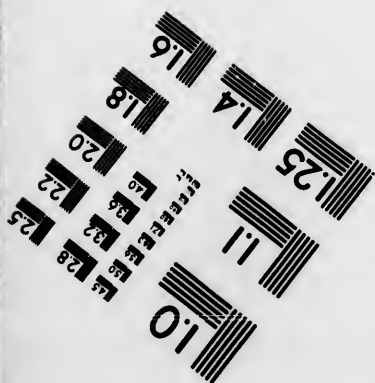
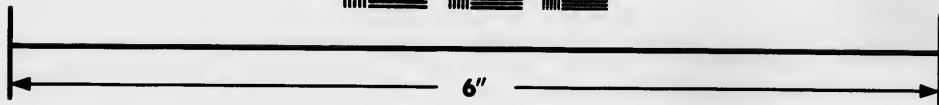
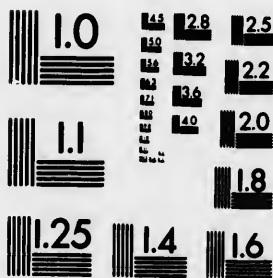


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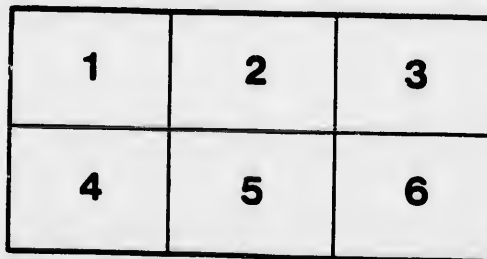
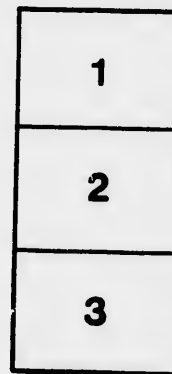
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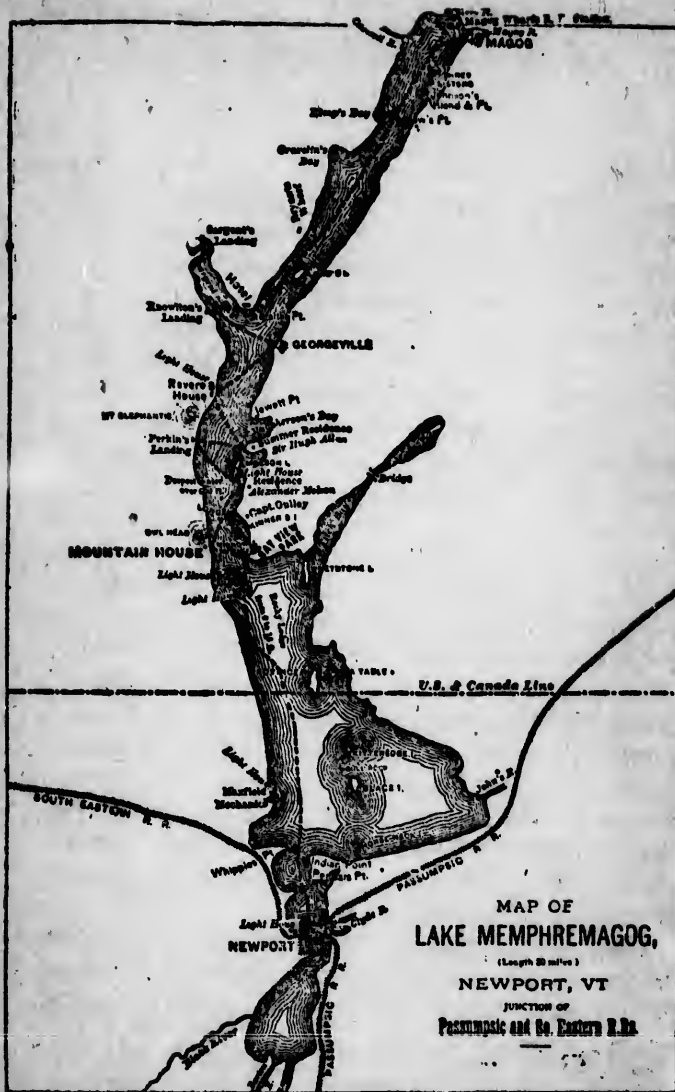
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By J. b. Langelier

WHY QUEBEC IS INTERESTING

Touristes in search of a city remarkable for its commercial activity, fine buildings and modern improvements should not come to Quebec. In this respect, the "ancient capital" is rather behind time. But for all lovers of beautiful landscape, grand sceneries and picturesque panoramas, historical monuments and records of by-gone ages, it is unique in Canada and unsurpassed in North America. No other city than Quebec can boast of having been the birth-place of french civilisation on this continent, and for one hundred and fifty years the home of those famous discoverers, soldiers and missionaries, who explored the vast country extending from the Arctic Sea to the Gulf of Mexico, between the Alleghanies and the Rocky Mountains. From their clumsy castle of Cape Diamond, the governors of New France held the sway of the "christian kings" over three fourths of North America, and through their alliance with the Indians kept in abeyance the populous and thriving colonies of New-England. Amongst the cities of this northern continent, Quebec is the only one which was five times besieged by a foreign enemy. Everywhere in this the eldest city of Canada may be seen the relics of those ancient contests.

Quebec is above all an historical city. It has kept all the salient traits of the feudal system and the state of civilization under which it was founded and raised



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to the rank of a city. Its convents, its religious institutions are the continuation of those which in France have fell under the hand of revolution, and in reality the name of New-France, applied to the province of which the city of Champlain is the capital, should be changed to that of *Old France*, for Quebec has kept intact the language, and to a great extent, the manners and institutions of the France of Louis XIV. Not only in appearance, but in fact also Quebec is a norman fortress of the eighteenth century.

According to an english tourist, Quebec is unique in its appearance within and without. Like New-York and Pittsburg, it stands on the point formed by two rivers, though not, like them, meeting *in terminis*. The majestic Saint-Lawrence is one of these rivers and still rolls along its course; and the other is the Saint Charles, emptying itself into the greater stream from the North-West and thus forming the triangular point on which the city stands. It wears, in its general aspect, an appearance of great antiquity, quite unlike any other place on the continent. The streets are narrow, irregular and steep, like many of the old sea-ports on our coast (of England) and those of France. The ecclesiastical buildings of all sorts, cathedrals, churches, convents, hospitals and all the rest, are seen to predominate every thing secular, like some old cathedral town in a papist country. This feature, together with the military air of the place, causes Quebec to wear an aristocratic and feudal appearance perfectly dissimilar to the trading and commercial aspect of all the other places in America, either belonging to the States or to Great Britain.

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NOTICE TO TOURISTS

This *Guide* is intended to give tourists visiting the city of Quebec and the watering-places of the Lower Saint-Lawrence all the information required. Strangers generally complain that it is next to impossible to visit our old city with pleasure, because they do not know, and cannot procure a good *guide-book* to learn, *what to see, how to see it and how much time and money they must spend* for that purpose.

This little guide-book contains all this information, given with the most conscientious accuracy. The perusing of these pages before reaching Quebec will enable tourists to form an exact opinion of the comfort they will enjoy, of the special objects and places of interest they will see, of the the time they will have to stay in the city and of the sum they will have to spend. In a word, the perusing of this guide will enable tourists to make up the *itinerary* and the *bill of expenses* of their visit to Quebec.

Similar information is given respecting the watering-places of the Lower Saint-Lawrence.

Strangers really want all this information. Being not sufficiently well informed, and very often deceived by inexact american guide-books—to find any interest in their visit to our city, they spend a few lonesome hours within our walls and leave in haste without seeing anything worth visiting, if we except a few places of more or less interest and about which they hardly know anything, although Quebec and its neighbourhood abound in historical monuments and in the most romantic and charming views, affording a rich banquet to all admirers of the beauties of nature.

GENERAL INFORMATION

This chapter is intended to enable strangers to determine, before reaching Quebec, the hotel they will go to, the charges they will have to pay for board, coaches, drives and other expenses, and also to select the stores they must visit, if they have to buy any toilet or fancy articles during their stay in the city.

TARIFF FOR CARTERS AND DRIVES

Although our carters, as a class, are honest and moderate in their charges, some of them may be tempted to exceed their tariff and exact exorbitant rates from strangers. To avoid any trouble of that kind, tourists will only have to look at the following tariff, which is the one in force in the city, and of which every driver is required to have a copy and exhibit it when asked for.

CALECHE

From any place to any other place within the city limits—1 person, 25 cents; 2 persons, 40 cents. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. When the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour: 1 or 2 persons, 75 cents, 3 or 4 persons, \$1.00; for each additional hour, 1 person, 40 cents; 2 persons 50 cents.

WAGGON

From any place to any other place within the city limits—1 or 2 persons, 50 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cents. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. If the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour: 1 or 2 persons, 75 cents; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.00; for each additional hour: 1 or 2 persons, 50 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cents.

TWO HORSES VEHICLE

From any place to any other place within the city limits: 1 or 2 persons, \$1.00; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.50. If to return, add 50 per cent. to the above rates. If the drive exceeds the hour, hour rates to be charged.

By the hour, for the first hour: 1 or 2 persons, \$1.00; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.50; each additional hour: 1 or 2 persons, 75 cents; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.00.

Provided always that the rate per day of 24 hours will not exceed \$10.00: \$5.00 for calèche, \$7.50 for waggon and \$10.00 for two horses vehicle.

Fractions of hour are charged at *pro rata* hour rates; but not less than a quarter of an hour shall be charged when the time exceeds the hour.

The tariff by the hour applies to all drives extending beyond the city limits, when the engagement is commenced and concluded within the city.

Fifty per cent. are added to the above tariff rates from mid-night to four o'clock in the morning.

BAGGAGE

For each trunk or box carried in any vehicle, 5 cents; but no charge shall be made for travelling bags or valises which passengers can carry by the hand.

REMARK.—According to the above official tariff, the rates chargeable for a drive from any steamboat landing or railway station to any hotel or place in the city, and *vice versa* from any hotel or place in the city to any steamboat landing or railway station, are as follows:

Calèche—1 person, 25 cents; 2 persons, 40 cents;

Waggon—1 or 2 persons, 50 cents; 3 or 4 persons, 75 cents;

Two horses vehicle—1 or 2 persons, \$1.00; 3 or 4 persons, \$1.50.

CAUTION—Whenever you engage a carter, be sure and take note of his number—which is to be found on the back of the vehicle and on the forehead of the horse—so that if there is any reason of complaint against him, you may easily have redress by giving his number to any policeman or police-station.

TARIFF FOR SPECIAL DRIVES

The following rates, without regard to the official tariff, are commonly charged for drives to any of the following places: *Montmorency Falls, Cap-Rouge and Indian (so called) village of Lorette*:

Two horses vehicle, four persons or less \$5.00

One horse waggon, four persons or less 3.00

Chaudiere Falls, on the south shore of the Saint-Lawrence :

Two horses vehicle, four persons or less 6.00
One horse waggon, four persons or less.... 4.00

Lake Beauport or lake Saint Charles:

Two horses vehicle, four persons or less.. 8.00
One horse waggon, four persons or less 4.00

The above are the highest rates charged for those drives, and a reduction is generally made on these prices, to which are to be added the fares for toll-gates and the ferry over the Saint-Lawrence, for the drive to Chaudiere Falls.

Remark.— The proprietors of the Russell and Saint-Louis hotels, Charles Hough, 95-103 Saint-Ann street, and Pierre Trudel, 131 Queen street, Saint-Roch, are about the only persons who keep good double coaches, Mr Hough and Mr Trudel also keep good *livery teams* of all descriptions, which they hire on reasonable terms.

HOTELS AND RESTAURANTS

Quebec has hotels to suit the taste and purse of every class of visitors. In some of those, comfort is complete and the price of board correspondingly high whilst in others, travellers of limited means may find a good cheap accommodation. The following description of our principal hotels will enable tourists to make a selection according to their taste and means.

Saint-Louis hotel. — This is the fashionable and undoubtedly the best hotel of Quebec. It is situated

on Saint-Louis street, in the aristocratic part of the city, and at a distance of a few acres from the Governor's Garden and the Dufferin Terrace. The kitchen is in charge of a first class cook. The rooms are large and well fitted up. Some are better than others, according to size and the floor on which they stand; but all are good. There are several drawing rooms for ladies, billiard rooms and a reading room, in which are found the principal newspapers of England, Canada and the United States. Wines and cigars are sold at moderate prices. Carts and omnibuses at the depots and steamboat landing on the arrival of all trains and steamboats.

Terms.—\$3.50 per day. Half price for children and servants. Arrangement by the week at reduced rates.

Russell House.—It is another first class hotel, owned and managed by the proprietors of the *Saint-Louis Hotel*, Messrs. W. Russell & Son. Table, same as at the Saint-Louis. Large and well ventilated rooms, with better light than those of the other house. The rooms facing Saint-Ann street command a magnificent view of a part of the city and harbour, and also of the beautiful scenery on the north shore of the Saint-Lawrence. The *Russell House*, like the Saint-Louis, is eligibly situated, near to and surrounded by the most delightful and fashionable promenades—the Governor's Garden, Dufferin Terrace, the Places d'Armes, the Ramparts, the Citadel and Esplanade, which furnish the splendid views and magnificent scenery for which Quebec is so justly celebrated and which are scarcely surpassed in any part of the world. Porters

and omnibus at railway and steamboats landing on the arrival of all trains and steamboats.

Terms.—\$2.50 per day. Half rates for children and servants and reduced rates for week boarders.

Albion Hotel.—This hotel was reopened by its present proprietor, Mr. L. M. Blouin, two years ago, and thoroughly refitted with every regard to comfort. Good table and attentive service. This house is situated in Palace street, about sixty feet from Saint-John street, which is the "Broadway" of Quebec. It occupies a central position and is only a few minutes from the Dufferin Terrace and other promenades and places of note and interest. Tourists are sure to find in this hotel a good, quiet and comfortable home. Porters and omnibuses at railroad and steamboat landings on the arrival of all trains and steamboats.

Terms—\$2.00 per day and upwards according to location of rooms. Half price for children and servants Dining room, best in the city.

Dominion House—This is the only good hotel situated in Saint-John suburb. It is a good house, much frequented by those who take an interest in sport and horse racing, and persons coming to Quebec for purposes in connection with sport and races should stop at the *Dominion House*, 109 Daiguillen street, where they will be at home. The table is good and neatness is the general characteristic of this hotel. It is situated within a few minutes walk from the Sainte-Foye road, one of the finest and most picturesque promenades of Quebec.

Terms—\$1.50 per day and reduced rates for boarders by the week.

Blanchard's Hotel—This house is situated on Notre-Dame Square, in the Lower Town, in front of the old and historic Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires. It is within easy access from all parts of the city. The principal objects of interest, such as the Church of Notre-Dame des Victoires, Parliament House, the Seminary and Laval University, the Basilica, the Dufferin Terrace, &c, are only a few minutes walk from this good, quiet house, kept by Capt. Pelletier in a manner to afford every comfort to strangers.

RESTAURANTS

Le Chien d'Or, between the Parliament House and the Post-Office, N. Laforce, proprietor,—is a good establishment, remarkable for its neatness. The table, a *table d'hôte* or family table, is good, abundant and well attended to by polite waiters. Persons wishing to have something more than the ordinary bill of fare can have it by giving notice in due time. The liquors and cigars are good and sold at fair rates. Travellers arriving at Quebec in the morning to leave at night by steamboat or railroad would do well to stop at the *Chien d'Or*, where their trunks or other objects shall be taken care of gratis. Mr Laforce, the proprietor, will be delighted to give strangers any information they may ask for. This establishment is most respectable and much frequented by business, literary and professional men. The prices are moderate and proportionate to the character of the table: they vary from *forty to sixty cents a meal*.

The *Queen's Restaurant*, corner of St. John's and Palace streets, Upper Town, is a first class establish-

ment, which we particularly recommend to persons fond of having a *recherche* breakfast or dinner. There are numerous private dinning-rooms, richly furnished and decorated, where parties may spend their time in the greatest comfort. Any bill of fare can be fulfilled on a few minutes notice and we may guarantee that the cooking and every thing pertaining thereto are first class. Wines and liquors are the best that can be found at any place in Quebec. The place is quiet, the charges moderate, the comfort complete and this establishment most assuredly deserves to be visited by strangers. This house enjoys a great reputation as the *oyster house* by excellence. Mr. Poulin, even in summer time, keeps canadian oysters and prepares them in every possible style. This alone should be an attraction for strangers, who can find this in no other establishment in Quebec. Meals, oysters and any thing in this line can be had here at any time of the day and night.

SHOPS AND STORES

Wines and cigars.—We especially recommend the establishment of Messrs. Gingras & Langlois, situated on St. John street, facing the Upper end of Palace street. They keep a first class stock of those articles and tourists desiring to buy genuine Havana cigars, good liquors and eatables for picnics and excursions or other purposes could find no better place in the city.

Jewelry.—In this branch, Mr. Jos. Donati keeps two very good establishments, one at No. 158 St. John street, and the other at No. 241 St. Paul street, oppo-

site the station of the North Shore Railway. Mr. Donati keeps a very good stock and can accommodate customers of all tastes and means. Strangers may rely on his honesty and take his word as to the quality of the articles he sells.

RAILWAYS AND STEAMBOATS

Quebec is the terminus of several lines of railways and steamboats. We will give a brief sketch of each of these lines, in order to enable strangers to select the one that best suits their fancy.

Intercolonial Railway.—By this line, Quebec is connected with nearly all the watering-places of the Lower St. Lawrence and of Bay des Chaleurs, as also with the principal cities and sea-ports of Nova-Scotia and New-Brunswick, viz. Moucton, St. John, Pictou, Halifax, &c. The distance from Quebec to St. John is 588 miles, and 686 miles to Halifax. This road is decidedly the best and most direct route to all points east of Quebec. It is laid with steel rails, iron bridges and thoroughly ballasted. The equipment is first class, comprising pullman cars, elegant smoking cars, &c. The country through the line runs is one of the most picturesque in the Dominion, combining sea-side and mountain panorama and offering scenery of unsurpassed beauty.

Quebec Central Railway.—This line connects at Sherbrooke with the Passumpsic Railway and is the most direct route between Quebec, Boston and all the other cities of New-England. It is a good road, which, on account of its connection with the Passumpsic railway,

well known as one of the best lines, should receive the patronage of business men and of families travelling for pleasure.

Grand Trunk Railway.—This line also connects with the Passumpsic at Sherbrooke, and extends westward as far as Chicago.

North Shore Railway.—The terminus of this line is in the city of Quebec. It is acknowledged to be one of the best railways of the Dominion. It was built by the government of the province of Quebec and nothing was spared in its construction. The rolling stock, especially the palace and sleeping cars, are far superior to anything of the kind to be found on other lines. The trains are run with the greatest regularity and are never behind time. The country through which this railway passes is one of the regions that were first settled by the French. In fact, a trip over the North Shore Railway, which extends along the St. Lawrence between Quebec and Montreal, is the best means of forming an exact opinion of the French peasantry of the province of Quebec and we especially advise tourists not to miss that trip. In Montreal, this road has connections with the Canadian Pacific Railway, the Grand Trunk, and the South-Eastern, and through the Passumpsic it communicates with Boston and the New-England cities.

Quebec and Lake St. John Railway.—The building of this line is actually in progress and before some years it will afford direct and easy communication between Quebec and Lake St. John, a distance of about 175 miles. The first section is finished and in operation

as far as St. Raymond, about forty-five miles from Quebec.

St. Lawrence Navigation Company's Line. — The steamers of this line ply between Quebec, the watering-places of the Lower St. Lawrence, and ascend the Saguenay as far as Chicoutimi, which is the terminus of steam navigation in this direction. These boats are in all respect first class and nothing is wanting to secure the comfort of passengers. As explained elsewhere, *the whole is traversed by day-light.* The tourist, in search of health and pleasure, cannot possibly select any route better calculated to meet all his expectations and to present that peculiar and unusual combination, nowhere else found, within limits easily reached, than the one here described.

Richelieu and Ontario Navigation Company. — From Quebec to Montreal passage may be made on one of the staunch and commodious steamers owned by this company and called the *Montreal* and the *Quebec*. The voyage is made during night and with the greatest comfort. Between Montreal and Hamilton, the company has another line, composed of splendid steamers and running through the thousand Islands, the rapids of the St. Lawrence and lake Ontario, the whole forming one of the most picturesque voyage that can be made. Tourists coming down from Niagara should by all means come by this line.

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WALKS, DRIVES AND EXCURSIONS

WALKS AND PROMENADES

There are several very fine walks in the city, and we mention them in order that tourists who have a fancy for this sort of amusement may enjoy it during their leisure hours.

The finest of these walks is undoubtedly the *Dufferin Terrace*, which is crowded every night during summer. Pure, cool and bracing air is never wanting on this splendid promenade, which is much frequented in the evening by weak and sick persons. The unrivalled view obtained from this platform is described elsewhere.

The *Governor's Garden* is another very fine promenade, as also *Des Carrières* street, which separates the garden from the platform. It is more quiet and not so crowded as the terrace, and during mid-day hours the walks are protected against sun rays by the trees which adorn this garden.

The *ramparts* constitute another lovely promenade. The finest part is that extending from the Parliament House to the Grand Battery, along the wall surrounding the garden of the Seminary. Further on, between *Sainte-Famille* and *Palace* street, along the fortifications, there is another very quiet promenade; but the western part of it, in rear of the *Hotel-Dieu*, is some times visited at night by rough people whom it is prudent not to meet.

The *Esplanade* is a pretty walk, especially for persons desirous of witnessing Lacrosse and cricket games, which are played every night on this ground.

The *Grande Allée*, outside Saint-Louis Gate, and the Sainte-Foye Road, outside the toll-gate, are favorite walks for the residents of Quebec. It is rather long, but it can be shortened at will, by making either the *Grande Allée* or the Sainte-Foye road separately, without walking down the Belvedere road, which joins the two others. The *Grande Allée* traverses the Plains of Abraham and the Sainte-Foye road passes near the Monument des Braves, from the base of which a very fine view is obtained of the valley of the Saint-Charles. In Quebec parlance, this promenade is called the *Lover's Walk*.

DRIVES

There would seem to be no end to the points of interest to which the tourists may be taken in and around this ancient city, but one of the principal, and often the first, is the eight miles drive through St. John's gate, over an excellent, paved road, supported by tolls, through the suburb of St. Roch and Beauport, to the falls at the mouth of the small but rapid Montmorency River, known as the

FALLS OF MONTMORENCY

The scene along this drive is entirely French, the women perform the labor in the gardens and are seen going to and returning from market, in the old market carts drawn by Canadian ponies. The conversation of the native is in French.

A few miles out you will be shown the remains of the unique and ancient cottage, where Montcalm had his headquarters at the time of the celebrated battle with Wolfe, and near which was fought the first and unsuccessful battle for the possession of the key to the Canadas. It is allowed to remain in its ancient condition, and is eagerly viewed by the thousands of tourists who pass it during the season of summer travel.

On either side of the road from this point, in close proximity to the street, are the quaint little Canadian cottages set at every imaginable angle with the road, white as the snow, in their summer coating of white-wash, with steep roofs, old stone chimneys, and outdoor ovens, all with a look of neatness and thrift. You do not see even an approach to the squalid or filthy in the whole line of humble cottages. Reaching the little Montmorency River, you look about you on historic ground, for here was fought the unsuccessful and nearly disastrous battle of Montmorency, which immediately preceded Wolfe's final victory on the plains of Abraham.

Registering your name at Bureau's hotel, and paying the small fee exacted as owners or lease of the land through which you pass, you follow a path through the fields around a cove of the St. Lawrence, and look across the intervening gulf upon the beautiful fall of the Montmorency, two hundred and forty-five feet descent, into the St. Lawrence, over the almost perpendicular wall of the bluff.

If you have come expecting to look upon a mighty cataract, falling with deafening roar and mighty force along trembling descents, you will be disappointed ;

but if a delicate ribbon of snowy whiteness, rolling over the bluff and melting into the waters below, appearing as white, pure and gossamer-like as the folds of a bridal veil, has charms for you, then this delicate leap of the feathery foam over the worn rocks of the almost perpendicular bluff, will leave in your memory a rare scene of the picturesque and dreamy beauty. The width of the main stream is about fifty feet, widening at high water to sixty or seventy feet. On either side of the main descent small streams creep down the seams of the rocky wall in serpentine lines of white or silvery brightness. Another view is to approach directly to the brink of the fall, descend a flight of steps built down the steep wall of rock, and stand where the spray and foam rush past you into the white mass below.

