

autumn, with the verdure of gardens, and rendered still more attractive by the endless succession of villas, farm-houses and villages which dot the rising ground at intervals until they are lost in the distance, far away in the rear, behind Lorette, Charlesbourg and Beauport, where the blue summits of the Laurentian range rise to the skies. On the left, at one end of the valley, the prospect is rendered still more grand by the mountain heights and thickly wooded skirts of the valley, bright with the orange, crimson, and russet hues of autumn. Along the whole landscape you can trace the winding of the St. Charles, from the foot of the mountains on the one side until it mingles with the broad St. Lawrence on the other. In fact, it is impossible, within the narrow limits of our report, to describe the scene. It contains every variety of physical feature which can add to beauty of landscape; and viewed as it was yesterday, under the warm sun of the Indian summer, it was indeed rarely beautiful. It is needless to say that the attraction was heightened by the moving crowd, the bright uniforms, the glistening arms, and waving banners of the thousands who thronged the field of St. Foy during the sunny afternoon.

THE STREET DECORATIONS.

The street decorations, though, not by any means elaborate, were nevertheless, very tasteful. The whole line of march had been prepared for the occasion, and from the point of rendezvous in the Place d'Armes, to the monument, there was no lack of flags or overgreens. Arches had been placed in Fabrique street, near the Upper Town Market Square; in St. John street (within the Gate) near Collins street; again near Palace street, and near the intersection of St. Angele street. Outside the Gate, similar erections had been raised at intervals, while the footpaths, on both sides, along the whole route, had been lined with trees. The intervals between the arches were filled up with bunting of gay colors, among which national flags, and signal and ship flags figured in profusion. The arches, themselves, were in some instances draped with flags, the bright hues of which formed a striking contrast to the deep verdure of the evergreens. Close to the monument stood the last of the triumphal gates, and upon its decoration more than ordinary care had been expended. The column itself and the field presented signs of preparation of which we shall speak hereafter.

THE PROCESSION.

The procession mustered on the Place d'Armes towards one o'clock, and the indefatigable Marshal was not long in getting it into marching order. The order announced in the programme was preserved, so far as consistent with the circumstances. The march opened with a detachment of mounted marshals, representing the St. George's, St. Andrew's, St. Patrick's, and St. Jean Baptiste's Societies. The next feature in the procession was the flag of Britain and that of France borne side by side, and attended by an appropriate escort. Then came the children of the public schools, numbering several hundred, with their banners, insignia and mounted marshals. The Firemen, who made up the succeeding department of the procession, added vastly to the appearance of the line. Their admirable *physique*, heightened by the neat scarlet Garibaldi shirts and caps of the St. Roch and St. John's Sappers, and the deep marine blue of the Naval Brigade, with their sailor-like trim, contributed a variety of color to the moving mass which was pleasing in the extreme. Then, attended by a mounted escort, came four carriages containing the President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, His Worship the Mayor of Quebec, the President of the St. George's, St. Patrick's, St. Andrew's and St. Jean Baptiste (Seminary) Societies, the Vice-President of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, L. G. Baillargé, Esq., P. M. Bardy, Esq., H. L. Langevin, Esq., Hon. R. E. Caron, Hon. L. Panet, and Lieut.-Col. Jos. Hamel. Next came the Grand Marshal, with his deputies, mounted; next the members of the Monument Committee; the Quebec Bar; the Corporation of Quebec; the Medical Faculty; the Notaries; and the Mayor and Corporation of St. Sauveur. A delegation from the Huron Indians of Lorette, in full costume, their faces bedaubed with war paint, made a very interesting appearance. They marched with stately and measured step, and with all the dignity of the untamed forest children, amid the pomp and excitement of the procession, as if unconscious either of the curiosity they created or the events going on around them. One of the elders of the tribe bore a large British flag, which was looked upon with evident pride by all his brethren, who followed in double file, in all the glory of towering feather head-dresses, armlets and breastplates of embossed tin, shirts and tunics of scarlet or blue flannel, or printed stuffs of outrageous pattern, the costume being completed by bright-colored leggings and ornamented moccasins. The national societies were to have occupied the next place in the procession, but the number of their

