

## CHAPTER IV.

### THE CITY OF QUEBEC AND THE RECEPTION OF EMIGRANTS.

EVERY Allan boat with passengers entering the St. Lawrence, must telegraph from Father Point to warn the authorities to make necessary preparations. The list of cabin passengers is published in the Canadian papers in the issue following the receipt of the telegram, so that the inhabitants may make sure of meeting their friends at the landing or railway station, as the case may be. The number of emigrants is also sent so that the officers of emigration can prepare for their reception. The St. Lawrence at Quebec, is about a mile wide and very deep, enabling vessels to come up any hour of the tide. Point Levis, where all passengers are landed, is on the right bank of the river, the city being on the left, it is the terminus of the Grand Trunk Railway, and trains run in connection with all passenger boat. The station at Point Levis, is very different from a station in the United Kingdom, as it is entirely made of wood, the only iron or stone being the nails, and a few buttresses, attached to it are the Government offices and

#### RECEPTION HOUSES FOR EMIGRANTS,

of which there are three, one for the province of Ontario, or as it was formerly known Upper Canada; one for the province of Quebec or Lower Canada, and one for the Dominion or General Government. As soon as a ship gets alongside, the officials direct the emigrants to the reception houses to await the landing of their luggage. Of course cabin passengers will go to an hotel, several being close to the wharf. From Quebec a great many take through tickets for the Central Northern and Western States of the American Union, as the Grand Trunk line