On either side of the fall stand the towers of the Suspension Bridge, erected several years ago, and which, from some imperfection, gave way, precipitating a farmer and his family, who were crossing in a rude cart at the time, into the seething mass below. The bridge was never rebuilt, and the towers stand solitary upon the banks.

The falls are a favorite place of resort in winter for the Canadians, the spray freezing in a huge icy cone, down which a daring coasting feat is performed known in local phrase as "tobogging." The "Natural Steps," three quarters of a mile above the falls, extend for half a mile along the limestone banks of the river, and have the regularity of the work of human skill.

Returning to the city by the same, or a different route, you will be interested by the view presented from the different points. The tin roof of the larger buildings and spires of the churches preserve all their dazzling brilliancy, and as the sun falls upon the domes, spires and roofs of the city, it needs no poetical imagination to remind you of the brilliant pictures of oriental cities.

CAP-ROUGE

Through the famous Plains of Abraham, by Saint-Louis and Sainte-Foye roads, both bordered by rich country seats and offering the spectacle of landscape unrivalled for beauty and picturesque sceneries.

INDIAN LORETTE

Along the river St. Charles, nearly all the way.

LAKE ST. CHARLES

Through Lorette and Charlesbourg, a most interesting promenade.

LAKE BEAUPORT

Through Charlesbourg, a rather long, but charming ride.

THE HERMITAGE

Going by La Canardière Road and returning by Charlesbourg.

LA SUÈTE

Going by the Sainte-Foye road as far as the church of the same name, thence by the Suète and the Ancienne-Lorette, stopping at this village, where a splendid view of Quebec is obtained, and returning by the north shore of the St. Charles, through a most beautiful farming country.

EXCURSIONS

Amongst the numerous excursions which might be made with the greatest ease and pleasure, we may mention the following :

FALLS OF STE. ANNE AND ST FERÉOL.

The mountains to the north of Quebec abound in picturesque sceneries, falls and lakes in which trout fishing is plentiful. It is there that Crickoff, a Boston artist well known in the United States for landscape paintings, has taken them on the spot, in natural beauty. Tourists fond of visiting those natural beauties could employ some days more for that purpose, and we can assure them that they would be amply remunerated.

The finest falls in that direction are those of Ste. Anne and St. Ferréol. The fall of St. Anne is at about twenty miles from Quebec; the road lies through Beauport and Montmorency Falls, Ange-Gardien and Château-Richer, where the remains of a franciscan monastery are still to be seen, not far from the picturesque cascade of the *Sault-à-la-Puce*. The french

church of Ste. Anne is also an object of interest, on account of the miraculous cures said to be effected there by the saint. It is yearly visited by thousand of pilgrims coming from distant places, who in proof of their cures leave crutches forming a pyramid of twenty feet in height.

The tourist should spend the night at Filion's, near St. Joachim church, and not forget to bring his *materic* with him, and start early in the morning, so that he may have time enough to inspect the several falls which the river exhibits within a few miles. On the west side of the river the road gradually ascends for nearly four miles, displaying as the elevation increases a magnificent and extensive prospect. Having arrived on a level with the falls of Ste. Anne, it will be necessary to leave the road and have the assistance of a guide to reach the fall without danger. On emerging from the forest, this noble and singular cataract bursts upon the spectator. The extraordinary wildness of the scene could not be described; the pencil of the artist alone could do it adequate justice: A pile of enormous rocks rise up in the bed of the river which rushes over and between them with conceivable velocity in three distinct channels that unite again before they come into the chasm below. Thence the guide should be instructed to return to the vehicle and start for the village of St. Ferréol, a distance of four miles. Here the tourist leaves again the road and after seeing the falls of St. Ferréol proceeds through the forest. The guide should be instructed to lead the visitor up the mountain by the side of the falls. He will thus be enabled, with a little further

exertion, to witness another interesting feature in this river, a series of cascades known as the *Seven Falls*, which follow each other in rapid succession within a short distance of the fall described above.

Before returning to Quebec, the tourist should go to St. Joachim to visit the summer residence of the priests of the Seminary and ascend Cape Tourmente, 1919 feet high, from the summit of which is had a fine view of Quebec, thirty miles distant.

This excursion would take two days time and require an expense of about twenty dollars for a double coach carrying four persons.

LAKE SAINT-JOSEPH

This lake is reached by the Quebec and Lake St. John Railway. It is situated in the parish of Saint-Raymond, about forty miles from Quebec and it swarms with trout, which freely rises to the fly. This lake is considered by amateurs as the best place for fishing in the neighbourhood of Quebec. By stopping at Mr. White's house, about half a mile from the station, strangers will find neat quarters, good boats, experienced guides and all what may contribute to comfort and the full enjoyment of sport. The country traversed by the railway offers to view some of the finest sceneries that may be seen in the mountains of the north. The fare, both ways, is \$1.50.

ALL ROUND THE ISLAND OF ORLEANS

Do not omit, during your stay, to cross, by the ferry boat, to this fair island, and take the drive

around it, which offers that continuous and varying circuit of outlying scenery which you can ill afford to miss, including views of the Falls of Montmorency, the Laurentian Mountains, Cape Tourmente (1919 in height), the villages upon either side in picturesque surroundings, and the beauty of the fair isle itself, with the broad encircling river and the craft upon its bosom, and the grand old city of the north in the distance, all memorable points in the history of the olden times.

For this drive, we advise tourists to hire a coach in Quebec, cross to the island early in the morning—the ferry boat leaves Quebec at 6 a.m.—and have breakfast at Lizotte's Hotel, on the wharf. This is a first class house. With a good team, this drive can easily be made in one day, so that excursionists may return on time for supper at their boarding house, in the city.

There are several other excursions which might attract the attention of tourists; but the enumeration would be too long, and for these we refer them to A. Toussaint and brothers, Sous-le-Fort street, who keep a steam yacht expressly for that purpose and hire it at very moderate prices, supplying at the same time food, liquors and experienced guides.

ITINERARY

As many tourists have, very often, not much time to spend in Quebec to see everything mentioned or described in this Guide, we give here an itinerary that indicates what to see each day, for one, two, three and more days, and what it costs to see it, for each day.

One, or first day.—The city within the walls, proceeding as follows:

Taking the St. Louis Hotel as a point of departure, turn to the right when you go out, walk up Haldimand street until you reach the first transversal street and cross it to enter the Governor's Garden, to see the Monument erected to Wolf and Montcalm. From the base of the monument, you have a splendid view of the harbour, town of Levis, on the other side of the St. Lawrence, the Island of Orleans, in front, and the parishes between the mountains and the north bank of the river as far as Cape Tourmente, which looks, as it were, like stretching across the St. Lawrence and connected with the Island of Orleans.

When you have contemplated this panorama, take Carrières street, in front of the Monument, and turning to the left, walk down until you see before you the little garden in the center of the Place d'Armes; then turn to the right to reach the Platform or Dufferin Terrace, of which you already see the iron railings. There you will enjoy again the view of the same panorama. Close to the Platform stands the Laval Normal School. This Terrace derives its name from Lord Dufferin, formerly governor of Canada, at whose suggestion it was built on the grounds occupied by the old Chateau St. Louis, destroyed by fire in 1834. On the Platform are to be seen two russian guns captured by the English troops in one of the battles of the Crimean war.

From the Platform you take the side-walk and continue your way down through little Fort street, in which stands the new Post-office, with its legen-

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dary *Chien d'Or* above the door, on Buade street. After visiting this building, you cross Buade street, transversal to Fort street, descend a little, soon find on your left hand the roman catholic archbishop's Palace, in rear of which is seen the wall of the Seminary Garden. On the right is the Parliament House of the provincial legislature. Thence following the side-walk alongside the iron railing which encloses the grounds of the Parliament House, you come to the Bienville Terrace, indicated by rough seats from which is enjoyed a good view of the Lower Town. Leaving this Terrace, you cross the street and follow the wall of the Seminary Garden until you reach the first door, which is the entrance to Laval University, where visitors are admitted. When you come out of the University, you can follow two different ways: either along the ramparts or proceeding to the left by the road in front of the building.

If you follow the ramparts, in order to enjoy the view of the fine scenery seen therefrom, you go out by the gate through which you entered, turn to the left and walk down close by the walls till you reach the spot where stood Hope gate (demolished). Proceeding forward in the same way, always taking the road to the right at the end of the streets terminating at the ramparts, you come, passing the walls of the *Hotel-Dieu* on your left, to the place where was Palace gate and fall in the street of the same name. Walk up that street about an acre and when you arrive at the Congregational church, at the corner of Palace and St. Helen streets, take this last named street, on which is St. Patrick's church, and turning to the left

again follow the first street, St. Stanislaus, until you reach the first transversal street, St. John. Thence, turn to the right and go on about an acre. Before reaching St. John's gate, walk up the hill in Danteuil street; the first church you find on your left hand is that of the Congregation. On your right is the Esplanade ground, used for military parades and where military bands sometimes play in the afternoon or at night.

Following this street, which is occupied by private residences, you fall in St. Lewis street, and here turning to the right soon find on the left the entrance of the road leading to the Citadel. At this place, when you come from the Citadel, turn to the right and walke down St. Lewis street until you come to the *City Hall*, such as indicated by an inscription above the colonnade of the portico. A little further, on the same side of the street, is a little old house, No. 72, on your left. As indicated by the white inscription near the door, this is *the house in which the body of General Montgomery U. S. army, was laid out on the 31st December 1775*. This house is now occupied by an Indian family, who make and keep for sale a large and most varied stock of Indian curiosities of all sorts, viz. bark and bead works, fancy baskets &c. For a trifle, strangers may purchase here a *souvenir* of this historic place. Go down St. Lewis street and when you find a short street on the left, Parloir street, follow it to the end, which is the

This renowned historical place has lately been leased by Messrs. Talbot & Co., the proprietors of the Indian Bazar. See advertisement.

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entrance to the *Ursuline Couvent*. Going out of this convent or its church, turn to the left, walk down Garden street as long as you don't perceive on your right the english or *Episcopal Cathedral*, surrounded by a fine ground planted with trees, in front of the Russell House. After the visit to this cathedral, come to the Russell House and following Ste Ann street, go on until you are in sight of *St. Andrew's Church*. Immediately opposite the church, in rear of Dr. Cook's house, you discover the *Morrin College* and next to it, on the hill of the same street, the *Wesleyan Church*.

Now, following back the same way, you reach the Russell House again, turn to your left and walk alongside the wall to arrive at the Upper Town square. There you have on your left the ground where the *Jesuits College* stood, on your right the French or *Roman Catholic Basilica* and in front, next to the basilica, the entrance to the *Seminary of Quebec*. Thence the visitor comes back by the same way to the Russell Hotel, passes it and turning to the left to enter the first street, arrives at the St. Louis Hotel, the point of departure.

We would advise tourists, if they are able to walk, not to use a coach ; but if they use it, they will have to pay from three to four dollars. A covered waggon with one horse will cost two dollars and a calèche from \$1.00 to \$1.50. It is understood that the coach or waggon must carry four persons. By adding these prices to that of the board for one day, the tourist will find at once the amount which he has to spend to

stay one day in Quebec and see all the buildings and monuments within the walls.

Second day.—This day should be devoted to the Cap Rouge drive, about twenty miles in all. For this drive, tourists should instruct their drivers to go by the St-Lewis road and return by the Ste-Foye road, which shall enable them to enjoy a better view of the valley of the St-Charles, and its mouth.

Going therefore by the St-Lewis road, the tourist discovers to his left, as soon as he passes out the walls, the glacis of the citadel, extending to the precipice overhanging Champlain street. "The visitor says O'Brien, should not fail to ramble over to the river side, as he will be well repaid for his trouble by the magnificent views he will obtain of the river and the coves of each side. There he may also trace distinctly the remains of the french fortifications, and perhaps may find some of those quartz crystals from which the spot derives its name of Cape Diamond."

The first edifice you find on your right, near the gate is the Skating Rink, very quiet in the summer, but very gay and noisy in the winter season. You are now on the famous Plains of Abraham, on which was fought in 1759 the battle which ended by the capture of Quebec by the English troops, after the death of both the french, and english commanders, Montcalm and Wolfe. The large cut-stone buildings next seen are the new Departmental Buildings, and the first spire you next discover to the right hand side is that of the *Convent of the Good Sheppard*. As you go down the little hill, look at a round tower on your left: it is one of the *Martello Towers*, deriving their name from that of

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Colonel Martello, at whose suggestion they were built in 1803, under the superintendance of Colonel By, the founder of the city of Ottawa. These towers were so constructed that if captured by the enemy coming on the Plains of Abraham, they could easily be demolished by the guns of the citadel. The heights on which the tower to the left stands are *Buttes-à-Nepveu*, on which the executions used to take place and where the woman Corriveau, whose history has been given to posterity in the *Mémoires* of Mr. de Gaspé, was hung for having murdered her husband. From these heights are seen to the west the *Monument des braves* or of *Ste-Foye*, the valley of the St-Charles as far as Lorette.

Next to the Martello Tower, also on the left hand side, comes the *Female orphan Asylum* and about one acre further, on the right, the *St-Brigit Asylum*; on the opposite side of the road, a little further again, is seen the white brick building of the *Protestant Home*. Then comes the toll-gate. Immediately after you have passed it, you see on your left a short road leading to *Wolf's monument* and the new *District Jail*. Continuing from the gate on St- Lewis road, you reach after five or ten minutes the grounds of *Spencer Wood*, enclosed by a black wooden railing or fence. There the road deviates to the left and thence to the right in the village and soon leads to the entrance of *Mount Hermon Cemetery*, opposite *St. Michael's Chapel*. Thence you go on along the cemetery and soon find on your left the road to *Sillery* and next to this road the *Academy of Jesus-Marie*, a large white brick building on the left hand side of the St. Lewis

road. Leaving the convent, you continue following your way to Cap Rouge, passing for over half a mile through a fine little forest.

We would not advise tourists to stop at Cap Rouge village, below the hill, where there are but two or three common hotels and nothing attractive to be seen. Thence you ascend the hill and fall into St. Foye road, leading to Quebec. From this hill you see the valley of the St. Charles to your left. In the lowest part of the valley, in a grove, you discover the spire of the church of *l'Ancienne Lorette* and to the north-east of it, on an elevation, the spires and churches of St. Ambroise or *Jeune Lorette*, where the *Huron Indians* reside. Further again in that direction are seen the two high spires of the church of Charlesbourg and beyond, near the southern bank of the St-Lawrence, those of the church of Beauport.

The first church you find on the right side of the road, is that of *St. Foye*, where the Huron Indians temporarily settled in 1649. On the same side of the highway, near the end of the route leading from St. Foye road to the entrance of Spencer Wood, is Holland Farm, on which stood *Holland House*, now the property of Robert Cassels, esq. To the left hand side is soon met the entrance of the road leading to *Belmont Cemetery*. Thence you come to *Bellevue Convent*, on the right hand and a few acres further, on the left hand side, to the splendid *Monument des braves* or of *St. Foye*, in rear of which stands one of the three Martello Towers and are seen St. Sauveur, the *General Hospital* and part of St. Roch suburb. Before passing the toll-gate the inscription

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in front of the building draw the attention of the vi-
sitor on *Finlay Asylum*, on the left hand side.
Thence you enter the city by St. John street, which
is the extension of St. Foye road and soon discover on
your left the church of *St. Jean-Baptiste* and fur-
ther down, on the other side of the street, in the ce-
metery, *St. Matthew's Chapel*. Before reaching the
fortifications, the visitor will see on his left, in rear of
St John street, the convent of the *Sisters of Charity*.
The *Glacis*, on the southern side of the street,
between the walls and the *Côte-à-Coton*, were former-
ly used as a place of execution: hence the english po-
pulation of Quebec call them the *Gallows*. It is here
that an American horse dealer was hung in 1797 for
having represented himself as an emissary sent by the
french republicain to induce the French Canadians to
raise the rebellion flag against England. The name
of this american was Alexander McLean, who died a
victim of his boasting and of the unfounded fears of
the english officials. Passing through St. John's gate,
you enter the Upper Town and reach your hotel.

This drive, one of the finest in the vicinity of Que-
bec, takes from five to eight hours, according to the
time spent in visiting the various places of interest.

The use of a two horses coach costs \$5.00, and that
of a single horse waggon, both carrying four persons,
\$2.50, besides a few cents to reward the driver when
he shows himself polite and obliging.

The visitor making that drive should leave at ten
o'clock in the morning, so that he may return for the
dinner, at five p. m. We especially recommend the
Cap Rouge drive to persons fond of visiting historical

monuments and we draw their attention to the part of this Guide headed *Historical Sketch of Quebec*, in which they will find the history of the Plains of Abraham and of the battles of which they were the scene in 1759. After dinner, tourists should not omit to spend a part of the evening on the Platform, which offers a beautiful view of the harbour at night.

Third day.—The forenoon should be devoted to an excursion to the *Island of Orleans*. The steamboat *Champion*, plying between Quebec and the Island, leaves the wharf, in front of the Champlain market, at 8 a. m., and returns at noon. The distance is about three miles and the fare for each person, both ways, twenty cents. This excursion affords the tourist an occasion of seeing St. Joseph de Lévis, a part of the Island, which is very picturesque, and enjoying on his return the magnificent view offered by the city when seen from the river. The price exacted by carters to take visitors to and from the steamboat landing is given in the tariff of carters. The first church built on this island was for the use of the Huron Indians, who, driven from their territory between lakes Huron and Simcoe, took refuge on the island in 1649. They were pursued thither by their fierce enemies, who took some hurons prisoners and tortured them.

After lunch, the afternoon should be spent in visiting *Montmorency Falls*, about nine miles from Quebec. Visitors should leave at two o'clock p. m., in order to return at sun-set, when the distant view of the city and harbour enjoyed while on the road is most splendid. The drivers should be directed to go by Côte d'Abraham and Crown street—what they don't gener-

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pital*, at the end of the street, *Jacques-Cartier
market Hall*, on St. Joseph street, the *Convent of
the Congregation* and *St. Roch church* on the same
street. Thence you cross the St. Charles on Dor-
chester Bridge and fall in the Beauport or Canardière
road. The first large stone building you discover on
the left is the *Quebec (vulgo Beauport) Lunatic Asylum*
which cannot be visited after five o'clock p. m.
Following the same direction, after the road has made
a turn to the right and you have crossed the bridge at
the dam of Brown's grist mill, you ascend a little hill,
where the right hand side of the road is fenced by a stone
wall. When you come near the top of the hill, you see
over the wall the remains of an old high-gabled stone
house : this house was for sometime the head quarters
of Montcalm in the summer of 1759.

Further on is seen the parish *church of Beauport*, a
really fine building situated a few acres from the road,
along which young boys and girls will bother the
tourists by repeatedly offering them bouquets in the
hope of getting a few cents in return. Before crossing
the bridge over the Montmorency river, the road turns
and makes a circuit around a fine ground planted with
trees and in rear of which, on the brow of the cliff,
stands the *Mansion House*. After crossing the
bridge, visitors will stop at the first house on the left,
Bureau's Hotel, the only decent one in that direction.
They shall have to pay twenty-five cents for each
person to have permission to enter the field in which
are the various paths leading to the places from which
the falls are best seen. By going down at some dis-

tance, the visitor shall find circuits in the hill from which the falls are viewed in front. From the Belvedere it is seen above. On the cut stone pillars was suspended a bridge built by the Turnpike Road Commissioners and which broke away while a man and his wife in a cart and a little boy were crossing. All were precipitated in the abyss with the bridge and never the least parcel neither of the bridge nor of the cart was seen again. This accident took place in the spring of 1856. The *finest and grandest view* of the falls is had from the bank on either side at the foot of the mighty torrent, and the visitor shall be amply rewarded for his trouble if he goes down to admire that spectacle.

The height of the fall is two hundred and forty-five feet and its width at the brow of the cliff sixty feet. Although not possessed of the grandeur of Niagara, the fall of Montmorency is just as attractive. The visitor will easily discover that the waters of the cataract underflow in a great measure the bottom of the river below the fall.

The *Naturel steps* are another attractive object for persons having a taste for the admiration of the marvels of nature. These steps, which are at some distance from Bureau's Hotel, on the western bank of the river, have been formed by the rising of the waters in the spring and are in as regular a gradation as if they were the result of art. The scenery all round is wild and very fine.

On his way back, at sun-set, the visitor enjoys almost all along the road a most magnificent view of the city and harbour of Quebec. The suburbs and the

Upper Town are easily discerned by the walls, and all that forms one of the most picturesque landscapes than can be seen.

Cost of the drive—two horses coach, \$5.00, and \$3.00 in a single horse waggon, both carrying four persons. This includes the drive through the principal streets of the city on the return.

Fourth day.—The visitor should cross over to Levis in the forenoon, leaving the hotel at half past nine. The Quebec and Levis ferry boats leave their wharf, near the Finlay Market Hall, every ten minutes and the fare is three cents one way. When on the other side of the St. Lawrence, the tourist should pass between the rows of carts and waggons without using any and turning to the left as he falls in the main road, called *Commercial street*, and follow it until he reaches the top of the hill. There he will see Quebec, its wharves and steamers, the Citadel and the mouth of the St. Charles river, which present a fine panorama. Thence, he may go to the Catholic Church, in front of which he will enjoy the same view and visit the town, which has nothing to attract him, or return by the same road to the Ferry Landing and thence to Quebec, taking the Passengers Elevator to reach to Upper Town.

The drive to the *Indian Lorette* should be had in the afternoon of the same day. It is about nine miles from the city, in a western direction. The road we advise is by Côte d'Abraham and St. Vallier street, and the south side of the St. Charles when going out from the city, and returning by Charlesbourg, which affords an occasion of viewing the city at a great distance, while

on the road from the Church of Lorette to that of Charlesbourg, which is a fine spectacle about sun-set.

When approaching the carters station of St. Vallier street, at the entrance of St. Sauveur, the visitor perceives to his right the spire and building of the *General Hospital*. A few acres more drive will lead him near the church of *St. Sauveur*, seen on his left hand side, and coming to the toll-gate he discovers on the right hand side, rather far in the field, the *Hopital du Sacré-Cœur*. A few acres more brings him to the *St. Charles Cemetery*, near which and Scott's Bridge was the house where Arnold and his officers took their lodging during their attack on Quebec in 1775. Nothing particular remains to be seen before reaching Lorette.

There the visitor will find a common tavern and a so called indian village of wich the inhabitants do not understand a word of their Huron ancestors language. although in their church, which is near the falls and a few acres distant from that of the French Canadians, they sing hymns in this language. Though retaining many of the characteristics of the children of the forest in their houses and style of living, they have adopted in great measure, not to say exclusively, the habits of the Canadians. The manufacture of snow shoes, moccasins, bead and bark work, affords a principal source of subsistence, aided by their shooting and fishing excursions. One of the grand sons of Zacharie Vincent, who boasted pure huron blood, was admitted to the priesthood some years ago: he is the first indian priest ordained in Canada.

This remnant of the once powerful Hurons who sought refuge in the neighbourhood of Quebec after the

massacre of their tribe by the fierce Iroquois, inhabits the village settled in 1697, and beautifully situated on the banks of the St. Charles, in the vicinity of a picturesque fall. The name of the village is derived from that of the first little brick church, built there, and which having much of the appearance of that of Loretto, in Italy, was called by this name, which was also given to the village. In the year 1825 four chiefs of the village were presented at Windsor castle to George IV, who presented each of them with an engraved likeness of himself and gold and silver medals of great value, which are still preserved amongst the members of the tribe in remembrance of the visit of their chiefs to England.

The greatest attraction of this village is the extensively varied and agreeable landscape and principally the far and beautiful view of Quebec and its suburbs it exhibits. Visitors going to Lorette to see an Indian tribe in their wigwams will be quite disappointed.

The price of this drive is five dollars for a two horses coach and three dollars for a single horse waggon.

Fifth day.—The drive to Lake Beauport should occupy this day. This beautiful lake is situated at thirteen miles from the city. The road to it lies through the populous village of Charlesbourg, in rear of which is the hermitage or *Chateau Bigot*, well deserving a visit. As you leave Charlesbourg behind and the macadamised road, the route assumes the wild and rugged aspect peculiar to those northern mountains; you are surrounded by the dark vault which covers the undulating surface of the hills and allow you to their cool and delightful retreats while the more dis-

tant mountains with their endless undulations and dark shadows form a magnificent back-ground to the picture. The lake is about a mile in length and scarcely half that distance across at its widest part. The great height of the woody hills which surround it impart rather a sombre character to the lake; but the general effect is picturesque and agreeable. At Mr. Pepin's Hotel, visitors can have neat quarters and generally good liquors and meals.

