a central feature to the main entrance; the basement windows are shewn in the elevation above the ground line. The walls were substantially built of black slate rock peculiar to Quebec and must have taken much time in the erection judging from its tenacity, and the hardness of the material still remaining. No doubt the walls, as was the practice in those days, were built of dry masonry, a few feet at a time, and then *grouded* with mortar in a thin semi-fluid state, composed of quicklime and fine sand poured into the interspaces of the stone work, filling every cavity, excluding the air, and left to dry before commencing the next course. The wrought stone at the quoins and angles appear to have been quarried at *Pointe-aux-Trembles*, or more likely at Beauport; while the sides of the doors and windows were faced with hard Flemish brick, still intact, and beyond doubt imported directly from France.\* The main store

† For the names of the victims and further particulars vide 2nd. Volume du Dictionnaire Généalogique, par l'Abbé Tanguay.

\* These bricks were found to be only 1½ inches thick, of a dark flinty appearance and as hard as iron, and seemed to be composed of silica and oxide of iron.