representatives was, in each case, mainly confined to the president, a mounted marshal, and one or two officers, so that there was no real turn-out of these societies. The next vacuum was the absence of the regular troops in garrison who figured in the programme, but who did not, nevertheless, march in the procession, although they were on the field and participated in the ceremony. The Volunteer Militia display, too, was anything but a success. The Quebec Field Battery, under Major Lamontagne, a few troopers of the Quebec Cavalry, a detachment of No. 2 Battery of Foot Artillery, under Captain McKay, as representatives of that arm of the force, and four or five companies from the 7th and 9th Rifle Battalions, under Major Panet, made up the whole strength of the Volunteers in the procession or on the grounds. We have already spoken of the neat appearance and general excellency of Major Lamontagne's battery, and of the foot artillery, as well as of the cavalry, and their muster yesterday, although deficient in numbers give us no reason to change our opinion. But we regret to say that the Rifles, with perhaps the honorable exception of Capt. Gingras' Company, which has always maintained a comparatively high standing, were not calculated to giro a very high idea either of the physical strength, discipline or personal neatness of this portion of our citizen soldiery. Col. Blanchet and staff, who came next, represented the Levis Volunteers in the ranks of the procession, and did it worthily. There was a strong muster of the Typographical Society, bearing upon their breasts the handsome red and white badges of the society, and preceded by a banner bearing the effigy of the immortal Gutenberg. The Carpenters' and Workmen's Societies also followed the appropriate banners of their respective crafts. Towards the close of the procession came the several sections of the St. Jean Baptiste Society, with flags, banners, lances and battle-axes, led by their respective mounted marshals, forming a long and well-filled line. The procession closed with a detachment of police under Capt. Bureau.

The most remarkable circumstance of the day was the immense number of spectators. It was not the citizens of Quebec alone who thronged the line of march. There were thousands from the villages of the country—thousands from the Town of Levis and the south shore parishes, eager to behold the display. The sidewalks of Fabrique and St. John streets, along the whole way, were literally jammed. Locomotion was almost snail-like amid the mass, although all tended onward. The windows of houses and shops along the line were crowded with hosts of eager faces. Every house-top—nay, every awning, every gateway and wall had its surging freight of occupants. Men, women and children were there by the thousand; but the softer sex, with their traditional appetite for sight-seeing, formed the vast majority. The Glacis, at St. John's Gate, within, was densely packed with human beings. On the outer walls and fortifications a similar spectacle presented itself. Even beyond the toll-gate there was no perceptible diminution of the crowd; and the field of the monument was crowded to its utmost limit. We should add, in connexion with the unusual number of spectators, that all the leading shops along the route were closed; that the public offices were also closed during the afternoon, and that there was at least so far as Upper Town and St. John Suburbs were concerned, a total suspension of business. There must have been at least 20,000 or 25,000 persons present when the inauguration took place.

THE INAUGURATION CEREMONY.

Extensive preparations had been made on the ground for the inauguration. A sable veil was suspended from four corners of the monument, around the shaft of which ran a spiral wreath of evergreens. The pedestal was ornamented with the time-worn regimental flags of the Quebec Militia. Immediately at its base, fronting the city, was placed a carpeted platform, surmounted by a reading desk, draped with the red-cross banner, for the orators of the day. An oblong space, extending from the monument towards the limit of the field was filled up on each side with seats for those who had been provided with tickets by the Committee of Arrangements. This space was kept clear by a detachment of the Royal Artillery. On the right side, immediately adjoining the monument, a species of open tent was formed, the drapery being composed of royal standards and Union Jacks. Beneath this canopy, seats were placed for the distinguished personages who were immediately connected with the inauguration ceremony. When the procession reached the ground, the troops, under Col. Benn. R. A., Commandant, consisting of the Royal Artillery, the 17th Regiment, Col. Gordon, and the 62nd Regiment, Col. Ingall, were drawn up on three sides of a square around the reserved space. His Excellency the Governor General, accompanied by Lieut.-Col. Irvine, A.D.C., Capt. Pemberton, A.D.C., Capt. Retallack, and Mr. Godley were