The drive being rather long and partially through more or less good roads, the visitor should leave Quebec at ten o'clock in the morning, in order to have ample time to visit the Hermitage, enjoy rest and, if he likes, take a bath in the lake. This drive cost \$8.00 in a two horses coach and \$5.00 in a single horse waggon, both carrying four persons.

Sixth day.—It should be devoted to a pick-nick to lake St. Charles, distant about thirteen miles from the city. There the lover of picturesque, the sportsman and those who confine their enjoyment to the consumption of good things of this life meet to indulge in their several tastes. The road, as it ascends the mountains, passing the indian village of Lorette, which could be visited in the same drive, to save time and money since it is only about a mile to the left, offers a magnificent spectacle. The view of Quebec, which here opens upon the spectator as the route increases in elevation, is very beautiful. The highly cultivated valley, the city and suburbs crowning the promontory which overlooks the lake-like bay, with the blue and misty outline of the southern mountains, form together a delightful picture. The road now becomes wild and

woody and in crossing the Bellevue mountains shows an enchanting view of the lake at a distance of two miles. Its length is nearly four miles and its greatest breadth about one, a narrow channel dividing it into equal parts distinguished as the *upper* and *lower lake*. The latter is the least interesting, its shore being comparatively flat and its prospect confined; but on entering the former you are at once impressed with its rich and romantic loveliness. Its banks still covered with the primeval forest, which rising out of the placid water enriches the scene with its depth and variety of shades, attract the visitor to their bracing retreat and impress the mind still more strongly with a sense of the sequestered solitude of the scene. Within a pretty bay to the left of the upper lake, visitors may amuse themselves with an *echo* which is never evoked without success.

Passing over to the opposite extremity, you enter the Huron river, a deep and clear stream which supplies the lake. The angler has here a good opportunity for indulging his patient art, as the lake abounds with trout which generally rises freely to the fly. At this place and the northern end of the upper lake will be found the best fishing, but little sport being had in the other lake, which is much more shallow.

A house kept by Mr. Verret, on the borders of the lake, affords comfortable quarters to visitors; but they must bear in mind, in this case as for all other drives, that the indispensable condition in these excursions is to bring their *materiel* with them, without which they may be exposed to an unvolun-

tary fast. Large boats are in readiness and offer a safe mode of conveyance on the lake.

Seventh day.—This day should be reserved for a drive to the Chaudière Falls, on the south shore of the St. Lawrence, at ten miles from Quebec and nine from Levis. The visitor ought to hire his carriage in Quebec, cross over to Levis on the ferry boats, which costs fifty cents for a double coach and thirty cents for a single horse waggon, both ways, and leave at ten o'clock in the morning. On his way, let him not omit to pay a visit to the *queer paintings* of the church of *St. Romuald*. The road is picturesque all along and offers a new and charming view of the city and the timber coves on the banks of the St. Lawrence.

The falls themselves are an object of great interest and preferred by many tourists to those of Montmorency, on account of the romantic wildness of the scenery which surrounds them. "Narrowed by salient points, says Bouchette, extending on each side, the precipice over which the waters rush is scarcely more than one hundred and thirty yards in breadth and the height from which the water descends is about as many feet. The masses of rock rising above the surface of the current, just at the back of the fall, divide the stream into three portions, forming partial cataracts that unite before they reach the basin which receives them. The spray thrown up, being quickly spread by the wind, produces in the sunshine a most splendid variety of prismatic colors. The best view is to the left from a ledge of rocks that project into the basin; from this spot the scene is imposingly grand; the next point of view is from a parallel ledge behind

the former; there is also a good view from the ledge of rocks above the fall, looking down and across the fall and up the river."

This fall is formed by the Chaudière, a river that takes its waters in lake Megantic and carries them into the St. Lawrence, a distance of near one hundred miles. It is through the valley of this river and of the Kennebec that Arnold and his troops came down to Levis from Boston in 1775, to join the army of Montgomery in the attack on Quebec.

On his return, the visitor should drive by Champlain street to *Près-Ville* and see the place where Montgomery fell in the morning of 31st December 1775. The spot is indicated by the golden inscription, *Where Montgomery fell*, placed in the rock above the part of the street where the American General expired. Thence following back the same street to the *Champlain market Hall* and *Notre-Dame* street, you visit the lower town or *Notre-Dame des Victoires* church, in front of the square. As soon as *Mountain hill* street is reached, turn to the right in *St. Peter* street and you will see the *banks*, the *Custom-House*, and at the entrance of *St Paul* street the places where stood the barriers attacked without success by Arnold in 1775. By *Hope* or *Palace* streets, you will find your way to the *Upper Town*, after inspecting the *Docks* from *Peter* street.

PLACES OF INTEREST

THE CITADEL AND FORTIFICATIONS

The citadel occupies an area of about forty acres. It was commenced in 1823, at the suggestion of the Duke of Wellington, in the same time as the walls which encompass the Upper Town, and both were completed in 1833, at a cost of about \$25,000,000.

The walls or *fortifications* are continued all round that portion of the city which is termed Upper Town. They go towards the river, right through the heart of the city, dividing the Upper Town, which is within the lines, from Lower Town, which is without them; while on the land-side, they pass between the city and the suburbs of St-John and St-Roch, with an open grassy space beyond the ramparts, on which no houses are permitted to be built. These fortifications consist of bastions connected by lofty curtains of solid masonry and ramparts from twenty-five to thirty feet in height and about the same thickness, bristling with heavy cannon, round towers, loop-holes and massive gates recurring at certain distances in the circumference. As the old gates were a nuisance to circulation, they were demolished some years ago and partially replaced by those modern structures, viz. St-John's, Kent and St-Louis Gates, which form part of the proposed "embellishment works." The length of the fortifications enclosing the Upper Town is a little over two miles and three quarters.

All round the lines which encompass the citadel, are formidable batteries pointed in every direction, with numerous sally-ports, covered-ways for protecting the ditches and for passing from one part of the post to another, and all executed in the best and strongest manner. On the forbidding river walls, and at each angle or possible commanding point, guns of heavy calibre sweep every avenue of approach by the river; ditches, breastworks and frowning batteries command the approaches by land from the famed Plains of Abraham. The precipitous bluffs, rising almost perpendicularly from the river, three hundred and fifty feet, present a natural barrier which may be swept with murderous fire, and the covered-ways of approach and retreat, the various kinds and calibre of guns, mortars, howitzers and munitions of war will be viewed with eager interest. In the interior are spacious magazines, store-houses and every other necessary provision for an extensive force.

In going to the citadel, you wind up a hill from St. Louis street, near the gate of the same name, to the glacis, passing on the way batteries and sentries, and reaching the top of the hill, you enter first the outer ditch of the ravelin, commanded on all sides by guns and musketry, then into the principal ditch of the works, which extends all round the land-sides of the citadel, and which is also commanded on all sides by cannon and covered-ways for small arms. From this, you enter the citadel itself, by a noble gate-way of doric architecture, called Dalhousie gate. In passing through this, the visitor is enabled to form a competent idea of the amazing strength of the works, in which

he sees walls of solid masonry thirty feet in height and five feet in thickness, with casemated chambers for the garrison, vaulted and rendered bomb-proof.

At Dalhousie gate the visitor should leave his carriage and walk along with the sentry who is detached to accompany him. Taking to the left, you ascend the earth-works and from the top examine the Upper Town side of the lines, till you reached the *flag-staff*, in the center of a bastion which commands a splendid view. Near this bastion is the summer residence of the Governor-General of Canada, actually the Marquis of Lorne. Further on, on the brow of the cliff facing the St-Lawrence, you pass the officers quarters, the hospital, the magazines and the *time-ball*, which every day at one o'clock gives to the mariners in the port the exact time, calculated on the meridian of Greenwich. You then reach the southwestern angle or the *Prince's stand*, indicated by the *feathers* carved in a stone of the wall to commemorate the place where the Prince of Wales held his hand while feasting on the splendid panorama which offers to view in all directions from that stand.

VIEW FROM THE CITADEL

On the north shore of the river, towards Beauport, Charlesbourg and Lorette, the view is diversified with every trait that can render a landscape rich, full and complete; the foreground shows the river Saint-Charles meandering for many miles through a rich and fertile valley, embellished by a succession of objects that diffuses an unrivalled animation over the whole

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scene. The three villages, with their respective churches and many detached houses in the vicinity, seated on gently rising eminences, form so many distinct points of view. As the prospect recedes, it is still interesting, the land rising in gradation height over height, having the intervals between succeeding elevations filled with forests, until the whole is terminated by a stupendous ridge of mountains whose lofty forms are dimly seen through aerial expanse. On the right hand Pointe-Lévi, with its churches and groups of houses and promontories clothed with trees, offers to the contemplation another fine panorama, and in front, further on, the western end of the beautiful and picturesque island of Orleans, with its charming slopes backed by lofty and thick woods, present altogether an interesting and agreeable subject to the observer. Below is seen the whole harbor of Québec, studded with crafts of all description, from the stately steamships of the Allan Line to the frail boats of the cove-boys. The country to the southward rises by a very gentle ascent, and the whole view, which is embellished by alternations of water, wood-land and cultivation, is bounded by the remote and lofty tops of the Notre-Dame mountains, softening shade by shade until they melt into air.

PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

These plains should receive a visit, invested as they are with historic interest and tragic legends, which lapse of time seems only to heighten and intensify—the scene of the most daring military manœuvres and signal victory of the time. On the spot where Wolfe fell, on this noted plain, is seen the modest monument

to his memory, and the distance to the path by which the famed ascent of his army was made is not great. It is some what shorn of its rugged character by the leveling effects of time and the elements, but is still precipitous and forbidding.

The name of *Plains of Abraham* is applied in the history of Canada to all that vast table-land which extends under the ramparts of Quebec and is terminated towards the south by an abrupt cliff, indented by small coves on the St. Lawrence, and towards the north by a lower hill, which separates it from the valley of the river St. Charles.

The biblical name under which those famed plains are known has but a very remote relation with the father of the Hebrews; it comes from a certain Abraham Martin, who originally owned part of this piece of land and was simply a pilot of the St. Lawrence, in the beginning of the french settlements.

Two highways run paralld through these plains, one on the St. Lawrence side, and the other on the side of the river St. Charles: the first is known as the *Grande Allée*, or Saint-Louis road, the other is the Sainte-Foye road. The Grande Allée runs along a large field laid out as a race course, which extends from the spot—indicated by the monument—where Wolfe fell, to the ground, near the fence, where he formed his troops for the attack, in the morning of the 13th of September 1759. The position taken by the troops of Montcalm occupied the grounds extending beyond the monument, between the heights on which stands the Jail, and the fortifications. On this latter part, the road is bordered by country seats and by a portion of

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the Montcalm suburb. The heights called *Buttes-à-Neveu*, and on which stands the range of the four Martello towers, are in a great part the remains of the earth-works built by the French as a protection against the enemy.

The Sainte-Foye road runs through the ground on which was fought the famous battle of the 28th of April 1760, and in which the British troops of General Murray were beaten, routed and forced to seek refuge within the walls of the city. This was the last victory won by the French in Canada, and also in North America. The place where the most bloody part of the action took place is indicated by the *Monument des Braves*, described elsewhere.

The site of the monument is beautiful in the extreme. You reach it from the Sainte-Foye toll-gate after five or six minutes walk through an avenue bordered on either side by handsome villas and fine gardens, and half shaded by over-arching trees. It stands on an open field on the brow of the cliff overhanging the valley of the St. Charles. As you turn towards the monumental pillar, you have before you the valley of the St. Charles, along which the populous suburbs of St. Sauveur and St. Roch are gradually making their way. Beyond the limit of the level ground, the hills rise up terrace-like, bright 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. Along the whole landscape, one can trace the windings 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. The whole scene, indeed, contains every variety of physical feature which can add to beauty of landscape.

The two battles, that of the 13th of September 1759 and that of the 28th of April 1760, occupied nearly all the plateau of the Plains of Abraham. The first was fought chiefly on the St. Louis road, whilst the second took place on the Ste Foye road. Each locality has its monument, one erected in the honour of Wolfe, on the identical spot where he fell, the other to commemorate the glorious fate of the combatants of 1760, where the carnage was the thickest, viz. on the site where stood Dumont's Mill, on the Sainte-Foye road.

Among modern battle-fields, none surpass in romantic interest the Plains of Abraham, which will ever be famous for having been the scene of the deadly contest, between the two leading nations of Europe, France and England, in which the fate of Canada was decided and the empire of the French in North America destroyed for ever.

DUFFERIN TERRACE

The eastern part of this terrace occupies the site of one of the earliest public buildings erected in Québec, viz. the Castle of St Lewis, of which Champlain laid the foundations on the 6th of May 1624, or 258 years

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ago. The position chosen for it was a most commanding one; on the very edge of an almost perpendicular precipice of rock nearly 200 feet above the river, yet close to its edge, as, between the cliff and the stream, there is only just room enough for one narrow avenue, called Champlain street. In this castle the French and English governors resided till 1809, when it was found necessary to erect a temporary new building for their use, while the old one underwent repair. After this, it continued to be the seat of government as before, and also the scene of all the public levees and private entertainments of the governors and their families, and was therefore the constant resort of all the gay and fashionable society of the Province. In 1834, however, this ancient edifice was entirely destroyed by fire and it has never been rebuilt; but Lord Durham, during his short stay here, had the site cleared of the ruined heaps that still covered it, and the whole area of the former edifice levelled, floored with wood and converted into a beautiful platform, with a fine iron railing at the edge of the precipice, making it one of the most beautiful promenades imaginable, commanding an extensive view of the St. Lawrence down as far as the Island of Orleans, and the north shore as far as Cape Tourmente, a distance of thirty miles.

The old platform, thus built at the suggestion of Lord Durham, extended only to the third kiosk, reckoning from the north-eastern extremity; the rest is due to the initiative of Lord Dufferin, who some years ago proposed to extend the structure as far as the walls of the Citadel. His Lordship's plan was



carried out and completed last year, by the completion of the part of the structure extending from the third kiosk to the citadel. On its inauguration, it received the name of Dufferin Terrace, in honor of the noble Lord and regretted Governor-General who had suggested this improvement. In its present state, this terrace has a length of 1420 feet and is at a height of one hundred and eighty two feet above the level of high tides. At its western extremity, it communicates through a stair-way with the glacis which surround the Citadel on the city side.

This terrace affords a view considered by many as second to none in the world. Nothing can exceed the beauty and grandeur of this, as a marine picture. When the weather is fine and the country still verdant all round, the sight of the ships of all sorts in the harbour, seen from a height of 200 feet above the river, with the fine extent of country opposite, thickly dotted with villages and hamlets of the purest white, and the grandeur of the mountains in the distance fading away into a lighter and lighter blue, till scarcely distinguishable from the azure sky of the far horizon, is beautiful and magnificent beyond expression.

GOVERNOR'S GARDEN

This clumsy park forms a square surrounded by Laporte, Sainte-Geneviève, Mont-Carmel and Des-Carrières streets, which latter street separates it from the the Dufferin Terrace. This garden is a point of interest chiefly for the monument erected to the memory of Wolfe and Montcalm, the two gallant generals who

fell in the battle of the 13th of September 1759, on the Plains of Abraham. It also commands an extensive view of the harbor and offers in summer a cool resting-place to visitors who care not to face and endure the parching rays of the sun during mid-day hours.

MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM

This is a chaste and well proportioned obelisk, of the Egyptian shape, built of grey stone, standing in the garden mentioned above, and on the slope that is open towards the river, so that it is distinctly visible from thence. Its pedestal is thirteen feet square, and on this reposes a sarcophagus of the Roman style, seven feet in height. On this is placed the obelisk, which is six feet in diameter at the base, and forty-five feet in height, making the whole elevation sixty-five feet from the ground. On the north front of the sarcophagus, looking the land-side, is the word *Montcalm*, pointing in the direction from which he advanced to meet the enemy; and on the south front, looking towards the river, is the word *Wolfe*, equally indicating the quarter by which this General advanced to the attack. A latin inscription records their equal bravery and similar fate, and dedicates this monument to their common fame, to history and to posterity. The first erection of this monument was completed by Lord Dalhousie on the 8th of September 1828. The foundation-stone had been laid by His Lordship the year previous, on the 15th of November 1827.

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

THE CITY HALL

At the corner of St. Lewis and Ste. Ursule streets, is a plain building purchased by the city corporation to install their offices. Under the french domination, it was inhabited, during the last years, by Dr. Arnoux. It is here that Montcalm was received on the 13th September 1759, after having received a mortal wound in the battle on the Plains of Abraham and heard with courage Dr. Arnoux pronounce the wound mortal.

WHERE THE BODY OF MONTGOMERY WAS RECEIVED.

This little house, No. 72, St. Lewis street, was occupied by one François Gaubert, a cooper, when Montgomery was killed in the morning of the 1st January, 1776. When the body was identified, it was conveyed there, by the order of general Carlton, in order to be decently buried. The burial was entrusted to major Thompson, who wrote the following narration :

“The body on its being brought within the walls was identified by Mrs. Widow Prentice. The then governor general, being satisfied as to its identity, ordered that the body should be decently buried, in the most private manner, and His Excellency entrusted the business to me. I had accordingly the body conveyed to a small lay house in St. Lewis Street, the second from the corner of St. Ursule street, owned by one François Gaubert, a cooper, and I ordered Henry Dunn, joiner, to prepare a suitable coffin; this he

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complied with, in every respect becoming the rank of the deceased, having covered it with fine black cloth and lined it with flannel.....I gave him no directions about the six men, as I had a party of my own in waiting at the Chateau to carry the corpse to the grave at the moment General Carlton conceived proper; and when I did ascertain his wishes to that effect, I proceeded to Gaubert's, when I was told that Mr. Dunn had just taken away the corpse; this was about the setting of the sun on the 4th January-1776. I accordingly posted up to the place where I had ordered the grave to be dug, (just alongside of that of my first wife, within, and near the surrounding wall of the powder magazine, in the gorge of the St. Lewis bastion) and found, in addition to the six men and Dunn, the undertaker, that the Rev Mr. De Montmolin, the military chaplain, was in attendance and the business thus finished before I got there."

In 1818 the body was taken out from the grave, identified by major Thompson and carried by general Lewis to New York, where it was reinterred in the burying ground of St. Paul's church. Soon after his death, the Continental Congress ordered a magnificent epitaph to be erected to his memory, in St Paul's church, New York, with the following inscription :

" Montgomery falls ! Let no fond breast repine
That Hampden's glorious death, brave chief, was thine.
With his shall freedom consecrate thy name,
Shall date her rising glories from thy fame,
Shall build her throne of empire on thy grave—
What nobler fate can patriot virtue crave ! "

WOLFE'S MONUMENT



The first monument built to indicate the spot where Wolfe expired, after having received three wounds,

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was a half column nine feet in height and made of one single stone. It was erected by Lord Aylmer, Governor-General of Canada, in 1835, and carried away by visitors piece meal. The present monument, which is the second, was erected in 1849 by the officers of the army in Canada, at the suggestion of Sir Benjamin D'Urban, commander of the forces. It is a very chaste, fluted column, surmounted by a roman sword and helmet, and surrounded by an iron railing. The inscription of the first monument is carved in the base of the present one and reads as follows :

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The following inscription, carved in another part of the base, indicates by whom and why this monument was erected :

“ This monument was erected by the british army in Canada, A. D. 1849, His Excellency Lieutenant General Sir Benjamin D'Urban, G. C. C., K. C. U., &c., commander of the forces, to replace that erected by Governor General Lord Aylmer, G. C. B., in 1835, which was broken and defaced and is deposited beneath.”

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MONUMENT DES BRAVES



This monument, which is decidedly the finest public monument in Quebec, is erected in an open field, at about five minutes walk from the toll-gate of the St. Foye road. It consists of a column, of bronzed metal, standing on a stone base and surmounted by a bronze statue of Bellona. The face of the pedestal fronting Ste. Foye road has the simple inscription, surrounded by a laurel wreath : *Aux braves de 1760, érigé par la Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Québec, 1860.* On the face looking towards the city is the name "Murray," on an oval shield surmounted by the arms of Great Britain and Ireland and supported by british insignia. On the other side is the shield bearing the name

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"Levis," surmounted by the arms of France under the Bourbons, the crown and lilies, with appropriate supporters at each side. In rear, looking towards the valley of the St. Charles, there is a representation of a wind-mill in bas-relief, in allusion to the wind-mill which was an object of alternate attack and defence to both armies on the occasion of the battle. This portion of the pedestal also bears the national arms of Canada. Four bronze mortars are placed on the corners of the pedestal. The height of this monument is about ninety feet.

As indicated by the inscription aboved mentioned, this monument was erected by the "Société St. Jean-Baptiste de Québec," with the subscriptions of the society and of other persons. The idea was conceived many years ago, but for a long time the plough of the farmer and the shovel of the workman, as he laboured at the foundation of new builgings along the Ste. Foye road, turned up human remains, evidently the relics of those who were slain. In 1853-54 an usual number of those bleached fragments of humanity were found, and the St. Jean-Baptiste society conceived the idea of having them all interred in one spot. They were accordingly collected and, on the 5th of June 1854, carried with great pomp to the roman catholic cathedral, where a solemn *Requiem* was sung. The remains were thence conveyed in the same state to the field on St. Foye road, where the death-struggle had taken place between the 78th Highlanders and the french Grenadiers de la Reine, where they were deposited in a common grave.

The project of an appropriate monument was started

about the same time and appeared to meet with general approval. However, it was the french canadian national society which took the lead, as it had done on the previous occasion and as it has done since. Arrangements had progressed to such an extent that it was intended to lay the corner stone of the monument on the 24th June 1855, but it was thought desirable to postpone untill the 19th July following, when the presence in the harbour of the french imperial corvette, *La Capricieuse*, added new solemnity to the occasion. The Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau was the orator of the day. His speech was a most brilliant effort, worthy of his reputation as a public speaker, replete with brilliant imagery, couched in the most eloquent language, governed throughout by sound judgment and good taste.

During the following years, the St. Jean Baptiste Society labored earnestly and unceasingly for the purpose of collecting subscriptions to complete the monument. Success was attained and in four or five years the base was crowned by the noble pillar which now rises its fine proportions on the historic heights of Ste. Foye. Baron Gaudrée Boileau, then consul general of France in Canada, obtained from His Highness Prince Napoleon the beautiful statue of Bellona which forms such an appropriate ornament on the summit of the monument, which was inaugurated with a great pomp, in presence of at least 25,000 spectators, on the 19th of October 1863.

The design of this monument was made by Mr. C. Baillargé, of Quebec. It commemorates the valour displayed by the french and english troops, on the

very spot where it stands, in the battle of Ste. Foye, when Levis, in the spring following the capture of Quebec by Wolfe, attempted to reconquer the city and defeated the troops of General Murray, although he could not force the English general to capitulate nor take possession of the city. This battle took place on the 28th of April 1760.

HOLLAND HOUSE

This was the residence of general Montgomery during the siege of Quebec by the Americans in 1775. It is situated in Ste. Foye, and the american tourist can only see the place where the general resided, since the house which he inhabited has been demolished and replaced by a new one. The name of this place is derived from its having been the residence of major Holland, one of Wolfe's companions at the battle of the Plains of Abraham in 1759, and surveyor-general of the province after the conquest.

THE MANSION HOUSE

Is actually the residence of G. B. Hall, esquire, proprietor of the immense saw-mills below. It was built by Sir F. Haldimand, governor of Canada from 1778 to 1791. It is a plain looking building, which has been enlarged by the construction of new wings. It was for sometimes after the residence of the Duke of Kent, during his stay in Canada. "The main portion of the Mansion House, says Mr. Lemoine, is just as he left it. The room in which he used to write is yet shown; a table and chair-post of his furniture are to this day

religiously preserved." It faces the roaring cataract of the Montmorency and is seen from the opposite side of the river.

SPENCERWOOD

The residence of the Lieutenant-Governor, is situated about two miles from the walls of the city, on St. Léwis road, on the north bank of the St. Lawrence.

The buildings in their actual state may be described as follows:

The residence of His Excellency the Lieutenant-Governor, a two stories brick building of 185 feet by 50, with a wing 56 feet by thirty-three; a stone building of 30 by 15 feet for the use of the domestics; a brick summer house measuring 14 by 15 feet and immense buildings for barracks, stables, &c.

The site of Spencer Wood is one of the most beautiful; from it are seen the St. Lawrence, the mouth of the Chaudière River and the south shore. The rear ground is a fine forest of pretty large extent and traversed by gravel roads in various directions. The park in front is planted with trees, while the garden is adorned with all kinds of flowers.

Tourists are generally admitted to ride over the gravel road to the house and to visit the grounds, but not, of course, the mansion house.

SILLERY AND CAP-ROUGE

The first of these localities is remarkable for having been the site of the Jesuits establishment in 1639, and

the place of refuge of the Algonquins and Montagnais indians. It is here that occurred the massacre well known in the history of the first period of the colony. This place was also the abode of Mrs. Francis Brooke, the wife of an english officer, who wrote there the first canadian novel, in 1767, *The History of Emily Montagne*, in four volumes. Until those last years, the remains of the stone chapel built by the Jesuits were yet to be seen,

Cap Rouge is only interesting for being the place where Jacques Cartier wintered his ships during one of the visits in which he discovered Canada.

THE HERMITAGE OR CHATEAU BIGOT

Is situated at Bourg Royal, in rear of Charlesbourg. It was a private castle, of very modest construction, built by Bigot, the last intendant of Canada under the French. Its building dates from 1757. There Bigot used to assemble his companions of debauché and give sumptuous festivals, while the population of Quebec, reduced to famine by the war, had only a few ounces of horse flesh to eat for each person. Bigot, who had the financial administration of the colony under his exclusive control, thus dilapidated the money sent by the King of France to defray the expenses of war. After the conquest, he returned to France, was tried and condemned for his robberies and bad administration.

About this hermitage there is a legend, of which the exactness has never been proved, saying that Bigot selected this spot for the residence of a lady whom he

found it necessary to protect from the watchful jealousy of his wife. It is reported that while tracking a deer, Bigot was strayed far away from his castle and overtaken by night in the midst of a dense forest. He sat down to ponder on what course he would pursue, when he perceived before him a light figure. It was an algonquin beauty, Caroline, a child of love, born on the banks of the Ottawa, a french officer her sire and an algonquin woman her mother. Struck with the sight of such beauty, he requested her guidance to his castle, as she must be familiar with every path of the forest. Though a married man, Bigot kept her in his isolated castle, which came to the ears of his wife, residing in Quebec, and incited her jealousy. On the night of the 2nd July, a masked person rushed upon this "fair Rosamond" and plunged a dagger to the hilt in her heart. Search was made, but no clue to the murderer discovered. Some reports traced the deed to Bigot's wife and some other to the avenging mother of Caroline, who was buried in the cellar of the castle and the letter C engraved on a flat stone which, till within the last few years, marked her resting place.

Whatever may be the truth of this story, those who are led from the designation of the place to anticipate a picturesque pile on which the effacing fingers of time have shed additional interest will be rather disappointed when they find but the stone walls of a substantial dwelling house, a clearance of a few acres in the middle of the forest and the relics of the garden and other indications of remote occupation.

During the siege of Quebec, in 1759, many ladies of

the city took refuge there, and the *habitans* of the neighbourhood have not yet given up the belief that the spirit of the frail damsel still haunts the place. Mr. James Lemoine, in his *Maple Leaves*, has given a good description of this and other interesting legends.

BEAUPORT MANOR HOUSE

On the Beauport road, says Mr. Lemoine, four miles from the city, and a little to the east of Colonel Guguay's present habitation, stands an antiquated high gabled french stone dwelling. Although it is not the original house of Robert Giffard, the first seignior of Beauport, it is the oldest seigniorial manor in Canada and the most ancient remnant of feudal times in this country. In 1759, the present house was for some time the head quarters of General Montcalm, which imparts to it another historical interest.

COLLEGES, UNIVERSITIES AND SCHOOLS
FOR GIRLS.

THE SEMINARY OF QUEBEC



Was founded by Monseigneur de Laval Montmorency, the first roman catholic bishop of Quebec and of Canada, in the year 1663. It was at first exclusively intended for the instruction of the young men destined

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to the priesthood, but after the closing of the Jesuits College in 1764, by the british government, the classes of the Seminary of Quebec were indiscriminately opened to all the young men wishing to complete a classical course of studies.

This institution comprises the *Grand Séminaire* and the *Petit Séminaire*; the first is for the students in divinity and the other for the young men studying literature, philosophy and all the matters included in a first class classical course.

The buildings of the Seminary form four wings, four stories high, 684 feet long and 42 wide, except the old central wing which is only 37 feet in width. This central wing is nearly 200 years old, since it was built by bishop Laval; there is still to be seen the place where his servants cooked the bread for the use of the institution. The building is composed of four large wings, with an additional one now building.

The authority of the corporation of the Seminary is vested in a council presided by the superior, actually the Revd. Mr E. Méthot, and appointed by the priests directors of the institution. The priests are divided into *agrégés* and *auxiliaires*. The *agrégés* are the real members of the corporation, to the advancement of which they devote themselves for no other consideration than their boarding, clothing and lodging, with a sum of \$20 a year for their amusement and personal expenses. The *auxiliaires* are not members of the corporation, but temporarily employed by it, at a salary of \$100 a year, with clothing, boarding and lodging.

The Seminary has large revenues accruing from *seigniories* and landed properties bestowed unto it by

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bishop Laval, who was a noble man and member of a very wealthy family,—and by many members of the clergy and other persons zealous to do something for the advancement of education.

To the american tourist, the Seminary offers some remembrances of a national character, for its having been the place of confinement of the american officers taken prisoners during the siege of the city by Arnold and Montgomery in 1775. Besides that, the only part worth seeing is the chapel, well known for its collection of fine and original paintings by the masters of the french school. The entrance to this chapel is through that of the Seminary, where a door-keeper receives the visitors and accompanies them to the chapel containing the paintings indicated below and enumerated in order, pursuing the survey on the right hand, from the entrance :

I. *The Saviour and the Woman of Samaria at Jacob's Well, near Sychar*, St. John, IV,—by LAGRENÉE.

II. *The Virgin ministered unto by the Angels*, who are represented as preparing the linen clothes for the child Jesus,—by DIEU.

III. In the lateral chapel, on the right, a large figure of *the Saviour on the cross*, at the precise moment described by the Evangelist. St. John, XIX, 30,—by MONEY.

IV. At the entrance,—*The Egyptian Hermits*, in the solitude of Thebais,—by GUILLOT.

V. In the chancel.—*The terror of St. Jerome*, at the recollection of a vision of the day of Judgment,—by D'HULLIN. (Copy).

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VI. *The Ascension of our Lord Jesus-Christ*,—by P. CHAMPAGNE.

VII. *The Saviour's sepulchre and interment*,—by HUTIN.

VIII. Above the altar,—*The flight of St. Joseph to Egypt*. St. Matthew, II,—by VANLOO.

Immediately above is a small oval delineating two Angels,—by LEBRUN.

IX. *The trance of St. Anthony*, on beholding the Child Jesus,—by PARROCEL D'AVIGNON.

X. *The day of Pentecost*. Acts II,—by PH. CHAMPAGNE.

XI. *St. Peter's deliverance from prison*. Acts XII,—by DE LA FOSSE.

XII. At the entrance of the lateral chapel, on the left,—another view of the *Hermits of Thebais*,—by GUILLOT.

XIII. In the rear, — *The Baptism of Christ*. St. Matthew, III,—by CLAUDE GUY HALLÉ.

XIV. *St. Jerome writing*,—by J. B. CHAMPAGNE.

XV. *The wise men of the East adoring the Saviour*. St. Matthew, II,—by BOUNIEU.

The shrine on the right of the chief alter contains the relics of St. Clement; that on the left, the relics of St. Modestus.

This chapel was erected about a century ago.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

In 1852 the Seminary obtained from Her Majesty a royal charter conferring upon this institution all the privileges enjoyed by the universities of England, and

giving to the new university the name of the venerable founder of the Seminary, bishop Laval.

The university buildings are three in number and have been erected at a cost of \$238,788. The main building is 298 feet in length, 60 feet in width and 80 feet in height, five stories. It is a plain, massive construction of cut stone. The *Pensionnat*, or boarding house for the pupils is another immense building of the same appearance and on the same side of the street. The school of Medicine is on the opposite side and not so large. The united length of these three buildings is 579 feet.

The main building is occupied by the private rooms of the professors, the large rooms for the meeting of the University Council, the lecture rooms, the library, of 60,000 selected volumes, the museums containing 1000 instruments in the department of physics, 6,000 specimens in the department of mineralogy and geology, classified by the famous american professor T. Sterry Hunt; the botanical department, a large and splendid collection of canadian woods, artificial fruits and 10,000 plants; zoology, over 1000 stuffed birds, about 100 quadrupeds, fishes, insects, etc; archeology, two *momies* brought from Egypt by Dr. Douglass and many indian skulls and objects of curiosity, and last but not the least, the gallerie de peinture, which includes the following paintings :

- 1 Victoria, Queen of England,—by Jos. Légaré.
- 2 George III, king of England,— by Jos. Légaré.
- 3 Despair of an Indian woman in the forest,—by Jos. Légaré.
- 4 Mountain Scenery, striking effect,—by T. Daniell.

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- 5 Portrait of Calvin,—by Leemans (Chs. Pierson.)
- 6 Juno giving orders to Iris,—Daniel Mytens.
- 7 Portrait of Cardinal Trivultius, Prince of Arragon
—1643.
- 8 “ of a Maiden.
- 9 Rural Scenery.
- 10 Scenery—bridge,—river,—fall.
- 11 “
- 12 “ Shepherd and Flock.
- 13 “ Horses and Goats,—Salvator Castiglione.
- 14 Woman milking cows. Ruins,— “ “
- 15 Shepherd and Flock “
- 16 Mountains, bridge, river, waterfall.
- 17 Rural Scenery.
- 18 Mountains and ruins.
- 19 The Old Convent,—H. Vargason.
- 20 Rural Scenery.
- 21 Tame Fowls.
- 22 “ “
- 23 “ “
- 24 “ “
- 25 Peaches and other fruits,—by Andrea Monticelli.
- 26 Flowers and fruits.
- 27 “ “ by Grasdurp.
- 28 “ “ by Jean Baptiste Monnyer.
- 29 Vase ornamented with flowers,—by S.-P. Fiesne?
- 30 Wind-mill by moonlight.
- 31 Old monastery, with river and herd of cattle.
- 32 Hermitage,—by H. Vargason.
- 33 Marine,—by Karl Vernet?
- 34 “ “ “

- 35 " Negroes quarrelling on the wharves,—
by Karl Vernet ?
- 36 " Sea-port,—by Jos. Vernet ?
- 37 Landscape—shewing river, bridge, buffaloes,—
by Andrea Lucatelli.
- 38 Ancient Monastery, grotto and lake.
- 39 Hunter and dog fight,—by Abraham Rademaker.
- 40 Stag hunt,—by Van Mullen.
- 41 Gazelle "
- 42 Landscape.
- 43 " Card-playing on the ground,—by Sal-
vator Rosa.
- 44 " Copper-plate,—by David Téniers.
- 45 " " " "
- 46 Delivery scene.
- 47 Coriolanus disarmed by his mother.
- 48 Little basket, charming scenery.
- 49 Portrait.
- 50 " " " "
- 51 The Poet Demetrius,—by Brownzig.
- 52 The Poet.
- 53 Butcher, baker and sailor,—by John Opie.
- 54 Serenading in the street of Rome.
- 55 Torch-light toilet,—by Schalken.
- 56 Rural scenery, ruins,—by Peter Van Bloemen.
- 57 Small farm.
- 58 " " " "
- 59 Outside scene, lunch in a park,—by Teniers ?
- 60 Inside " " "
- 61 Marine,—by Jean Lingelback.
- 62 " " " "
- 63 Battie.

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- 64 Cavalry encounter—between Saxons and Romans,—Jos. Parocel.
- 65 Cavalry encounter—between Turks and Romans,—Jos. Parocel.
- 66 Attending to a wounded soldier.
- 67 Woman returning from market.
- 68 Flute-player,—by Jean Molinaer.
- 69 Gleeful bacchanalian,—by Palamède (Staevarst.)
- 70 Fair,—by Monnicks.
- 71 Roman Antiquities,—by Hubert Robert.
- 72 Golden calf,—by Frank le Jeune.
- 73 Martyrdom of Ste. Catherine,—by François Chauveau.
- 74 St. Michael triumphing over rebellious angels.
- 75 St. Jerome awaiting the sound of the last trumpet,—by D'Ulin 1717.
- 76 St. Michael vanquishing the Devil,—by Simon Vouet.
- 77 Daughters of Jethro,—by Giovanni Francesco Romanelli.
- 78 St Jerome in the desert,—by Claude Vignon.
- 79 Elias throwing his mantle to Elisha,—by Alber van Ouwater.
- 80 Ste Elizabeth of Hungary.
- 81 Body of our Saviour returned to his mother,—by Antoine Van Dyck.
- 82 Judith and Holophernes's head.
- 83 St. Louis Bertrand,—by Pisanello Vittore.
- 84 Our Saviour birth's announced to the shepherds,—by Cornelius Poelemburg.
- 85 Christ crowned with thorns,—by Arnold Mytens.

- 86 Martyrdom of Robert Longer (1764),—by H. Allié.
87 Martyrdom of St. Stephen.
88 Death sentence,—by V. H. Janssens.
89 St. Bartholomew.
90 Wise men adoring,—by Don Juan Carronno de Miranda.
91 Inside of a Church,—by Pierre Neefs L'ancien.
92 Presentation in the Temple,—by Dominico Feti.
93 Circumcision,—by “ “
94 Mother of Sorrows.
95 St. John the Baptist.
96 St. Hilary,—by Salvator Rosa.
97 St. Jerome commenting the Scriptures.
98 Portrait of a bishop.
99 SS. Peter and Paul.
100 Young women playing guitar,—by David Téniers.
101 A monk at study.
102 A head,—by Stoplebeen.
103 A franciscan Monk praying by torch light.
104 Ecce Homo.
105 God the father surrounded by Angels,—N. Pousin.
106 St. Jean the Evangelist.
107 St. Mary Magdalen,—by Louis-Antoine David.
108 Birth of Our Saviour,—by Antoine Coppel.
109 St. Bruno and his disciple,—by Lesueur.
110 St. Ignatius of Loyola,—by P. Laurie.
111 Disciples of Emmaus,—by Paul Bril.
112 St. Peter's denial.
113 Cardinal P. H. Van Steeland after his death.

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- 114 St. John the Baptist's head.
- 115 St. Peter by torch light.
- 116 Adoration of Magi,—by Don Juan Carrenno de Miranda.
- 117 St. Peter and the broken vase.
- 118 Blessed Virgin and infant in cradle.
- 119 Mater Dolorosa.
- 120 Faint outline of the features of a Saint.
- 121 Moses,—by Lanfranc.
- 122 Shepherds adoring,—by Mignard.
- 123 Mater Dolorosa.
- 124 Ecce Homo.
- 125 Aged monk studying by torch light.
- 126 Birth of Our Saviour,—by Lorenzo Gramiccia ?
- 127 School of Athens,—(from Raphael) by Ph. Pont Ant. Robert.
- 128 Burning of the Bourg, “ “
- 129 Holy Family and St. John Baptist, — by Gramiccia.
- 130 St. Joseph and the Infant Jesus.
- 131 Martyrdom of Pope St. Vigil,—by L. W. Baumgartner.
- 132 St. Ambrose and Theodosius,—by F. Sigriso.
- 133 Jesus on the Cross,—by Louis Carrache.
- 134 Aged monk meditating.
- 135 Fall of Simon the magician,—by Sébastien Bourdon.
- 136 Religion and Time (allegorical.)
- 137 David gazing at the head of Goliath, — Pierre Puget ?
- 138 The Eight Felicities,—J. Corneil ?

- 139 The Coronation of the Virgin,—by Giacomo Tintoretto.
- 140 The Child Jesus blessing.
- 141 Battle between Indians.—by Jos. Légaré.
- 142 St. Jérôme.
- 143 Ecce Homo.
- 144 Louis XIV,—by Quentin De Latour.
- 145 Marie Liezinska, Queen-consort of Louis XV,—by F. Boucher.
- 147 Marie-Joseph de Saxe, Dauphine, mother of Louis XIV, by F. Boucher.
- 148 Madame Victoire, fille de Louis XIV,—by F. Boucher.
- 149 Madame Adélaïde, fille de Louis XIV.—by F. Boucher.
- 150 Madame Louise, fille de Louis XIV, Carmelite, by F. Boucher.
- 151 Jesus meeting Ste. Veronique, — by Luis de Vargas.
- 152 Portrait of Joseph Ourné, aged 25, daughter of an Abenakis Chief,—by Jos. Légaré.
- 153 The Virgin and Child Jesus.
- 154 Head of St. Nicholas.
- 155 Bearing the Cross.
- 156 Ascension of Our Lord.
- 157 Assumption of the Holy Virgin.

The University is the property of the Seminary who have the exclusive control of its financial administration. The council, composed of the oldest professors, has the direction of the institution and is presided by the superior of the Seminary, who is

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ex officio rector of the University, as the roman catholic archbishop of Quebec is *ex officio* visitor. Among the professors, there are protestants and catholics.

MORRIN COLLEGE

Was founded some twenty years ago. Dr. Morrin having left \$80,000 to endow such an institution, this sum was applied to the establishment of the present college, which is presbyterian.

Till those last years, the lectures were given in the rooms of the Masonic Hall; but when the government abandoned the old prison, the governors of Morrin College bought and repaired it for the installation of their institution. It is a very old building, having been erected in 1810. It is a handsome and compact structure of grey stone, three stories in height, 160 feet long by 68 in breath.

The rooms of the Morrin College contain a museum of natural history and some other objects of interests.

In the same building are also to be seen the rooms and library of the Quebec Literary and Historical Society.

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL

The classes are held in the late St Lewis Castle, near Durham Terrace, on the spot where Champlain erected the first construction to which he gave that name, in 1620. The present building was erected after 1834, when the one built in 1809 was burnt. It is three stories in height, 102 in lenth, 41 in breath and two stories high, with one wing 31 by 32 feet also two

stories high, and another wing 62 by 23 feet and three stories in height, massive and plain, without the least appearance of architectural ornamentation.

HIGH SCHOOL

“One of the best educational institutions, says Russell, in his *Quebec as it is, &c.*, is the High School of Quebec. It owes its origin to the Reverend Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's Church, who has taken a warm and active interest in whatever could conduce to its efficiency and success.” It was established in 1847 and incorporated in 1854.

The building of the High School is a gothic structure of grey granite, 42 feet long by 32 broad, situated on St Denis street, on the Cape, facing the Glacis and the citadel. It was erected in 1865, at a cost of \$15,000.

URSULINES CONVENT

This is the eldest educational institution for girls in North America. It was founded in 1639 by Madame de la Peltrie, a young french widow of rank and fortune. She came to Canada in that year with three ursuline nuns. In 1641 she built the first convent that was destroyed by the fire in 1650. It was erected again on the same ground and met with a similar fate in 1686. The foundations of that of 1641 and the walls of that of 1650 being used, a third building was erected after that fire, and is still to be seen in rear of the modern construction facing Garden and Parloir streets. The convent buildings, a pile of massive

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structures of stone two and three stories high, are erected on a ground covering an area of seven acres, surrounded by St. Lewis, St. Ussule, Ste. Anne and Garden streets.

The *entrance* to the convent faces the end of Parloir street. The chapel, 95 feet long and 45 broad, is on Garden street. It is quite plain outside, but the interior is pleasing, though simple. On the right side of the principal altar is seen a large grating which separates the church from the choir in which the nuns attend the divine service. Being cloistered, they never come out of their cloister, and hence the necessity of that grating. No man, not even the chaplain, is allowed to enter the cloister, and to this rule there is exception only for the members of the royal family.

The Ursulines give a first class and highly finished education for a sum for which the merest rudiments of instruction could not be obtained elsewhere.

They receive pupils of all creeds and protestants give them credit for not influencing the religious opinions of the pupils who are not catholic. This accounts for the great number of english, scotch, irish and even american girls of protestant creeds frequenting this institution. Some of the scholars are boarders in the institution and others only day-scholars. Besides the regular classes of the convent, there is the Laval Model School for girls and a free school, which is attended by a great number of children. The number of the nuns and novices is about ninety and that of the pupils-boarders 200, day-scholars 125 and those frequenting the free school about 300, making in all 625 pupils. The resources of the institution are the

fees required from pupils whose parents can pay them and the revenue accruing from landed properties, in the city and outside, bestowed upon the convent by Madame de la Peltrie and some other charitable persons.

The objects of interest in this convent are the paintings and monuments in the chapel. The following is the list of those paintings and monuments enumerated in order, commencing the survey to the right from the door :—

1. Over the door—*Jesus sitting down at meal in Simon's House—Mary Magdalena*,—by Philippe de Champagne (french school.)

2. *Death of St. Jérôme*, (italian school) from the Dominichino.

3. *The Guardian Angel*.

(Epistle or right side when facing the altar).

4. *Bishop St. Nonus admitting to penance St. Pélagie*,—by J. Prudhomme (1737, french school).

5. Montcalm's Monument, placed there by Lord Aylmer, then governor of Canada, in 1831.

6. *The Miraculous draught of fishes*,—by de Dieu (french school, 1741).

7. Monument erected to the daughters of the Honorable P. J. O. Chauveau.

8. Monument erected to the family of Sir H. L. Langevin.

9. Monument in honor of Montcalm, erected the 14th September, 1859. The words were composed by the french Academy in 1763.

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10. *The Wise and the Foolish Virgins*, (italian school of Florence).

11. *The Virgin, the Infant and St Catherine, virgin and martyr*.

12. *The Annunciation*, sculpture on the two doors near the altar.

13. *The birth of Christ, the Shephards*, above the altar, by Vigneau (french school).

14. *The Saviour preaching*, by Champagne (french school).

15. The Saviour exhibiting his heart to Religious.

16. The true portrait of the Saviour, according to St. Luke.

17. The Virgin and Infant, above the pulpit.

18. *Redemption of captives at Algiers*, by the Rev. *Fathers of Mercy*, by Restout (french school).

19. France offering religion to the Indians of Canada, an allegory.

20. *St. Peter concealing himself to witness the sufferings of Christ* (spanish school).

Those paintings were for the most part bought in France in 1815. The present church in which they are to be seen was built in 1729 and is consequently one hundred and fifty-three years old.

Within the precincts of this chapel lie buried the remains of general Montcalm, who was mortally wounded in the battle of the Plains of Abraham, 13th September, 1759. A marble slab placed on the wall by

Lord Aylmer, in 1832, indicates the spot where the body was entered. This legend is carved in the slab :

(Translation.)

HONNEUR	HONOUR
à	TO
MONTCALM!	MONTCALM!
LE DESTIN EN LUI DÉROBANT	FATE IN DEPRIVING HIM
LA VICTOIRE	OF VICTORY
L'a récompensé par	Rewarded him by
UNE MORT GLORIEUSE !	A GLORIOUS DEATH !

Some years ago, it being necessary to repair the wall, an aged nun, sister Dubé, who had attended the funerals, pointed out the grave of Montcalm. The skeleton was found and the skull placed in custody of the Chaplain, actually the Rev. Mr. Geo. Lemoine, who shows that relic with pleasure when asked for by visitors of distinction. He also shows a painting which represents Quebec as it was in 1641.

The English troops were quartered in this convent during the winter of 1759, following the capture of Quebec, and the table on which the first sentence of death was rendered by the british authorities, against a woman for poisoning her husband, is still to be seen in the rear part of the convent.

Visitors wishing to visit this institution must, when they go in, ask permission to the Chaplain, whose kindness and amability are never at fault.

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CONVENT OF THE CONGREGATION

This convent, situated in St Roch's parish, opposite the church, was established in 1843. The cost of building was in great part assumed by the Revd. Mr. Charest, curate of St Roch's, who subscribed \$32,000 in favour of this and other educational institutions in the parish.

BELLEVUE CONVENT

It is another branch of the Convent of the Congregation and quite an aristocratic institution. The present building, on St. Foye road, was completed in 1874 and the classes installed in it. No day pupils are admitted in this convent, which is exclusively for the use of boarders. The instruction given here is superior, and every thing concerning hygiene, &c, is perfect. Tourists taking interest in educational institutions should not omit to visit this convent.

ACADEMY OF JÉSUS-MARIE

This is another first class institution for the education of young ladies. It is owned and conducted by french nuns, the Sisters of Jésus-Marie, well known for the superiority of their teaching. The system followed in that institution is that of father Lacordaire, which is the best adapted to develop the reasoning and judgment of the pupils, who are not required to learn anything by memory, but exclusively by analysis. All the matters comprised in a superior classical course of studies are taught in this institution.

This convent is at about three miles from Quebec, on St Lewis road, near the parish church of St. Colomban of Sillery. It is a fine and large white brick building, spacious and built with all the modern improvements, under the direction of Rev. Mr. Audette, member of the Board of Arts and Manufactures. We would invite the tourist to visit this institution and, through the kindness of Mr. Audette, go up on the roof of the building, from which place he will enjoy one of the finest views of Quebec, the Plains of Abraham, the St. Lawrence and all the surrounding country.

CONVENT OF THE GOOD SHEPPERD

The sisters conducting this institution have classes attended by a great number of pupils, the most part paying nothing or most nothing. The principal object of these nuns, whose institution was established in 1850, is to convert and relieve in their asylum penitent girls. It was founded by means of donations and subscriptions of charitable persons.

This convent is situated in Montcalm ward, Scott street. It is a large stone building surmounted by the high steeple of the church attached to the establishment.

CONVENT OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

This is another educational and charitable institution. The sisters receive orphans and infirm persons, which is their first object, and keep classes in which are educated over 700 girls, more than half gratis and the

rest for ten cents a month. The number of infirm and orphans varies from 100 to 150. When they find an occasion, the sisters place those orphans in good families.

This convent, a massive stone building, situated on D'Aiguillon street, near the Glacis and St. John's Gate, was established by bishop Turgeon, who raised the necessary funds from charitable persons through all his diocese. The sisters have no means of their own, except their work and small grants from the Government and the school trustees. Over \$10,000 must be raised by subscriptions every year. It is acknowledged that this convent is a blessing for the city.

HOSPITALS AND ASYLUMS

THE HOTEL-DIEU

It is the eldest institution of the kind in North America; it was established in 1629 by the duchess d'Aiguillon, who came from France with three nuns of the *Hospitalieres* order from Dieppe. The object of this institution is the reception and care of the sick who are indigent and distressed. All proper attendance, both from the nuns and physicians, with every necessary comfort, is gratuitously administered. The annual expenditures are considerable and although the revenues are ample, yet from the munificence of the relief which is afforded to numerous poor persons,

the provincial parliament is obliged to contribute to the maintenance of the institution by a small grant from the public treasury amounting to \$640 a year.

In the convent the sisterhood reside, who now include the Superior and thirty-three nuns and some novices. The regularity, neatness and purity with which the establishment is conducted and the solace of the wretched who find refuge in this hospitable domain are highly exemplary.

The convent, of which the entrance is on Palace street, is a spacious building, the largest portion extending nearly one hundred and thirty feet by seventeen in depth, and three stories high. A wing on the north-west side is two stories high, fifty yards in length and as many feet broad. The church is externally plain and the interior little adorned. The entrance is on Charlevoix street. The paintings may be examined on application to the Chaplain. The following are originals: The Nativity of Christ, Luke II, by *Stella*; the Virgin and Child, by *Coppel*; the Vision of Ste Thérèse, by *Menageal*, and St Bruno wrapt in meditation, by *Le Sueur*.

The ground occupied by this convent has an area of about twelve acres. The corner stone of the building included in the present increased edifices was laid by Governor Lauzon on the 15th of October 1654. The duchess d'Aiguillon, and her uncle, the famous Cardinal Richelieu, endowed this institution with an annual rent of 1,500 livres, at first, and afterwards doubled this grant. It is by means of this rent and that of other donations that the sisters are enabled to conduct their establishment.

THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.



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The establishment thus denominated is situated in St Sauveur municipality, on the banks of the St. Charles and was commenced in the year 1693 by the second roman catholic bishop of Quebec, Mgr de St. Valier, who instituted it expressly to relieve invalids and persons afflicted by disease. It is a spacious and comparatively fine structure, forming a parallelogram of nearly equal sides, seventy six yards in length and eleven yards deep, and on the south-west a wing projects more than forty yards by fifty feet broad. Attached to the convent is a neat and convenient church; but it contains nothing peculiarly distinctive in character, except its ornaments. The paintings are copies only of the originals in the other churches and chapels. For the building, furniture, &c, of this hospital, bishop de St. Vallier expended 100,000 crowns. The institution was endowed by grant of landed properties which are, with the labour of the nuns and a yearly grant from the Government of nearly \$2,000, the only resources of the establishment. To superintend the convent there are the superior and seventy nuns, all cloistered. The number of sick and old persons received in the institution generally exceeds one hundred and fifty annually.

American tourists should not forget that Colonel Arnold, commanding with Montgomery the New England troops besieging Quebec in 1775, was transported to that General Hospital after he was wounded in the attack upon the Sault-au-Matelot barrier, in the morning of the 1st January, 1776.

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THE HOPITAL DU SACRÉ-CŒUR

Here is quite a modern institution, founded in 1873 by the present archbishop of Quebec, Mgr. Tasche-reau. The building, a plain cut stone edifice, three stories high, was completed in the fall of 1874 and the hospital immediately opened for the reception of foundlings and persons attacked by hideous or contagious diseases, which is the object of this institution. The nuns in charge of that convent were taken from the General Hospital. This Hopital du Sacré-Cœur is situated on the south bank of the St. Charles in St. Sauveur, not far from the road to Lorette.

FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM

This asylum was established and maintained by the English forces in Canada to afford a refuge to the widows and orphans of the man dying here in the service. The british troops having been withdrawn from Canada some ten years ago, it was converted into a female orphan asylum. The building, situated on St. Lewis road, near the Martello Towers, is a good sized stone structure, two stories high.

LADIES PROTESTANT HOME

A little further, on St. Lewis road, than the Female Asylum is this "Home," a benevolent institution established and maintained through the subscriptions of some charitable protestant ladies. This asylum is intended for the reception of sick and distressed females of protestant creed. It is a plain, but good looking white brick building, erected some years ago.

ST. BRIDGET ASYLUM

The Irishmen of Québec have established that asylum for the relief of the sick and infirm persons of their nationality. It is managed by a board of trustees and supported by the voluntary contributions of the Irish population, and a small grant of the Legislature. The building is situated at the corner of St. Lewis road and de Salaberry street, opposite the ladies Protestant Home. It is a neat and large cut stone edifice.

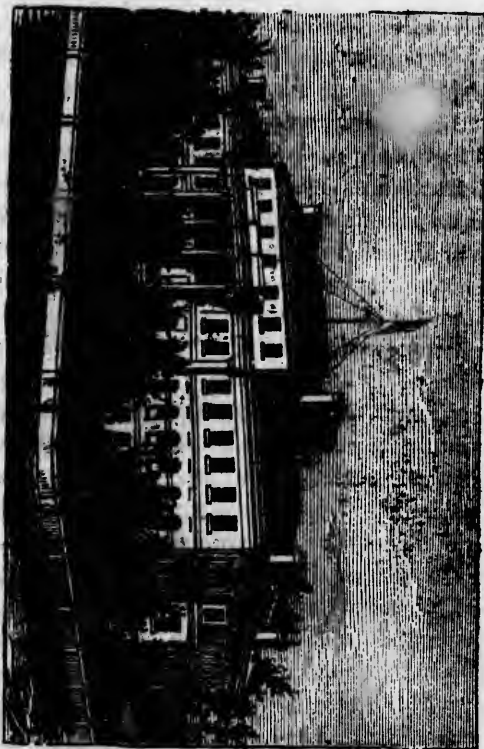
FINLAY ASYLUM

Some years ago, a Miss Finlay bequeathed a sum of \$800 to be applied for the relief of the poor as the Anglican bishop would think proper. Dr Mountain, then bishop of Quebec, invested the money and when it had increased to \$2,000, he proposed the erection of the present building, and the institution was inaugurated on the fifteenth anniversary of his Lordship's ordination. Some charitable persons, following the example of Miss Finlay, subscribed for the same purpose, so that the necessary funds were easily gathered. This asylum is supported by the members of the Anglican church of Quebec for the relief of the infirm of that creed. A part of the building is employed and rented by the Male Orphans Asylum, independent of the Finlay Asylum, and established for the purpose indicated by its name.

This building was erected at a cost of \$14,000. It is a cut stone structure, rather massive, situated in a fine place near the toll-gate of the St. Foye road.

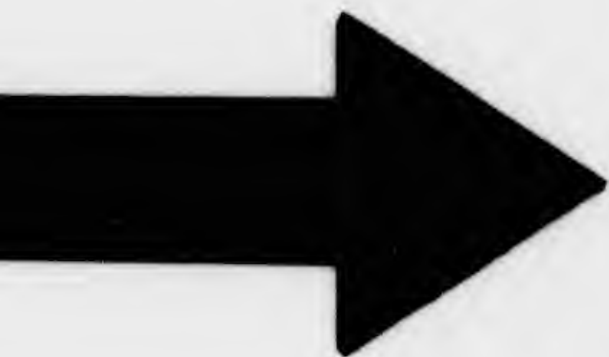
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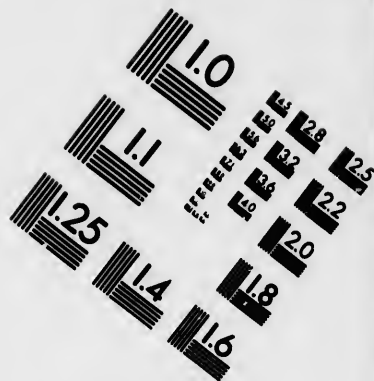
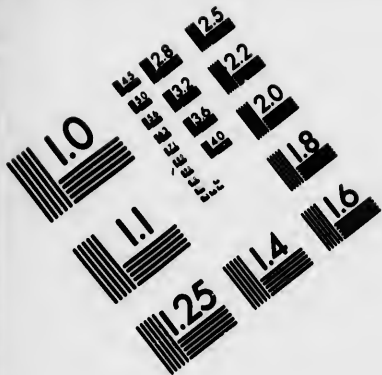
MARINE HOSPITAL



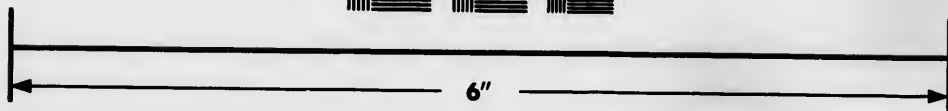
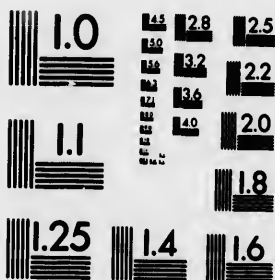
One of the most important of the benevolent institutions originating with the Protestants is the Marine Hospital, commenced in 1832 under the auspices of Lord Aylmer, then governor-in-chief of the Province, and completed sufficiently to be opened for the reception of patients in 1834, at a cost of about \$120,000.







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The situation chosen for this establishment is on the banks of the river St. Charles, just opposite to the spot where Cartier wintered on his first voyage, and the space laid out for the buildings, gardens and grounds covers upwards of six acres. The hospital is on a large scale, having a front of 206 feet, with two wings of 100 feet each in depth. The building is of stone, with a fine ionic portico, the proportions of which are said to be taken from the Temple of the Muses, on the river Ilissus, in Greece, and every thing connected with its exterior and interior is finished in the best style. As the institution, which belongs to the federal government, makes no distinction of creeds in its admission of patients, in which respect it follows the liberal example of its catholic predecessors, the ground-floor contains a protestant and a catholic chapel, with accommodation for the ministers of each; wards for sixty patients, with a most complete range of kitchens, store-rooms and nurses' apartments. The principal story, or first floor above this, to which the elevated portico leads by a double flight of steps, contains a fine hall of entrance, apartments for the medical officers, rooms for surgical operations, wards for sixty-eight patients and a medical museum. The third story contains the apartments for the principal nurses, with wards for 140 patients, and the fourth contains wards for 94 more, making in the whole, room for 362 persons. In every story there are hot and cold baths for those who require them, with gardens and ornamented grounds around the hospital, for the recreation and exercise of those who are recovering. Near the main building, but completely

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isolated from it, stands the Cholera Hospital, a wooden structure 202 feet long and 24 in breadth, two stories high and capable of accommodating one hundred and fifty cholera or fever patients, in case of epidemy.

The management of this hospital is entrusted to a board of commissioners composed exclusively of physicians and appointed by the Dominion government. The resident physician is Dr. Catehier, one of the professors of Laval University. The maintainance of this establishment costs from \$20,000 to \$25,000 a year, of which the local government of the province of Quebec contribute \$4,000.

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM

On the splendid property of judge de Bunn, purchased for that purpose, this asylum was built as a refuge and place of special medical treatment for the insane. The site is very fine and most appropriated to such an establishment. From the buildings, the patients have a view on the harbour and city of Quebec, whilst in the other direction they enjoy the magnificent spectacle offered by the lofty Laurentides mountains. The grounds are adorned with trees, flowers and meadows in front of the main building, near which flows a little stream. Attached to the establishment is a large and a first class farm, on which part of the vegetables used in the institution are raised.

There are two buildings: one for male and one for female patients. This last named is a cut stone construction four stories high in the center, three at the extremities and two for the sections between the

corner towers and the center, which is surmounted by an elegant cupola. The front of the central part is occupied by the entrance, and the lodgings of the superintendent, Mr C. Vincelette, and those of the resident physician, Dr Belanger. The rest of the building is inhabited by the female patients. In rear are the kitchen, the washing-room, the gaz and water works. The size of the building is about 200 feet by 100.

In the other building, of more recent and less ornamented construction, are the male patients. The size of this building, erected in 1864, is about the same as that of the other, but it is in all its parts four stories high. It is well ventilated and heated by steam, as the female building.

The whole establishment costs over half a million of dollars. It is owned and conducted by Dr Landry and Dr Roy, who neglect nothing to make it a first class institution.

Although it is called the Quebec Asylum, this institution is situated in the parish of Beauport, on the road to Montmorency, at a distance of two miles and a half from the city. That spot was chosen by the founders of the establishment, Drs Douglass, Morrin and Fremont, who started it in 1845, on account of its healthyness, its fine position and its isolation.

Specialists who would like to see the asylum, and make a complete examination of it, which requires at least half a day, should do well to apply to Dr Roy, in the city. Through the kindness of this gentleman, they can have any information or permission they may wish for.

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CHURCHES AND CHAPELS



CHURCH OF NOTRE-DAME DES VICTOIRES

It is only interesting on account of its antiquity and being the first roman catholic church erected in

Canada. The building, which stands in the Lower Town square, is plain and massive within and without and has lost by repeated repairs its antique looking, though the walls are for the most part those erected previously to 1690, since they have not been completely demolished during the various sieges of Quebec.

In the year 1690, according to Hawkins, amid the joy caused by the defeat of Sir William Phipps in his attempt to capture the town, the *fête of Notre-Dame de la Victoire* was established, to be annually celebrated in this church on the 7th October, that being the day on which the first intelligence of the coming of the fleet was received. After the wreck of the British fleet in 1711, which was considered a second victory, a little less than a miraculous interposition in their favor, this church received the name of *Notre-Dame des Victoires*, in order to commemorate both occasions. It was destroyed by the fire from the Pointe-Lévis batteries in 1759. It is said that it contained at that time a picture representing a city in flames, with an inscription stating that "in the year 1711, when Quebec was menaced with a siege by Admiral Walker and General Hill, one of the *religieuses* prognosticated that the church and Lower Town would be destroyed by the British in a conflagration before the year 1760." It also contained the flag taken by the Canadians from Phipps' ship in 1690.

There is no regular service in this church since a long time, and it is only looked as a chapel under the administration of the Upper Town church authorities.

THE BASILICA

The building of this cathedral was commenced and pursued under the auspices of bishop Laval, and on the 18th July, 1666, it was consecrated under the name of Cathedral of the Immaculate Conception. It superseded the chapel of the Jesuit's college, which was for sometime used as the parochial church of Quebec. This building has suffered much from the fires occasioned by the storming of the city during the sieges, but the foundations and part of the walls are still the same, so that it may be said with accuracy that this church dates from nearly 216 years. It is the eldest church in America.

It is distinguished rather for its solidity and neatness, than for splendor or regularity of architecture. The aisles or wings, considerably lower than the nave of the church, and the lofty tower and spire built without and separated from it on the south side, destroy all external symmetry, yet do not detract from the religious appearance of the pile. Within it is very lofty, with massive arches of stone dividing the nave from the aisles, above which is a gallery on each side, running the whole length of the interior. It is described by Colonel Bouchette as 216 feet in length by 108 in breadth. It can seat a congregation of 4,000 persons. At the east end are the grand altar and the choir, superbly decorated. There are also four chapels in the aisles, dedicated to different saints. The walls are decorated with fine paintings, of which follows a list enumerated in order, commencing the survey to the right from the entrance,

following the passage along the pillars which divide the nave from the wings :

1.—*The Holy Family*, by Blanchard (1600-1630, ordinary painter to the King of France.)

2.—*The Saviour insulted by the Soldiers*,—St. Mathews, XXVII, 27, 31,—by Fleuret, (french school.)

4.—Above the altar, in the Holy Family Chapel, *The flight of Joseph into Egypt*, a copy of the original by Vanloo (flemish school) in the Seminary Chapel, by Theophile Hamel.

5.—In the choir, on the right hand side, *Our Saviour attended to by the angels after the temptation in the desert*, by Restout, (1692-1718, french school.)

6.—Above the main altar.—*The Immaculate Conception*, Lebrun's, (french school) style.

7.—In the choir, on the left hand side—*St. Paul's extacy*, by Carlo Maretta (1625-1713, italian school.)

8.—In St Ann's Chapel, above the altar, *Miracles of St Ann*, by A. Plamondon, canadian artist and a pupil of Paul Gugin.

9.—On the first pillar, Gospel side, *Our saviour on the Cross*, by Van Dick (1599-1641, flemish school)—This painting is one of the most remarkable in America and certainly the best in Canada.

10.—On the third pillar, *The Pentecost*, by Vignon, (french school.)

11.—On the fourth pillar, *The Annunciation*, by Restout, (french school.)

12.—In the chapel, above the altar, *Laying into the sepulchre*, copied by A. Plamondon from the original by Hutin, in the Seminary Chapel.

13.—*The Baptism of Christ*, by Claude Guy Hallé (1652-1736, french school.)

On application to the keeper of the sacristy, visitors are allowed to see the wards of the church, the ornaments, gold brocades, &c., among which is a complete set of ornament given to bishop Laval by the great Louis XIV.

ENGLISH (EPISCOPAL) CATHEDRAL.

The ground on which this church stands was formerly occupied by the convent and church of the recollet priests, destroyed by fire in 1796. As the order was suppressed by the british rulers, they took possession of those grounds and used them for the building of the present church, which was erected by the bounty of government, on the representations of Dr. Mountain, the first anglican bishop of Quebec, and consecrated in 1804. Hawkins describes it as an edifice of regular architecture and very respectable appearance, standing in a spacious area, handsomely enclosed by iron rails and gates and planted with trees. Its exterior length is 135 feet, its breadth 73; the height of the spire above the ground is 152 feet; from the floor to the center of the arch within, 41 feet. The communion plate of this church is magnificent. This plate, together with the altar cloth, hangings of the desk and pulpit, which are of crimson velvet and cloth of gold, and books for divine service, was a private present from king George the Third. A good peal of eight bells, of which the tenor bell is about 16.cwt., was procured by the subscriptions of the congregation.

The church has an excellent organ and a regular cathedral choir, but no dean and chapter. Galleries have been constructed, thrown back on each side of the organ, for the accommodation, respectively, of the children attending the male and female national schools; the front of each is allotted to the orphans of the asylums, in their distinctive dresses.

Several handsome monuments, says O'Brien, have been erected within the building, of which the principal is that erected to the memory of the Rev. Jacob Mountain, first bishop of Quebec, and through whose exertions the church was built. It stands within the communion rails and is surmounted by a bust representing the bishop in his full episcopal robes. Immediately opposite is the monument of bishop Stewart, successor of Rev. Jacob Mountain. Another marble slab commemorates the memory of the Duke of Richmond, whose death was caused by hydrophobia arising from the bite of a pet fox in 1819. Some other marble slabs are dedicated to the memory of distinguished political men. In the eastern end of the church is seen a colored window representing the *Ascension*, the *Transfiguration* and the *baptism of Christ*, by a celebrated artist of London.

Opposite the church is a neat cut stone building in which the rector resides; it was erected in 1841, and attached to it is the *Chapel of all saints*, used for occasional services.

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

This is for the members of the church of Scotland. This church has nothing to attract the visitor.

Attached to it is a school house, which was erected by the trustees of the church in 1831. This school is under the management of six members of the church annually elected by ballot at a general meeting of the congregation.

In rear of the church is also seen a handsome cut stone house occupied by the incumbent, Dr Cook.

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

Through the exertions of the Revd. Mr MacMahon, this church was built for the use of the Irish catholics of Quebec. It was commenced in 1831, and opened for divine service on the 7th July 1833. At first it covered an area of 136 by 62 feet, but it has been enlarged since. It fronts St. Helen street. The roof and galleries are supported by massive pillards, which divide the nave from the wings. The steeple is handsome and stands 120 feet from the ground to the ball which supports the cross. It can seat a congregation of 5,000 persons.

CHURCH OF THE CONGREGATION

There is nothing worth mentioning about that church, which is a plain building situated on Dauteuil street, fronting the Esplanade. It is in charge of the Jesuits, and used as a special chapel by the members of the congregation of men of the Upper Town.

THE BAPTIST CHURCH.

It stands at the corner of Dauteuil and St. Helen streets, and was erected in 1844 by the few but zeal-

ous members of that church. It is a pretty fine building. The incumbent is the Revd David Marsh.

CHALMER'S FREE CHURCH

This is a very beautiful specimen of church architecture, erected in 1852 and situated at the head of Ste Ursule street. It is the place of worship of the members of the scotch free church. It is certainly one of the finest buildings of the kind in Quebec, well designed and surmounted by an elegant spire, resting on a tower. The minister in charge of this church is the Rev. W. Clark.

CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH

Is a neat, but externally unpretending building, in the gothic style. It stands at the corner of St. Helen and Palace streets and is comfortably furnished. The commandments and texts of scripture are painted on the walls. Rev. H. D. Powis is the minister of the congregation.

THE WESLEYAN CHURCH

Situated in St. Stanislaus street, opposite the Morrin College, whose members are united with the english conference, was built after 1850. It is a large and rather elegant, cut stone building, in the gothic style. It is provided with a good organ and can accommodate 1600 sitters. The incumbent is the Rev. Joshua Johnson.

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ST. MATHEW'S CHAPEL

Which belongs to the episcopal congregation and is attached to the protestant burying ground in St. John suburbs, on St. John street, was fitted up in 1828, destroyed in 1845 and rebuilt in its present form. It is a plain and massive cut stone structure, internally neat and capable of seating 400 persons. Service is held daily, in the morning during summer and evening during winter. The Rev. Charles Hamilton is the incumbent and the Rev. E. A. W. King the curate. There is a sunday school attached to this church.

ST. PETER'S CHAPEL

Was erected in St. Vallier street, in 1842, for the convenience of members of the Episcopal Church residing in St. Roch. It is a plain but neat chapel, in charge of the Rev. M. M. Fothergill, incumbent and of the Rev. H. Burgess, curate. It has nothing worth visiting.

ST. MICHAEL'S CHAPEL

Another place of worship for the members of the episcopal church, situated on St. Lewis road, opposite the Mount Hermon cemetery. The building is a neat cut stone structure, of good looking appearance. Incumbent: Rev. A. A. Von Iffland.

CHURCH OF ST. ROCH

This is the church of the roman catholics of the parish of St. Roch. It was bnilt in 1845 and opened

the 25th December of the same year, though not yet completed. The site is between St. Francis and St. Joseph streets. It is a large and fine cut stone edifice, with lofty towers and spires at each corner of the front. This church, which can accomodate 4,000 sitters, is internally very beautiful. The center of the double range of galleries is supported by Corinthian columns, which reach the ceiling. The altars in the chapels are worth noticing, on account of their elegance and neatness of design: The paintings are not numerous, but we advise the visitor to take a glance at them. Above the grand altar is seen the *Rrsurrection of the Christ*, by Chalis; on the right or Epistle side, in the choir, the *Holy family*, copied from the original by Theophile Hamel, a Quebec artist of great talent and distinction; opposite, on the left or Gospel side, the *Christ*. St. Roch and St. Joseph chapel, Gospel side and without the choir, contains a picture representing *St Roch and a Virgin*, by Blanchard, a french artist, and the Virgin chapel, on the Epistle side, the *Holy Family*, by Colin de Vermont.

CHURCH OF THE CONGREGATION.

Also in St. Roch and on St. Joseph street, is a plain and well looking cut stone edifice, which has nothing deserving of a visit. It is a roman catholic church.

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND HALLS

THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE

In its present condition, has a front of 276 feet, and is situated at the eastern extremity of the Grand Battery where it stands at an elevation about 150 feet above the St. Lawrence. It consists, principally, of a central portion measuring 60 feet in front by 135 in depth, three stories high, and of two wings, each 108 feet in length, 43 in breadth, and two stories high. The building is of english fire-brick. It was constructed in 1859 and 1860 for the sum of \$61,514. The site upon which this structure stands contains 76,993 feet of ground acquired in 1831 from the roman catholic bishop of Quebec for a yearly and unredeemable ground rent of \$4,886.

This building contains the halls of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the province of Quebec, and a well chosen library of near by 25,000 volumes, in charge of L. P. Lemay, esquire, a canadian poet.

THE NEW PROVINCIAL BUILDINGS

When completed, these buildings will be the finest edifice of the city and also of the whole province of Quebec. They are designed on the plan of the *Palais du Louvre*, in Paris, and in the architectural style of the french edifices of the 17th century. They form a square measuring three hundred feet on each external

side. Each angle has a pavilion, adorned with pilasters and sculptures, executed in the finest style, representing the arms of the province and those of its first lieutenant-governors. The main front, actually in process of construction, faces the walls of the city and will be surrounded by a large park extending to the fortifications, between St. Louis and Kent gates. The height of the part actually completed is sixty feet from the ground to the great cornice and seventy-two feet to the cornice above the atticks. The front will be occupied by the chambers, halls and offices of the Legislative Assembly and the Legislative Council of the province, and the rest of the buildings by the several departments of the provincial government. These departments are already installed in the finished portion of the edifice, which, when completed, will cost about \$1,000,000.

THE POST OFFICE

There is quite a legend about the edifice which preceded the present one on that ground, that of the Golden Dog story. Under the french domination, the old post office building was occupied by a merchant called Philibert and of high distinction. Differences occurred between him and the *intendant*, Bégon, who, abusing his power, had every advantage on Philibert. Unable to obtain redress for his injuries, real or supposed, Philibert bitterly, although correctly, expressed his sentiments under the image of the *Chien d'Or*, or Golden Dog, which has been replaced above the main

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entrance of the new post-office, to which he added the following inscription in old french :

JE SVIS VN CHIEN QVI RONGE L'OS
EN LE RONGEANT JE PRENDS MON REPOS.
VN TEMS VIENDRA QVI N'EST PAS VENU
QVE JE MORDRAY QVI MAVRA MORDV.

Of which the translation is :

I AM A DOG GNAWING A BONE :
WHILE I GNAW, I TAKE MY REST.
THE TIME SHALL COME, WHICH HAS NOT COME
WHEN I WILL BITE HIM WHO NOW BITES ME.

Bégon determined on a revenge and Philibert, descending the Lower Town hill, received the sword of a french officer of the garrison through his body. The perpetrator of this murder left the Province, but the crime was not to be forgiven. The brother of Philibert came from Bordeaux to settle the estate, with the determination of taking vengeance on the assassin. Having ascertained that this assassin had gone to the East Indies, he persued him thither and meeting him in a street of Pondicherry, killed him with his sword. The name of Golden Dog was given on account of this dog having always been gilt.

On the place of the building having that dog and inscription in front, the present post-office has been lately erected and opened in the fall of 1873. After the Marine Hospital and the Custom House, it is certainly the finest edifice in Quebec. It is built of grey cut stone, three stories high, and about 80 feet by 40. The exterior is plain, but agreeable, with mouldings above the doors and windows. The entrance, at the

corner of Fort and Buade streets, is between two short columns of the ionic order.

THE CUSTOM-HOUSE

Is situated on a lot containing 88,000 square feet, southward of the Harbor commissioners wharf, at the confluence of the St. Lawrence with the river St. Charles. It is a cut stone edifice, two stories in height, with a basement, founded on the bed of the river in deep water and protected on all sides by a substantial wharf of crib-work filled with stone. It is 159 feet in length, 49 in breadth, and comprises a portico of 60 by 34 feet on its principal facade. This portico, which is of the doric order, consists of a sediment supported by six cut stone fluted columns, four feet six inches diameter at their base, and resting on a cut stone basement. The roof is crowned by a dome about thirty feet in diameter.

The Custom-House is one of the finest buildings of Quebec and certainly deserves a visit.

THE NEW JAIL

It is situated on the Flains of Abraham, about one mile beyond the walls of the city, on a property measuring thirty-two acres in extent.

It now consists, another wing is to be added, of a central block, 88 by 50 feet, four stories high; an eastern block adjoining this one, of 50 by 48 feet, three stories high; an east wing, at right angles with the latter, and in which the cells are constructed, measuring 47 feet in breadth by 108 in length and

three stories in height; a wing, with water closets of 14 by 26 feet, three stories, on the east side of the last wing; and a south wing, or rear extension of the central block, wherein are located the chapels for the prisoners, measuring 66 by 40 feet and three stories in height.

In its present unfinished state, this jails contains 138 cells, or one half of the number contemplated when the building is finished by the addition of the west wing. There are 70 single, and 27 double cells; 41 are employed for female prisoners. The outside walls are in course rock masonry.

This prison is remarkable for its healthiness and good ventilation, while the spot on which it stands is one of the most beautiful around Quebec.

CHAMPLAIN MARKET

Is one of the largest buildings of Quebec. It is a fine edifice, with a colonnade in the center, situated in the Lower Town.

JACQUES-CARTIER MARKET HALL

In St. Roch suburb, is a large white brick building two stories high. The lower story is used for butchers stalls, and the other is a public hall for lectures, theatres, &c., large enough to seat about 2,000 persons.

VICTORIA HALL

Was formerly the church of the wesleyan congregation. It was built in 1816 in its present plain form. After the construction of the new wesleyan metho-

dist church in 1848, it was sold to private parties who transformed it into a lecture hall : later on it was again sold to enterprising gentlemen who repaired and made it a fine hall for public entertainment. It is situated in Ste. Anne street, opposite the Morrin college.

THE MUSIC HALL

Next to the St. Louis Hotel, St. Lewis street, was built in 1852. It can seat over 1,500 persons.

The front is adorned by a rich colonnade which gives a good architectural appearance to the edifice.

PALACE MARKET

Is an old looking building, on St. Paul street, almost exclusively used by a few butchers. It is not worth a visit. The same remark applies to Finlay market, in the Lower Town, and Berthelot market in St John suburb.

BANKS OF QUEBEC AND MONTREAL

These are the only banks in Quebec having buildings worth seeing. The Quebec Bank is in St. Peter street. It is a pretty fine cut stone structure, though said to be defective in its architectural proportions. The Bank of Montreal building, at the corner of St. Paul and St. Peter streets, is in the same style, but not so well designed. The Notre-Dame Savings Bank, in St. John street, is also a good-looking building.

THE CEMETERIES

MOUNT HERMON CEMETERY

On St. Lewis road, about two and a half miles from the city, belongs to the members of the episcopal church. It occupies an immense ground, of thirty-two acres in extent, purchased in 1852 from the Quebec Seminary. The first french settler that owned, cleared and cultivated it was one Sebastien Langelier, a native from Normandy, near Rouen. The site is quite picturesque and beautiful, sloping gently towards the St. Lawrence, which flows two hundred feet below the rugged cliff. It is planted with large trees, oaks, pines, spruces, and admirably laid out, which was done in 1852, by an american gentleman, major Douglass, author of the design of the Greenwood cemetery, near New-York. A drive, upwards of two miles in extent, affords access to all parts of the grounds and by applying to the keeper, whose office and house is at the entrance, visitors are allowed to go in with their carriages. From the brow of the cliff, where seats have been placed for that purpose, the view extends on the St. Lawrence as far as Quebec and on the lumber coves. The village of St. Romuald or New Liverpool, with its large saw-mills and fine roman catholic church and convent, is seen on the opposite side of the river, a little southwards.

In this burying ground lie the remains of several distinguished personages, especially those of the Rev. Daniel Wilkie, one of the ablest preceptors of youth,

of John Wilson, the celebrated scottish vocalist, and of the only son of Lord Elgin, who was drowned in the river St. Maurice.

THE BELMONT CEMETERY

Is situated to the north of the St. Foye road, about two miles from the city. It is the burying ground of the roman catholic churches of Notre-Dame (french cathedral) and of St. John the Baptist, in St. John suburb. It was laid out some eighteen years ago and contains some fine monuments, especially that erected to the memory of F. X. Garneau, the national historian of Canada. The site is far from being as beautiful as that of Mount Hermon cemetery.

ST. CHARLES CEMETERY

On the Lorette road, is beautifully situated on the banks of the river St. Charles, near Scott's bridge. The great pines which adorn it impart to that cemetery a gloomy appearance which becomes very well the place and its object.

Immediately opposite is the St. Sauveur cemetery, newly laid out, and containing nothing worth a visit.

GENERAL SKETCH

To some travellers, the principal charm of Quebec lies in the boldness of its position, as a military post; to others, in the beauty of its surrounding landscape; and to others again, in the richness and variety of its

historical association. Tourists generally experience great interest in them all, and believing that each will be found, to those who have leisure and inclination to enjoy them, a source of considerable pleasure, we will endeavour to place before the reader so much of the materials of all, as to enable him to participate in the gratification enjoyed, in first studying its history, then studying its actual condition, and then following up those by several interesting excursions in the neighbourhood.

HISTORY

The history of Quebec carries us back to the earliest voyages made upon the coast of America, anterior even to the settlement of Virginia, or the landing of the Pilgrim Fathers in New England, by nearly a hundred years. Jacques Cartier, a navigator of Saint-Malo, in France, sailed from that port in April, 1534, with two ships of only sixty tons each and a crew of sixty-one men. In May of the same year, he arrived at Newfoundland, entered the Bay of Chaleurs (which he so named because of the great heat felt there in July); advanced from thence to Gaspé, entered the mouth of the great river, then unnamed, towards the end of August, and returning to the straits of Bellisle, reached France on the 5th of September, 1534.

It was on his second voyage that the most important results took place. The project of establishing a French Colony on those shores, finding favor with King Francis the First, of France, Cartier was invested with a new commission and three vessels were placed

under his command, the *Grande Hermine*, of 120 tons, the *Petite Hermine*, of 60 tons, and the *Emerillon*, of 40 tons burden. They sailed from Saint-Malo on the 19th of May 1535, with a fair wind; but parted company, and ultimately reunited on the coast of Newfoundland, on the 26th of July. It was on the 10th of August, the festival of Saint Lawrence, that he first made a sufficient entry into the great river of Canada, to see that it was filled with islands and led for a considerable depth into the land. In honor of this Saint, therefore, on whose festival it was thus far entered for the first time, the name of Saint-Lawrence was given to the gulf or inlet, and subsequently extended to the river of which this was the outlet into the sea. From hence they proceeded upwards by the Island of Anticosti, then advanced as far as the river Saguenay, which they entered on the 1st of September, and reached on the 6th the *Isle-aux-Coudres*, or *Isle of Filberts*, so called from the abundance and large size of the nuts found by them there. Beyond this, they came to the present Island of Orleans, named, however, by Cartier, the *Isle of Bacchus*, from the number of vines with which it abounded, and on the 7th of September, 1535, he first saw the promontory to the north-west of the island, which forms the present site of Quebec.

QUEBEC IN 1535

There was then, on this spot, an indian town named *Stadacona*, and the chief of the tribe then occupying it, called *Donnacona*, came, accompanied with twelve

canoes, with eight Indians in each, to pay their visit to Cartier's squadron. These advances were received in a kindred spirit by Cartier, who went into Donnacona's canoe, partook of bread and wine with the Indians, and made every one pleased with themselves and with each other. Here, therefore, Cartier determined to winter; and finding, in the small river Saint-Charles, which joins the Saint-Lawrence a little to the north of the promontory of Quebec, a safe and good place for that purpose, he moored his vessels here, on the 16th of September. The description of this—the first description of Quebec ever given, as written by Cartier, reads as follows:

FIRST DESCRIPTION OF QUEBEC

“There is a goodly, fair and delectable bay, or creek, convenient and fit to harbour ships. Hard by, there is, in that river, one place very narrow, deep and swift running, but it is not the third part of a league; over against which, there is a goodly high piece of land, with a town therein. That is the place and abode of Donnacona; it is called Stadacona; under which town, towards the north, the river and port of the Holy Cross (now Saint-Charles) is, where we staid from the 15th of September, 1535, until the 16th of May, 1536; and there our ships remained dry.”

FIRST WINTER AT QUEBEC

The further progress of Cartier from hence up the river Saint-Lawrence as far as Hochelaga with a small number of his men, while the rest was left to take

care of the ships is well known, and it remains only to be added, that after loosing 25 persons of the expedition from scurvy and cold, and the health of all the rest, save three, being greatly affected by the severity of the climate, they returned to France in July, 1536, carrying with them the chief Donnacona and two other Indians of rank, all of whom were well received by the king of France, and treated with so much kindness as to become entirely reconciled to their fate.

CARTIER AND ROBERVAL

As every successive voyage made from Europe to this quarter of the globe seemed to increase the general interest felt in its future settlement, so on the termination of this second expedition of Cartier, a third was set on foot, of which Jean François de la Roque, the Lord of Roberval, in Picardy, was to have the civil and military command, and of which Cartier was to have the maritime command. The fleet consisted of five ships, and the whole cost of their outfit was provided for by the king. They sailed from Saint-Malo on the 23rd of May, 1641, and did not reach the port of Sainte-Croix, in the river Saint-Charles, till the 23rd of August, Roberval not joining them. Cartier now ascended the Saint-Lawrence in boats a second time, and fixed his new winter quarters at the mouth of the river which empties itself into the Saint-Lawrence at Cape Rouge, about nine miles above Sainte-Croix. Here he built two forts, one on a level with the water, and another on the top of the hill with steps cut out of the rock to communicate from the one

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to the other, calling the port Charlesbourg Royal. He then proceeded up as high as Montreal, examining the river and the rapids in his way, and descended to Charlesbourg-Royal for his winter quarters; from where, when the spring came, he set out to return to France. In the meanwhile Roberval, who had failed in his engagement to accompany Cartier, had left France in April, 1542, with three large ships and two hundred persons, as settlers for the first French colony to be founded here, and in the roadstead of Saint-John's, in Newfoundland, Cartier, on his return voyage, met Roberval on his outward enterprise. Cartier pursued his voyage to France, where he soon afterwards died, while Roberval proceeded to Canada and established at the position last left by Cartier at Cape Rouge. He remained here for one winter, returned to France in 1543, engaged in the wars of the time between his sovereign and Charles the Fifth, and six years afterwards, having got together a large number of settlers willing to try their fortunes in the New World, he, with his brother, left France for Canada, but the fleet in which they sailed was never heard of more.

FIRST VISIT OF CHAMPLAIN

From this time, up to 1603, a period of more than a century, there were several voyages of minor interest and importance that took place, one of LaRoche, another of Pontgravé and another of Chauvin; but no important results were produced by them. In 1603 however, the celebrated Champlain, who had served

in the West Indies with great honour, was appointed to command a new expedition to Canada ; and in his voyage up the Saint-Lawrence, it is said that he expressed himself deeply impressed with the excellence of the position now occupied by Quebec, and formed his intention to make it the site of a town or settlement of the French. This was not effected, however, until five years afterwards, when on due examination of the promontory called Cape Diamand, the river Saint-Charles and the fine deep and spacious harbour formed here by opposing shores and the Isle of Orleans, he determined to fix on this spot the capital of the new empire of the West, to be called New France ; and on the third of July, 1608, he here laid the foundations of the present city of Quebec, the oldest of North America, save St Augustine, in Florida, and Jamestown, in Virginia.

THE FIRST HABITATION

As a site for the first permanent habitation of the French in Canada, Champlain selected that point of land jutting out in the Saint Lawrence and now occupied by Notre-Dame and Sous-le-Fort streets. This habitation was erected on the present site of the church of Notre-Dame de la Victoire, in the Lower Town. The pencil of Champlain, says Parkman, always regardless of proportion and perspective has preserved the semblance of the "habitation." A strong wooden wall surmounted by a gallery loop-holed for musketry enclosed three buildings, containing quarters for himself and his men, together with a

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court-yard, from one side of which rose a tall dove-cot like a belfry. A moat surrounded the whole, and two or three small cannons were planted on salient platforms towards the river. There was a large magazine near at hand, and part of the adjacent ground was laid out as a garden.

THE FIRST MISSIONARIES

In 1613, Champlain sailed for France and returned in 1615, accompanied by three priests and a friar of the Recollets' order. Father Dolbeau was charged with the construction of a chapel in the Lower-Towns where they were located, and by the end of June, he had the satisfaction of celebrating the first mass in this little chapel. In the fall of 1619, the Recollets laid the foundations of their monastery on the bank, of the Saint-Charles, on the ground now occupied by the General Hospital. There they undertook to educate the young Indians and preach the Gospel to the savage tribes of New France.

THE FIRST SETTLER

Louis Hebert, a droguist from Paris, was the first immigrant coming to Canada with the intention of becoming a permanent settler. He came to Quebec with Champlain in 1617. It was he who introduced farming into the colony. For that purpose, he obtained the piece of land forming the eastern extremity of the promontory, including the ground where the French Cathedral and Seminary were afterwards erected and actually stand, together with the land

extending from Sainte-Famille street to the Hotel-Dieu convent, on Charlevoix and Palace streets. Hebert made his first clearing in the summer and fall of 1617, on the ground now occupied by the garden of the Seminary and the Grand Battery. In the next spring, he sowed in small quantity the first cereals that were raised in Canada. In 1619, he built for the residence of his family the first private habitation erected in the colony. The cedar foundations of this house were discovered some years ago by abbé Lavetière near the door leading from the Seminary to the garden. He also built another house and a mill at the point where Ferland and Saint-Flavien streets fall into Garneau street. Hebert's wife and his daughter were the first european women who came to Quebec, where they arrived with him in 1617. One of their

THE FIRST MARRIAGE

daughters was, in the fall of 1618, married to Etienne Jonquet, a native of Normandy. The ceremony was performed by father Le Caron and it was the first marriage which took place in the colony. The first marriage which took place in New England, that of Edward Winslow to Susannah White, was celebrated at Plymouth on the 12th of May 1621; or nearly three years later.

CHATEAU SAINT-LOUIS

In 1620 Champlain brought out his wife, Helene Boullé, then twenty-two years of age, to Quebec with three waiting maids. In the same year, he built, on

the ground now occupied by the eastern extremity of Dufferin Terrace, a wooden structure to which he gave the name of Saint-Louis Castle. He caused a road to be opened between the castle and the habitation in the Lower Town. This road now forms Notre-Dame, Mountain Hill and Fort streets and was the first highway opened in Canada.

FIRST FRENCH BIRTH

Guilmette, the second daughter of Louis Hebert, was married on the 1st of August 1621 to Guillaume Couillard. The first child born in Quebec was Eustache, son of Abraham Martin and Margaret Langlois; he was christened on the 24th of October 1621. This Abraham Martin, the first pilot on the Saint-Lawrence, settled on a lot of land forming, under the french regime, part of what is presently known as the *Plains of Abraham*, which derive their name from that of their first owner.

In the summer of 1622, the benevolent Madame de Champlain realised what living at Quebec really meant for Europeans. The fierce Iroquois landed in thirty canoes close to the settlement; a large band of these ferocious warriors hovered about Quebec. Champlain and most part of his men being absent, women and children all shut themselves up in the fort. The Recollet convent on the banks of the St. Charles was assailed; the friars fortified themselves. Whilst some prayed in the chapel, the rest, with their Indians, manned the walls. The Iroquois respected their redoubts and demi-lunes, and withdrew, after burning the Huron prisoners.

BEGINNING OF THE FORTIFICATIONS

The Saint-Louis Castle was rebuilt in stone in 1624 and strongly fortified. These fortifications were the beginning of the more extensive works afterwards erected by the French and upon the foundations of which the British Government have built the present fortifications of Quebec. From 1624 to 1834, when it was destroyed by fire, the Saint-Louis Castle has been the residence of the french and english governors of Canada.

THE JESUITS AT QUEBEC

In 1625, the Recollets were followed into Canada by five Jesuits, three priests and two friars. Upon their arrival at Quebec, the Jesuits found shelter in the convent of the Recollets, but immediately commenced the clearing of a ground to form a settlement of their own. They obtained a piece of land situated on the northern bank of the Saint-Charles, near the mouth of the river Lairet, close to the place where Jacques Cartier had found winter-quarters for his ships in 1535. This place was then known as Fort Jacques-Cartier, because it was on the very same spot that the discoverer of Canada had erected the huts and the small fort in which he found shelter in the winter of 1535-36, during his second voyage. The grant made to the Jesuits included a large tract of land, extending as far as the river of Beauport. This grant implied seigniorial rights and it was, in reality, the first introduction of the feudal system in Canada. It was followed by that made to Robert Giffard, who was the

first layman seignior of Beauport and of the colony. The Jesuits gave to their establishment the name of *Notre-Dame-des-Anges*, which was extended to the whole seigniory.

The *residence* of Notre-Dame-des-Anges was completed and occupied by the Jesuits in 1627. Two years after, they commenced on the now vacant ground situated in front of the French Cathedral the famous college in which they continued till 1764 to give a thorough classical course.

CAPTURE OF QUEBEC BY KIRKE

In 1629, Quebec was captured by the brothers Kirke, of London, privateering for the account of their father, Gervase Kirke, a wine merchant, and of Sir William Alexander. England being at war with France, they obtained letters of marque from Charles I, under the broad seal, giving them authority to capture and destroy any french ships which they might encounter, and entirely to drive them away and root out the French settlements in Nova Scotia and Canada. They accordingly sailed up the Saint-Lawrence and sent part of their fleet as far as Quebec. Finding himself wholly unprovided for defence, Champlain surrendered without offering battle, and the british flag was thus planted on the walls of Quebec on the 22nd of July 1629, about 130 years before the second capture by General Wolfe, in 1759. By the treaty of Saint-Germain-en-Laye, in 1632, Canada was restored to France and Champlain returned to Quebec in the following year as governor, and died in 1635.

From that period, Quebec has been slowly, but progressively on the increase; though it has had some trying time to pass through and been the scene of many a hard struggle. In 1653, it was attacked by a body of 200 Indian warriors, who massacred most of the inhabitants without the town, but were successfully repulsed by those within the walls.

PHIPPS ATTACKS QUEBEC

In 1690, the city of Champlain was again attacked by a British colonial force from Massachusetts. The king of France having espoused the cause of the Stuarts, war broke out and extended to America, and hostilities began between the colonists of New-France and those of New-England. Early in May, soon after the massacres of Shenectady and Salmon Falls by the French, the New-England colonies determined to retaliate upon Canada on a large scale, both by sea and land, and to accomplish the utter destruction of the French colony. Accordingly, a force of thirteen hundred men, under General Winthrop and Major Schuyler, was equipped for a movement upon Montreal, by the route of Lake Champlain; while a fleet of upwards of thirty vessels, manned by fifteen hundred sailors, and carrying thirteen hundred militia, was despatched from Boston, under Sir William Phipps and Major Walley.

Winthrop and Schuyler accomplished little or nothing, on account of defective arrangements for supplying them with provisions and means of transport. Phipps, after much delay, at length arrived before Quebec on

the 16th of October 1690, and immediately demanded the surrender of the city, in the name of William, King of England. Frontenac, the old french governor, rejoined that he did not recognise any other King of England than James II, and that William, in whose name Phipps had demanded the surrender of Quebec, was only a usurper. On being requested by the officer to give an answer to the summons in writing, count Frontenac haughtily refused, saying that he would transmit his reply to the English commander from the cannon's mouth. The messenger was reconducted to his boat, and soon after his return to the English admiral's ship, the batteries of the lower town opened fire on the fleet. One of the first discharges brought down a flag from Phipps' own vessel, which dropped into the river, and immediately several young Canadians, leaping into the water, swam out for it under fire and conveyed it ashore.

On the 18th, the troops were landed, under major Walley, near the mouth of the Saint-Charles river, and the ships of the squadron opened a cannonade against the city. The garrison guns replied vigorously and their fire was more effective than that of the English. Observing this, Phipps drew off, but renewed the bombardment on the following day until noon, by which time he saw clearly that his hopes of success were gone. In the meantime the troops attempted an advance through the slime and mud along the banks of the Saint-Charles. Some severe skirmishing occurred on the land. The results of these partial conflicts were generally favorable to the French militia and volunteers. From time to time

vessels of the hostile fleet came within range of the land batteries and fired upon the city. These attacks continued until the night of the 20th, when it was decided, by a council of war, held on board the admiral's ship, that further attempts to capture the place would be useless, and might prove disastrous to the entire force, as the ships were much damaged, and the situation of the troops under Walley had become critical. Accordingly, amidst much confusion, and leaving behind them five or six pieces of artillery which had been taken on shore, the soldiers re-embarked, and on the following day the discomfited expedition passed out of sight down the river. Frontenac despatched a report of his victory to the court of France, and the king ordered a medal to be struck in commemoration of the valiant and successful defense of Quebec. For the same purpose a new church, with the appellation of *Notre-Dame de la Victoire*, was erected in the Lower Town, where it still exists.

CAPTURE OF QUEBEC IN 1759

The great struggle for the possession of Quebec was reserved, however, for a later period, 1759. The war of 1755, between the English and the French, led to extensive military operations on the American continent, where the French had established a line of military posts, from the entrance of the Saint-Lawrence to the valley of the Mississippi. At the head of this growing military power of the French in America stood Quebec, its age, its size, its strength and its position all combining to give it precedence as the

seat of empire in the west. Its reduction became, therefore, an object of intense desire on the part of the British; accordingly a plan of combined operations, the first idea of which was suggested by Governor Pownall, of Massachusetts, to Mr. Pitt, was determined on, by which several points should be attacked at once. In pursuance of this plan, General Amherst was to attack Fort Ticonderoga and Crown Point on Lake Champlain, from New York; Sir William Johnson, with a large body of Iroquois Indians, from the valley of the Mohawk, was to attack Niagara, and if successful descend to Montreal; and General Wolfe, supported by a naval as well as a military force, was to conduct the attack on Quebec.

In pursuance of this plan, General Wolfe sailed from Spithead, in England, with a portion of the troops to be placed under his command, joined by the ships of war under admiral Saunders, on the 17th of February, 1759. They rendezvoused at Halifax, where they were joined by other regiments, making the whole land force 8,000 men. It was not till the 6th of June that they sailed for the Saint-Lawrence, nor until the 26th of the same month that they anchored off the Isle of Orleans, near Quebec. It may be interesting to state that among the officers of the naval expedition was the celebrated captain Cook, the circumnavigator of the globe, who was then serving in the capacity of sailing-master on board the *Mercury*, one of the fleet.

BATTLE OF MONTMORENCY

The first attempts of the British were unsuccessful and the grenadiers, with Wolfe at their head, were signally defeated near the Falls of Montmorency. At a council of war held soon after this, Wolfe urged a repetition of the attack upon the French lines here; but General Townsend, the third in command, suggested the plan of ascending the river some distance above Quebec, reaching the Plains of Abraham behind the town, and attacking the works in their weakest part from thence. Wolfe, seeing at once the excellence of the plan, surrendered his opinion, adopted the advice of his inferior in rank, and determined to carry it into execution.

DEFEAT OF THE FRENCH

Accordingly, on the night of the 12th of September, the ships and boats of the fleet co-operating with the army, the main body of the troops were conveyed with the flood-tide up the river St. Lawrence, past the batteries of Quebec, as if they were going to attack some point beyond the city; but when the ebb-tide turned, they all dropped silently down till they came to the small cove appointed for the landing, called from thence Wolfe's Cove, where the strongest part of the French was seated. At daylight on the 13th, the troops landed at the foot of the steep acclivities leading to the heights of Abraham; and as the spot was wholly undefended, from the belief that it presented natural difficulties which no troops could overcome, the British met with no resistance in their way, and soon

formed in good order on the Plains of Abraham, at the summit.

The French general, Montcalm, who was then at Beauport, a little below Quebec, would not credit the intelligence first brought to him of the English having obtained access to the Plains of Abraham, as he thought such an achievement impossible; but, being satisfied of the fact, he hastened to the spot, determined to give the enemy battle. The two commanders met at the head of their respective forces, and wherever the battle raged most furiously, these gallant leaders were found. Both were killed. The body of Wolfe was taken to England and that of Montcalm was interred in the Ursuline Convent of Quebec, in a hollow grave made, by the bursting of a shell that fell within the Convent walls, where a monument also marks his resting-place and records his lamented death. Although they fought with great courage, the French were beaten, and on the 18th of September Ramsay, governor of Quebec, capitulated and opened the gates of the city to the British troops, and from that day to this, Quebec has remained in possession of England.

BATTLE OF 1760

Soon after this surrender to the English, however, the scattered portions of the French army were collected at Montreal, where they were reinforced by volunteers, and a strong attack was made on Quebec by their united forces in the spring of 1760. The French troops appeared on the Plains of Abraham, which they had reached by Sainte-Foye and Suète roads, and were

met by the army of General Murray, the English commander, who marched out determined on giving the French battle before they could place the city under siege. The most brilliant part of the action took place near Dumont's Mill, on the Sainte-Foye road, where now stands the *Monument des braves de 1760*, erected to commemorate the valor of the troupes, English and French, that took a part in this battle, on the 28th of April, 1760. The British forces were routed and compelled to retreat into the city, where they remained till the 15th of May, when a large fleet of English ships of war arrived in the river, which speedily destroyed the French flotilla, and compelled the Marquis of Levi to raise the siege and retreat to Montreal.

SIEGE OF QUEBEC BY THE AMERICANS

At the period of the american revolution, Canada did not join the revolted colonies, but continued firm in the allegiance to the crown of England. As it was believed, by the Americans, that an attack upon Quebec would be successful, and if so, would induce all Canada to join their cause, such an attack was planned, and its execution committed to two american generals, Montgomery and Arnold. The first advanced from Lake Champlain, whilst the latter marched from the New-England States, by way of the Kennebec river, through Maine, and thence through Canada by the valley of the Chaudière river.

After capturing St. John, Montreal and Sorel, Montgomery continued his triumphant march towards Quebec, whilst Arnold, who had left Boston in the

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middle of September, penetrated with 1,100 men through the forests of the Kennebec and Chaudière rivers to join him, and arrived first at Pointe-Levis, on the 9th of November. On the 13th, late in the evening, he embarked his men in thirty-four canoes, crossed to Wolfe's Cove, ascended the hill and took possession of General Murray's residence on Ste Foye road and of the General Hospital. On his arrival, Montgomery took the command of the united forces and established his head quarters at Holland House, whilst Arnold occupied a house near Scott's Bridge, on the road to Lorette.

The american troops established themselves in every house near the walls in St. Roch suburb, especially around the Intendant's Palace, below Palace Gate. They maintained the siege during the whole month of December without success. Despairing to reduce the city by that means, Montgomery resolved on a night attack, in the hope of either taking it by storm or of finding the garrison unprepared at some point. This was communicated to General Carlton who prepared everything to prevent a surprise.

At last, early in the morning of the 31st of December, Montgomery and his New-York troops advanced from the west by the road following the foot of the Cape from Sillery, whilst Arnold came from the General Hospital through St. Roch, towards the Lower Town, the two parties having order to meet at the foot of Mountain street to force Prescott gate. To facilitate the meeting of the troops and the storming of the gate, two faint attacks on the west were to distract the attention of the garrison.

When Montgomery arrived with his 700 men at *Près-de-Ville*, opposite the place where an inscription commemorates his death, he found the road intercepted and commanded by a battery of three small guns placed in a shed to the south of the pass. This post was entrusted to 30 Canadians, 8 British militiamen and 9 British seamen to work the guns. At day-break, some of the guard discovered a full corps on the march from Wolfe's Cove upon the post. The men had been kept under arms and in pursuance of judicious arrangements the enemy was allowed to approach unmolested within a small distance. They halted at about fifty yards from the barrier, and the guard remaining perfectly still, it was probably concluded that they were not on the alert. To ascertain this, an officer was seen to approach quite near to the barrier. After listening a moment or two, he returned to the body and they instantly dashed forward to the attack of the post. This was what the guard expected; the artillerymen stood by with lighted matches and at the critical moment the fire of the guns and musketry was directed with dreadly precision against the head of the advancing column. The consequence was a precipitate retreat.

DEATH OF MONTGOMERY

The enemy having retired, thirteen bodies were found in the snow, but it was not ascertained that Montgomery had been killed until some hours afterwards, when General Carlton, anxious to ascertain the fact, sent an aide-de-camp to the Seminary to enquire

if any of the american officers there prisoners would identify the body. A field officer of Arnold's division consenting, he accompanied the aide-de-camp to the scene of the action and pointed out Montgomery's body among the dead, beside those of his two aides-de-camp. The body of Montgomery was then carried to a house on St. Lewis street, and decently entered near the gate of the same name.

In the meantime, Arnold attacked the north eastern side of the Lower Town with desparate courage, but with no more success. He led his men along the St. Charles until he came to Sault-au-Matelot, where a barrier had been erected with two guns. St. Paul street did not exist then, the tide coming up nearly to the base of the rock and the only path being the narrow alley now existing in rear of St. Paul street under the precipice itself. Here the visitor will find a jutting rock where was the first barrier. Arnold was leading the attack on this barrier when he was wounded at the knee by a musket shot, which disabled him: he was transported to the General Hospital.

ARNOLD'S DIVISION MADE PRISONERS

However, his troops made themselves masters of the barrier and pressed on to the attack of the second one, near the extremity of Sault-au-Matelot street which, with that of St. Peter street, was protected by means of hangards mounted with cannon, from the rock to the river. At this second barrier, the Americans met with a determined resistance which they could not

overcome, and General Carlton having ordered a sortie from Palace Gate to take them in rear and their rear guard, under captain Dearburn, having surrendered, the division of Arnold demanded quarter and were brought prisoners into the Upper Town. The officers were confined in the Seminary. In this unsuccessful attack, the Americans lost about one hundred killed and wounded and 426 prisoners.

THE SIEGE RAISED

The siege now resumed its former character of a blockade without any event of importance until March, when the Americans received reinforcements that increased their number to near 2000. In April Arnold was relieved by brigadier general Wooster. His army now approached the ramparts and reopened their fire with no more success than before. In the night of the 3rd of May they made an unsuccessful attempt to destroy the ships in the Cul-de-Sac, with the intention of profiting by the confusion to attack the walls by escalade. Then, giving up all hopes of success, they became impatient to return to their country and on the 5th of May general Thomas, who had succeeded Wooster, called a council of war in which it was resolved to raise the siege at once and proceed to Montreal. They immediately began their preparations, and broke up their camp in the next forenoon and retreated with precipitation after having blockaded the city for over five months.

QUEBEC FIVE TIMES BE SIEGED

Since that siege, no hostile banner has been displayed before Quebec, which is remarkable among the cities of North America for having been five times invested by regular forces: 1^o in 1629, when it was captured by Kirke; 2^o in 1690, when it successfully resisted the attack of Phipps; 3^o in 1759, when after the battle of the Plains of Abraham it was once more captured by the English; 4^o in 1760, when Levis vainly attempted to reconquer it, and 5^o in 1775, when after having been stormed and blockaded for over five months by the Americans, these were compelled to abandon their expedition in despair.

Thus far, the history of Quebec has been briefly sketched, from the first voyage of Cartier, in 1534, and its first founding by Champlain, in 1608, up to its last defense by General Carlton, in 1776, since which no military operations of importance have been conducted here. All else belongs to its civil history and condition, and this will be best exhibited by a description of Quebec as it is at the present moment, with such notice of its principal establishments, as may be necessary to render that description complete.

PRESENT CONDITION

The situation of Quebec is highly advantageous, in a commercial as well as a military point of view, and its appearance is very imposing from whatever quarter it is approached. Though at a distance of 350 miles from the sea, the magnificent river on which it is seated is three miles in breadth a little below the town,

and narrows into about a mile in breadth immediately abreast of the citadel, having on both these parts sufficient depth of water for the largest ship in the world—a rise and fall of twenty feet in its tides—and space enough in its capacious basin, between Cape Diamond on the one hand, and the Isle of Orleans on the other, to afford room and anchorage for a thousand sail of vessels at a time, sheltered from all wind and perfectly secure! A small river, the St-Charles, has its junction with the St-Lawrence a little to the north of the promontory of Cape Diamond, which in its highest point rises 350 feet above the river and presents almost perpendicular cliffs towards the water.

DIVISIONS OF THE CITY

The city is built from the water's edge, along the foot of those cliffs, round the point of the promontory, and ascending upwards from thence to the very borders of the citadel itself, which is built on the summit of Cape Diamond. It is divided into Lower and Upper Town, the former including all that is below the ramparts, or fortified lines, the latter comprehending all that is above and within that barrier. Besides those, there are two large suburbs, separated from the Upper Town by the ramparts, viz. St-John's Suburb, built on the declivity of the high lands extending towards the west, beyond the fortifications, and St-Roch's Suburb, between the cliff and the right bank of the St-Charles, the only portion of the whole that is built on level ground. These suburbs are inhabited almost exclusively by the French. Beyond the suburb of St.

Roch lies the town of Saint-Sauveur, which forms a separate municipality, but may be considered to all intents as forming part of Quebec. The form of the city is that of a triangle, the base towards the Plains of Abraham, and the St-Lawrence and St-Charles upon either side.

THE STREETS

The plan of the city is as irregular as the greatest enemy of symmetry could desire. The steepness of the ascent from the river to the plain above is no doubt one cause of this, because it was only by making the ascending streets winding and tortuous that they could be got over at all; but besides this, the inequalities in the surface, even of the Upper Town, led to irregularities in the form and direction of the streets; while the large space occupied by the old religious establishments, still further curtailing the lines in different directions, so cut up the the area, that there is not perhaps a single street in Quebec which can compare, in length, breadth or general appearance, with the Notre-Dame or St-James streets of Montreal. With the exception of those of St-Roch's suburb, the streets of Quebec are, therefore, in general short, narrow, crooked, steep, wretchedly paved in the center and poorly provided with side-walks. The private dwellings are in general destitute of architectural beauty, rather small and incommodious; some few are of wood, a certain number of brick, in the suburbs, but the greatest number are of rough-hewn stone, with roofs principally covered with sheets of bright tin. The

shops are small and inferior, in the extent and variety of their contents, to those of Montreal.

The public buildings are scattered over the city with so much irregularity, that their position seems to be as much the effect of accident as design. Several of them, however, are so prominently placed and advantageously seen, that they relieve in some degree the general monotony of the mass of ordinary houses and are thus far ornamental to the town; while the spires of the churches, the dome of the new Government buildings and other elevated points rising from the general surface, with their tinned roofs glittering in the sun, give a liveliness and variety to the picture presented by the city, from every point of view, which no other place in Canada, and indeed few places on the globe present.

The city, including the suburbs, contains about 180 streets, amongst the principal of which are the following :

Saint-Louis street, which extends from the Place d'Armes, near Durham Terrace, to Saint-Louis gate, within the walls. It is occupied in a great part by lawyer's offices and private dwellings, and exclusively by the latter, without the fortifications. It is the aristocratic street of Quebec.

Saint-John street extends from Fabrique street, in the Upper Town, to Saint-John's gate, within the fortifications, and from thence, without, to the toll-gate which separates it from the Saint-Foye road. It is parallel to Saint-Louis street and provided with a street railway.

Saint-Peter street, in the Lower Town, is the principal street of the city. It is on this street that the banks, insurance companies and the most part of the merchants' offices are situated. It is continued towards the north-west by Saint-Paul street.

Saint-Joseph street is the principal street of St-Roch suburb, which it divides into two equal parts. It is on this street that the greatest activity prevails in the retail trade. It is also occupied by some private dwellings and churches, and provided with a street railway which extends towards the west, through Saint-Sauveur, as far as the Saint-Valier street toll-gate, and in the opposite direction, through Saint-Paul and Saint-Peter streets, to the foot of the rock on which the citadel is built.

POPULATION

Quebec, according to the census taken in April 1881, contains 11.53 square miles, or 7,836 acres. The total population of the city is 62,446 souls, divided thus: males 28,923; females 33,523. There are 9,776 married males and 9,761 married females, representing a population of 19,537 which enjoys the marital condition of things. There are 1,002 widowers, and the number of widows is set down at 2,529, together making a total of 3,531 who have lost, by means of death, husband or wife. Of children and unmarried persons, the returns shew 18,145 males and 21,233 females,—a total of 39,378 souls. Of families there are 13,898. There are in the city, according to the figures of the census, but two shanties (temporary dwellings,) 9,167 inhabited

houses, 442 uninhabited houses, and of houses being built 81.

With regard to religion in Quebec city, the returns shew no Adventists, 119 Baptists, 55 Free Will Baptists, 29 Brethron, 56,255 Roman Catholics, 3,328 Church of England, 101 Congregationalists, 18 Disciples, 47 Jews, 17 Lutherans, 765 Church of Canada Methodists, 118 Episcopal Methodists, no Pagans, 1,228 Church of Canada Presbyterians, 3 Reformed Presbyterians, 217 Protestants, 1 Quaker, 1 Unitarian, 2 Universalists, 2 ranking under the head of "Other Denomiuations," 5 no religion, and 22 whose faith is not given. The origins of the people are thus stated: we have 7 Africans, 3,437 English, 46,444 French, 263 Germans, 5 Indians, 10,224 Irish, 83 Italians, 35 Jews, 6 Russian and Polish, 61 Scandinavian, 1,683 Scotch, 12 Spaniards, 2 Swiss, 23 Welsh, 59 various other origins and 102 whose nationality is not furnished. The birth places of the people of Quebec city are thus put: 672 England and Wales, 2,875 Ireland, 309 Scotland, 7 Prince Edward Island, 46 Nova Scotia, 61 New-Brunswick, 57,566 Quebec, 274 Ontario, 2 Manitoba, 24 Newfoundland, 2 Channel Islands, 25 other British possessions, 133 France, 38 Germany, 19 Italy, 10 Russia and Poland, 13 Spain and Portugal, 32 Sweden, Norway and Denmark, 210 United States, 29 other countries, 2 "at sea," and 97 whose place of nativity is not given.

The *population* of Quebec has increased as follows: it numbered 60 persons in 1620,—7,000 in 1720,—9,000 in 1759,—19,880 in 1816,—20,396 in 1825,—25,916 in 1831,—59,699 in 1871 and 62,446 in 1881,

which makes an increase of 2,747 for the last ten years. According to the number of the population, Quebec is the third city in Canada, Montreal being first and Toronto second.

TRADE OF QUEBEC

For the last three years, the trade of the port of Quebec was as follows :

<i>Year</i>	<i>Exports</i>	<i>Imports</i>	<i>Total trade</i>
1879—	\$ 4,664,015.....	\$2,887,440.....	\$ 7,551,455
1880—	6,448,997.....	4,242,775.....	10,731,772
1881—	12,166,778.....	4,507,530.....	16,674,408

These figures apply only to foreign trade and do not include the large coasting trade carried on with the ports of the Maritime Provinces.

The following figures, for the year 1881, show the shipping trade of the port.

SHIPS ENTERED INWARDS FROM SEA

British.....	286.....	401,216	} with cargoes.
Canadian.....	52.....	31,064	
Foreign.....	56.....	37,079	
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	384.....	469,359	

British.....	175.....	170,622	} in ballast.
Canadian.....	30.....	32,951	
Foreign.....	194.....	129,154	
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Totals.....783 vessels 802,186 tons.

SHIPS ENTERED OUTWARDS FOR SEA

<i>Number of vessels</i>	<i>Number of tons</i>
British.....508.....	619,080
Canadian...112.....	72,774
Foreign....231.....	155,761
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Totals.....851 vessels	847,615 tons.

The aggregate tonnage, inwards and outwards, was 1,649,801 tons. The apparent discrepancy between the total of the tonnage inwards and that of the tonnage outwards is accounted for by the fact that several ships bringing cargoes for Montreal are entered inwards at this port, and return for outwards cargoes to Quebec, where they are loaded with products of the forest and entered for their outwards voyage.

The *Citadel* occupies the crown of the hill, called Cape Diamond, the almost perpendicular face of which is presented towards the river St-Lawrence, in the narrowest part of the stream, and therefore, opposes a formidable barrier to the passage of any vessel, up or down, should it be desired to prevent them. The hill, which is a mass of dark-coloured slate, abounds with quartz crystals found in veins, of great brilliancy, and hence its name, Cape Diamond. It is 350 in height above the river, steep on all sides towards the stream, which washes its base, on the north, the east and the south, and level towards the west, where the Plains of Abraham form a high table-land, even with the top most height of the citadel and extending for several miles in a westerly direction. The citadel is about 200 feet above the general level of the Upper Town

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and more than 300 feet above the Lower Town, so that the commanding view from its bastions, extending for many miles up and down the river and covering a space of many miles in every direction of the land, is magnificent indeed.

THE LOWER ST. LAWRENCE

AND

ITS WATERING PLACES.

When he has reached and visited Quebec, the tourist should not omit to take a run down the Lower St. Lawrence and pay a visit to its deservedly famous watering-places. This part of the country is every year visited by thousand and thousand of strangers seeking pleasure and the improvement of their health, which they never fail to find at their satisfaction. A visit to Quebec should be incomplete without a run down the St. Lawrence to the Saguenay, in order to admire the savage beauty and grandeur of landscape on the north bank of this magnificent river.

In order to help tourists in forming an idea of what a trip down the St. Lawrence and Saguenay rivers is worth, and how it is made, we quote from the *Boston Journal* the narrative written by one of the members

of the Massachusetts Press Association after an excursion to those places:—

OFF THE SAGUENAY

The crowning feature of the excursion was a trip up the romantic Saguenay river. The party left Quebec Tuesday morning in the fine steamer *Saguenay*. Captain Michel Lecours, of the St. Lawrence Steam Navigation Company's line, which maintains almost daily communication with Ha! Ha! Bay and Chicoutimi during the season of summer travel. It chanced to be the opening trip of the *Saguenay* for the present year, and everything about the vessel was in the best of order. The assignment of quarters had already been made by President Merrill of the excursion party and the purser of the steamer, Mr. Joseph St. Onge, and everybody was soon made at home. An excellent breakfast was one of the early incidents of the trip, and in this connection I would remark that an elegant and substantial bill of fare, in which delicious and fresh salmon invariably figures, is served on the *Saguenay*, and I presume on the other boats of the line. The other steamers which ply between Quebec and the Saguenay are the *Union*, and the *St. Lawrence*.

THE SCENERY ON THE ST. LAWRENCE

The view of Quebec from below the city is exceedingly fine. The Upper Town is built upon a northeasterly slope, and not only the citadel which crowns the hill, but the tin-roofed church spires and

buildings of the whole upper section, and also the Lower Town from in front of the citadel around to St. Roch's and St. John's suburbs, are at once seen. The only complete view of Quebec, in fact, is had from the river below the city, or from the heights on the opposite side of the River St. Charles. Soon after leaving the city, as the steamer approaches the south-westerly point of the Isle of Orleans (which old Jacques Cartier in 1535 christened the Isle Bacchus), the white veil of the Montmorency Fall is in plain view, several miles distant. The Isle of Orleans, twenty one miles in length, and in some places five miles wide, is covered by fine farms, and much of the garden produce which finds its way to the Quebec market is here raised. A ferry boat plies between the city and the island, and furnishes the means of communication with the outer world for five or six populous parishes. Below the Isle of Orleans the St. Lawrence broadens into the semblance of a great lake, and the scenery along its banks changes greatly. The main channel of the river is in the south side of Orleans, but the steamer's course after passing the island is along the northerly shore. The other boats of the line pass more to the south, as Murray Bay is their first stopping place. There are populous villages on the north shore as far as St. Joachim, near the mouth of Ste. Anne's River, which empties into the St. Lawrence twenty-four miles below Quebec, but the mountainous country below is sparsely settled. The south shore from Quebec to River du Loup, and indeed for an hundred miles below that place to Metis, is well populated, and there are several large parishes upon the river bank, l'Islet,

Kamouraska, River du Loup and Rimouski being of the number. On the north shore the outlayers of the Laurentian mountains approach the river, and there are some precipitous hills which rise from the water's edge, and adown which trickle romantic cascades. Ste. Anne, the highest of the Laurentian range seen from the river, is 2687 feet high. It is situated nearly twenty miles from the river, nearly opposite the lower point of the Isle of Orleans. Cape Tourmente, which rises from the water's edge, twenty-eight miles from Quebec, is a prominent object in the down-river view from Quebec. Its height is 1919 feet. Cape Gribanne, eight or ten miles below Cape Tourmente, is still higher—2171 feet. Cape Maillard is a lesser peak, which rises near the mouth of the River Bouchard and the little settlement of St. François-Xavier.

The first stopping place of our steamer is at St. Paul's Bay, a parish of about 1500 inhabitants, at the mouth of the river Gouffre, and opposite the upper part of the Isle aux Coudres, fifty-five miles below Quebec. Back of St. Paul's in the parish of St. Urbain are some iron mines and a rolling mill, not now in operation, and there are said to be some valuable iron deposits on the Isle aux Coudres, which is about six miles long and has a population of about two hundred souls. This island was granted to the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Quebec as long ago as 1687, and is still held by them.

The next landing place is Les Eboulements, eleven miles below St. Paul's Bay, and sixty-six miles from Quebec. This place has a farming population of 300 or 400, and is situated near the foot

of Mount Eboulements, which has an elevation of 2547 feet. As we approach Les Eboulements the mountain's crest is draped with clouds and fleecy formations drift along its sides. There is a good pier at this place and another at Murray Bay, sixteen miles below, which is the next landing place.

Murray Bay, or Malbaie, eighty-two miles below Quebec, not only has a population of some 2000 of its own, but in summer it has a large number of fashionable visitors from Quebec and Montreal. The summer residences are chiefly at Point à Pique and Cape à L'Aigle, on either side of the old settlement, and at the former, near where the steamer's landing place is situated, there are three hotels—the Lorn House, Du Berger's Hotel and the Warren House. Although Murray Bay is some six hundred miles from the Atlantic Ocean, "sea bathing" is one of its chief attractions.

From Murray Bay the steamer takes a diagonal course across to the south shore, where Rivière du Loup is situated thirty miles below, and one hundred and twelve miles from Quebec. The village, which is situated two or three miles back of the long pier, presents a very pleasant appearance on the approach by the river, and its charms are greatly enhanced on a closer inspection. There are some romantic falls back of the village. The Intercolonial Railway runs to Rivière du Loup from Point Lévis, opposite Quebec. This line is one of the most thoroughly built roads in America. Cacouna, the most famous watering-place on the St. Lawrence, is situated six or eight miles below the landing place at Rivière de Loup.

There is a large hotel at this place, St. Lawrence Hall, which was formerly kept by Mr. Hogan, of the St. Lawrence Hall, Montréal, but is now in other hands.

A GORGEOUS SUNSET

From Rivière du Loup the steamer takes a diagonal course across the St. Lawrence to Tadoussac, which is situated at the mouth of the Saguenay. The distance between the two points is twenty-two miles, the actual width of the river being about fifteen miles. A most glorious sunset was enjoyed on the way over. Leaden clouds hung like a canopy over the St. Lawrence, but the northwesterly shore marked their limit and beyond was the clear sun-lit sky. Deep, black clouds which hung about the mountains off towards Murray Bay seemed to indicate that the showers which had been encountered in the early afternoon near Mount Eboulements were still playing about the lofty elevations in that direction. A long range of clouds, beautiful in their rounded outlines and snowy whiteness, hung along the course of the Saguenay and beyond, seemingly marking the course of the mighty river. Their tops were illumined by the declining sun and were soon flushed with a purple hue as the orb of day sank behind the horizon, while little fleecy masses which were more directly in his path were enriched by still brighter coloring. Added to the enchanting celestial scenery were the distant blue mountain ridges on the north shore, the broad, majestic river, and the numerous islands, which stud

its expanse above and below Riviere du Loup, from Hare Island, the Pilgrim Isles and the " Brandy Pots " down to the lovely groups off Isle Verte and Trois-Pistoles—the whole forming a picture of unsurpassed beauty. In these northern latitudes the days are longer than with us, and after 9 o'clock, long after we had entered the black waters of the Saguenay, it was possible to read ordinary print in the twillight.

Although the historian Pinkerton tells us that an expedition was fitted out under De Roberval for the exploration of the Saguenay river as early as 1543, very little has been known of it, or of the interesting country through which it courses, until quite recently. Bouchette made some valuable explorations of the river and its sources in the early part of the present century, and these form the basis of all modern maps and topographical descriptions. Of the results of De Roberval's expedition which numbered eight barges and seventy men, nothing is known beyond the fact that one of the vessels and eight men were lost. In 1599, Sieur de Chauvin made a futile attempt to settle on the Saguenay, and Champlain records that he died at Tadousac, or Tadoussac, as all the old authorities spell the name. The exclusive right to trade in the Saguenay country was ceded to Sieur Lomonts in 1658, and in 1732 the limit of these concessions was defined to extend from the lower end of the Eboulements to Cape Cormorant, a distance of eighty leagues along the St. Lawrence front.

Before entering upon a recital of our own pleasant experiences upon this mighty river of the north, it would be well to glance at the map and trace the

course of this, the greatest of the tributaries of the St. Lawrence. The Saguenay proper flows from Lake St. John, a large body of water, of nearly circular shape, some forty odd miles across, which is situated just below the 49th degree of north latitude and on the 72d degree of longitude, west. The northerly feeders of the lake rise in the range of mountains which divides Canada from British North America. The waters of Lake Mistassini, which lies a short distance north of these mountains, flow into Hudson's Bay. The farthest sources of the Saguenay are some two hundred miles west of Lake St. John. There are eleven rivers flowing into Lake St. John, and nineteen other tributaries add their waters to the Saguenay between the lake and the St. Lawrence. Of the rivers flowing into that lake, the chief are the Assuapmoussin, Mistassini (which has no connection with the lake of the same name), Peribonca, (or Curious river), Ouiatshoanish, and the Metabetshouan (near the mouth of which are the chief settlements, originally founded by the Jesuits). Of the thirty rivers which are tributary to the Saguenay, twelve are navigable by canoes. The Saguenay is navigable for ships of the largest class to within nine miles of Chicoutimi, which is ninety-four miles from the mouth, and large steamers have no difficulty in reaching Chicoutimi, advantage being taken of the tides and of the channel, which is marked by buoys. The distance from Chicoutimi to Lake St. John is about sixty miles, and navigation ceases at the Rapids of Terres Rompues, about nine miles above Chicoutimi, where the tides also end. At Ha! Ha! Bay the

spring tides rise eighteen feet and at the mouth of the Saguenay their height is twenty-one feet. The general course of the river is E. S. E., but it is often diverted from a direct course by the jutting points of rock. The Saguenay flows between two mountain ranges, which rise from the water's edge, and is immensely deep. At the mouth, where the banks are more contracted than they are above, it has been impossible to find bottom with 500 fathoms of line, and there are other places where no soundings are had. Indeed, the only anchorage grounds between Tadousac and Ha! Ha! Bay are at the mouth of the River Ste. Marguerite, fifteen miles from the mouth, and in St. John's Bay, seventeen miles above the last named point. The Ste. Marguerite, which is one of the largest of the rivers flowing into the Saguenay below Lake St. John, is noted for its salmon fisheries, which are leased of the Government by Mr. Willis Russell, of the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, and Mr. Powell of Philadelphia.

Posts for trading with the Indians were early established at Tadousac, Chicoutimi, Lake St. John, the Isles de Jeremie, near Betsiamits, and at various other points. They were called King's Posts. Together with the privileges pertaining thereto, these posts were leased to a corporation of Scotch merchants known as the Northwest Company, who at length united their fortunes to those of the Hudson Bay Company. Within a few years past still further changes have taken place. The Hudson Bay Company having ceased to exist in its old form, all the old posts about the St. Lawrence and the

Saguenay have been discontinued except that near Betsiamits, which is on the north side of the St. Lawrence, about fifty miles below Tadousac. Furs in considerable quantities are carried to Tadousac every spring and shipped to Quebec by steamer.

The Indians who formerly occupied the country about the Saguenay were the Montagnais, the descendants of the powerful Algonquins. Disease and the excessive use of fire-water have depleted the ranks of the red men, and their number is now small. In 1824 here were altogether not over 700 of them, a decrease of 300 in twenty years.

The Saguenay is generally frozen over from the St. Louis Isles to the head of navigation about six months in the year. The river was clear of ice this year May 27. There was considerable snow on the mountains as late as June 8, and at the present time a huge patch of snow and ice is to be seen on a mountain side a few miles above Tadoussac.

A NIGHT ASCENT OF THE SAGUENAY

The Quebec steamers are run on,—at least the *Saguenay*, which takes a somewhat different course than the others—so that the tourist passes the first night in ascending the Saguenay. The boat reaches Ha! Ha! Bay at one or two o'clock in the morning and lies in there until seven or eight, when it proceeds up to Chicoutimi, returning to Tadoussac and Riviere du Loup by day, and from thence passing up the St. Lawrence to Quebec during the second night. This programme was carried on this occasion, with

the exception that the chief stop was made at Tadoussac on the return instead of going up.

As we rounded out from the harbor at Tadoussac soon after sunset and the steamer pointed her prow on the river which gave her a name, a severe north-west wind was encountered. It is a somewhat remarkable fact that the only appreciable winds encountered on the Saguenay are from the northwest or the north-east. The wind on this occasion was particularly strong and it drove all save a few adventurous spirits from the deck. One of the doors of the pilot house, carelessly left swinging, was twisted from its hinges in a twinkling by a sudden gust and hurled into the water with several tools from which some of the passengers had just retreated. A short distance from the mouth of the river towering cliffs rise upon either side and directly in front. Tete de Boule is a prominent mountain with a rounded top, which appears to rise from the middle of the river several miles above Tadoussac, but the stream, it is soon found, takes its course to the Northward. All the heights about Tadoussac bear the marks of devastating fires, and farther up the Saguenay are seen the effects of a terrible forest fire which occurred some sixty years ago, and which destroyed the timber for a broad extent, and the earthly deposits as well, leaving scarcely anything to which subsequent vegetation might cling. The birch, hemlock are about the only woods found in close proximity to the river, although many other varieties formerly flourished here in great profusion. Further back on the tributary water courses the forest growth is more profuse, and the lumbering operations, which

at present form the only business along the Saguenay, find their sources of supply in those regions. Of these more anon. The mountain near the mouth of the river are of liberal dimensions, but upon the further ascent elevations assume still greater proportions and bolder outlines, until the huge and imposing cliffs at Point Eternity and Cap Eternity, which rise perpendicularly from the water, burst upon the view in all their giant-like and grim grandeur. These points were passed between eleven and twelve o'clock at night on the upward trip, and as a matter of course could not be appreciated by the passengers, some of whom had already retired, while a few timid ones were determined to be "up and dressed" until the boat touched the wharf at Ha! Ha! Bay, which it did about two o'clock. While passing Point Eternity, the little steamer "Samson" was encountered, towing a ship up the river—one of the crafts employed to carry lumber by Mr. Price, to whom the little steamer belongs. The sparks from the "Samson's" smoke stack made a fiery train against the dark back-ground of the huge cliff adding a weird aspect to the grand spectacle presented by the mountain and its grand surroundings.

HA ! HA ! BAY

There is a tradition that Ha! Ha! Bay, or the Baie des Has, derived its title from the exclamations of some of the early explorers who entered it by mistake, supposing it to be the true course of the river instead of an inlet, but it is quite as likely to have come from the Indians who formerly inhabited the country and

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fished and hunted about its waters. The place is also known as Grand Bay. The aspect of the shores is materially changed at this point, rolling hills with cultivated fields taking the place of the steep and inaccessible mountains which line the river below. There are two parishes on the shores of Ha ! Ha ! Bay, St. Alphonse, where the steamer lands, containing a population of about 1700, and St. Alexis three miles below, with a population of about 1400. The inhabitants are almost all Canadian French, and consequently Catholics. There is a large church in each place. Usually, when the steamer reaches Ha ! Ha ! Bay about half the population turns out with *caleches* to treat the passengers to a ride to St. Alexis, or over the hills back of St. Alphonse, while here and there an humble descendant of the Algonquin, who knows French but not her mother Indian tongue, offers bead-work or basket work for sale. In the present instance not a solitary *caleche* or a solitary squaw invaded the wharf. Either our early and unannounced arrival (this was the "Saguenay's" first trip, it will be remembered,) or the fact that everybody was preparing to celebrate St John's Day, deprived us of a sight of the inhabitants. There is a large saw-mill at St. Alexis, but of other manufactures Ha ! Ha ! Bay can boast of none. The people generally subsist on their own resources. In the early fall large quantities of blueberries and some other fruits, with farm products, are sent to the Quebec market, the annual shipments, perhaps, reaching \$15,000. These blueberries, which grow on the neighboring mountain sides in great profusion, are placed in boxes closely resembling coffins

in shape, each box containing a bushel or more. The berries are commonly sold at twenty-five cents a box, and sometimes as low as eight cents a box. There is overland communication with Ha ! Ha ! Bay, Chicoutimi and the Lake St. John settlements in the winter, a road leading down from Quebec through the Laurentian Mountain to Bay St. Paul, Ebonlements and Murray Bay, and thence across the country, but in summer a better and more rapid means of transit is furnished by the steamers, and the road is then but little used.

THE LUMBERING ON THE SAGUENAY

Of late years there has been a large increase in the lumbering operation on the Saguenay under the direction of the Messrs. Price, who own or control thousands upon thousands of acres of the Saguenay lands. Hon. David Price, who is generally known as the " King of the Saguenay, " reside at Quebec, John Price at Quebec, and other brothers live abroad and manage the European branches of the business. The Price have mills at Ha ! Ha ! Bay, Chicoutimi, St. John Bay, Tadonssac, Rimouski, Little Bergeronne, Escoumins, and at several other points. Little Bergeronne and Escourins are on the northerly shore of the St. Lawrence, below Tadoussac. They also have offices in Quebec and in England. Their business amounts to half a millions a year, and last year they loaded thirty-six vessels with lumber for England. This year they will sent out forty ship loads. But for the enterprise of the Messrs. Price the Saguenay would see but little business life.

CHICOUTIMI

Chicoutimi, or Shokutimish, as the Indians called it, is a place of between 2000 and 3000 inhabitants, at the head of navigation on the Saguenay. A church was built here by the Jesuit Labrosse as early as 1727, and the Indians were converted to Catholicism in large numbers. The Chicoutimi river, which flows from Lake Kenwagomi, empties into the Saguenay at this point over a beautiful fall of forty or fifty feet, which is in plain view from the steamer wharf. At the parish church which has taken the place of the ancient edifice, high mass was being said in honor of St. John Day, and in several localities about the village flags were flying in honor of the day. The steamer "Saguenay," too was decorated with the English, American and Dominion flags, the Stars and Stripes being shown to Chicoutimi probably for the first time.

DOWN THE SAGUENAY BY DAYLIGHT

Our stay at Chicoutimi was limited to an hour by the state of the tide, and at the end of that space, Capt. Lecours turned the steamer's head down the river. The downward trip was pleasanter than that of the evening previous, when we ascended the river in the eyes of a terrific wind. Every inch of the river presents some beautiful scene, but the grandest scenery—Tableau Rocks; Statue Point, Cap Trinity and Point Eternity—was not reached until the early afternoon. Dinner had no attractions compared with the views to be obtained from the steamer's deck, and

every eye was strained to catch the first glimpse of those stupendous cliffs, Trinity and Eternity. These are situated on the southwesterly shore of the river, forty-one miles from its mouth and twenty-five miles below Ha! Ha! Bay. Cape Trinity is the upper point, although some of the maps make the strange mistake of putting it down as the lower one. It is a mountain of solid rock, rising in three successive precipices both upon the river and the island sides, each of the precipices being about five hundred feet high. The topmost pinnacle rises to from 1500 to 1700 feet. Upon two of the acclivities of Trinity are profiles, one of which, on the second acclivity, is very clearly defined. These are better seen on approaching the cape from above than from below. Eternity rears its head to the height of eighteen hundred feet, its sides being partly covered with trees, although on many parts there seems nothing but rocky precipices. It is surprising to see trees growing where there seems scarcely earth enough or even sufficient flat surface to which the roots can cling. Down the sides of Eternity a mountain torrent pours, the white dashing waters having the appearance of perfect stillness in the distance. The recent rains have filled the mountain lakes and streams, and the scores of rivulets and cascades which are seen on the descent of the Saguenay are found to wear their most romantic aspect. The cascade on the side of Eternity is fed by a lake some twenty acres in extent. Between Eternity and Trinity is a broad, deep inlet, called Eternity Bay. It has a depth of hundreds of fathoms; a large vessel may approach within a few feet of the huge rock of Cape Trinity, which on this side

rises in a sheer precipice, almost overhanging, fully fifteen hundred feet. The "Saguenay" steamed up alongside the cliff and then it was that its awful majesty was realized. How little did man seem in comparison with these eternal edifices, the handiwork of nature's God. "Praise God, from whom all blessing flow" burst almost spontaneously from the lips of the wonder-stricken throng on the steamer's deck, and that glorious song of homage to the Creator seemed never to have had more significance. The solemnity of the scene was felt by all, and there was a meaning to the sacred words which touched every heart.

Before leaving the bay, the wonderful effect of the echo was tried. The wind was so strong, however, that the best results were not obtained. The discharge of a cannon elicited several loud responses from the opposite crags, and the steamer's whistle was also answered with a whole series of shrieks.

The Tableau is a column of dark-colored rock nine hundred feet high, the front surface of which is six hundred feet high and three hundred feet wide. It is situated eight or ten miles above Cape Trinity, on the same side of the river. Nearer still to the capes is Statue Point, a huge precipitous cliff, with an inaccessible cavern far up its craggy side, which might serve as a niche for a statue.

Capt. Lecours took the "Saguenay" farther into Eternity Bay than any steamer ever went before, and subsequently to descending the river among the St. Louis Isles, varied his course by going inside both Roy and Barthelmi Island, where the passage seems scarcely wide enough for a vessel to pass, although

the depth of water is sufficient to sink Bunter Hill Monument out of sight. Not far below the River Ste. Marguerite, which flows into the Saguenay from the north, a short distance from the St. Louis Isles, the pilot pointed out the rock where the steamer "Magnet" ran ashore in August, 1869, an incident which one of the passengers bore in vivid remembrance, and which was related in the columns of *The Journal* at that time.

TADOUSAC

The wharf at Tadousac was reached not far from five o'clock, and an hour was afforded for the passengers to visit the old Jesuit church, the hotel and other points of interest. The hotel, which is a famous place of summer resort, is kept this year by Mr. G. Lulham of Montreal. It is very pleasantly situated on a bluff overlooking a romantic inlet and beach. Now that Lord Dufferin, the Governor General of Canada, has established his summer residence here and built an expensive habitation, Tadousac will doubtless be more frequented than ever. The steamer line furnishes easy means of communication. Among the private summer residences here are several pretty cottages belonging to Mr. Price, and others owned by Mr. Willis Russell of the St. Louis Hotel, Quebec, Mr. Powell, of Philadelphia, and Colonel Rhodes, President of the North Shore Railway. The old church is situated a short distance east of the hotel. It was here the first church in Canada was erected. The ancient edifice was burned, and the present structure, scarcely larger than

the original, occupies the same site. The bell is said to be the same which hung above the old church, and two pictures are shown which are said to have been brought from France by the early Jesuits. The present church date back to 1746.

THE RETURN TO QUEBEC

There turn from Tadousac to Quebec was over the same route previously described, and a great part of the passage was accomplished in the night without any incident worthy of special mention. Quebec was reached at an early hour, in ample time for a connection with the Grand Trunk Railway, for which Captain Lecours kindly brought his boat to a landing on the Pointe Levis side instead of at her usual dock on the Quebec side. In closing the account of the Saguenay excursion, the writer cannot but convey the general expression of the journalistic voyagers in thanking Captain Lecours and Purser St. Onge for their personal kindness and courtesy in adding to the enjoyment of one of the most delightful pleasure trips it is possible to take on the American continent.

THE WATERING-PLACES

The most frequented, and certainly the best suited for pleasure, health and sea bathing are Murray Bay, Tadoussac, Kamouraska, Rivière du Loup, Cacouna and Rimouski. In order to enable the tourist to determine in which of these places he will stop, we will give a brief sketch of each.

Murray Bay—is situated on the north shore of the

St. Lawrence, at a distance of ninety miles from Quebec. This place derives its present name from that of the bay formed at the confluence of Murray River with the St. Lawrence. Under the french domination, it was called Malbaie, as it is to-day by the French Canadians ; but when the seigniory was granted to John Nairn, a captain in the *Highlanders*, on the 27th of April 1762, by general James Murray, then governor of Canada, the river and place took their present name from that of general Murray.

The bay enters deep into the land and the greater portion becomes dry at low water. The land which encloses the bay is rather elevated and rocky ; but, between it and the high water mark on the western side, there is a flat and gently undulated alluvial soil, most of which is sandy. Beyond these cultivable lands in the immediate vicinity of the bay, you see nothing but high and picturesque mountains and lofty peaks. The settlement looks as if it were bursting amongst hills and capes. There the lover of grand and majestic landscape can enjoy the contemplation of the marvels of nature. Looking to the river he views the St. Lawrence which is about twenty miles in breadth and can discover no land in that direction, while behind him the mountains raise their lofty summits almost to the skies.

There are two villages at Murray Bay : one at Pointe au Pic and the other around the church. Pointe au Pic, where the wharf is erected, is a little cape formed at the confluence of Murray river with the St. Lawrence. The hotels are built in the vicinity of the wharf between the road leading from Pointe au

Pic to the church and Murray river, which immerges their foundations at high water.

Near the church are the court-house and jail, for Murray Bay is the *chef-lieu* of the judiciary district, and has the Honorable juge Routhier, one of our best canadian poets, amongst its residents. It is also there that reside the advocates, notaries, doctors and other families of the best society.

The climate during the summer is cool, dry and constant. The winds blowing from the St. Lawrence do not enter the bay, where the cooling influence only of these winds is felt. The baths in salt water can be taken at about forty or fifty feet from the hotels, and the gravel beach is so fine that tourists generally keep their *sleepers* in the morning to go from their rooms to the water. This water is salubrious and hygienic ; hundreds of persons cured every year from rhu- matisms and kindred affections, bear testimony to the efficacy of the sea baths of Murray Bay. A great advantage of these baths is the fact that the beach and bottom of the bay being gravelly, shoal and level, there is not the least danger of drowning, even for children, who cover the beach even at high water.

The promenade around the bay and in the vicinity are surpassed by none in the world, as far as pictu- resque scenery and variety of views are concerned. Here follows a list of those promenades :

Names.	Distance from Pointe au Pic
The Mounds on the way to the Church Village	1 mile.
Frazer Falls.....	4½ "
The Trou (Hole).....	9 "

Names.	Distance from Pointe au Pic
Cap à l'Aigle (Eagle Cape).....	3 mile.
The Falls.....	5 "
Petit Lac (Small Lake, trout fishing place)..	7 "
Grand Lac ..	11 "
Lake Boily ..	14 "
Long Lake ..	18 "
Murray River Portage.....	22 "
Lake Gravel (trout fishing place).....	13 "
Grand Ruisseau (Large Brook).....	6 "
Petite Malbaie.....	9 "
Sulphur Springs (good mineral water).....	3 "
Lake Morin.....	18 "

The drives to all those places afford the tourist an occasion to enjoy views of the finest sceneries. The view from the hotels at sun-set and by moon light is something amusing and impossible to describe.

The only way to reach Murray Bay from Quebec is by the splendid steamers of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Line. There is a telegraph line between Quebec and Pointe au Pic, so that correspondance is easy, even for merchants.

Kamouraska is situated on the right or south shore of the St. Lawrence, ninety miles below Quebec. It is a pretty town, built on a point projecting into the river. It has a fine catholic church, a court house and jail and a complete staff of professional men. It is the summer retreat of many fashionable families of Quebec and Montreal, but it is very little frequented by strangers, although it is certainly a very fine and picturesque place. The beach, along which all the white

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cottages of the village are built, extend over half a mile at low water. Of course, this beach offers many splendid bathing places.

Rivière-du-Loup is noticed in the following terms by Mr. Beaumont Small in his *Canadian Hand Book* :— 114 miles below Quebec is *Rivière du Loup (en bas)*. This is another favourite summer resort for sea bathing and fishing. It is very prettily situated at the confluence of the *Rivière du Loup* with the *St. Lawrence* and contains a more general mixture of english, scotch and french than is usually found in the smaller towns of Lower Canada. It commands an extensive prospect of the *St. Lawrence*, which is here upwards of twenty miles wide ; ships are constantly passing and repassing, and when, from their great distance, with the mountains in the back ground, all these objects are enveloped in a gauze-like atmosphere of summer haze, there is a magic influence in the scenery.

The name of this place is derived from that of the *loups marins* (seals) that in former times used to frequent the river in so great numbers that they disturbed the inhabitants by their brawling during the night. The town is picturesquely built on the declivity of the hill, so that it is seen in a glance from the wharf, a distance of three miles. Near the wharf are the bathing places, which are reached from the village in carriage at a cost of twenty-five cents per person. There are many licensed carters in *Rivière-du-Loup* and some of them have splendid double coaches. Close to the bathing places is a woody hill well suited for pick-nicks and much used for that purpose. There are three

telegraph offices in the village; one at the railway station, one at the wharf and another in the middle of the village.

At 54 miles from Rivière du Loup or Fraserville, as the place is called in its charter of incorporation, is lake Temiscouata, a good fishing and hunting resort. This lake offers magnificent and picturesque landscape, and is reached from Fraserville in carriage by the Temiscouata military road, a fine macadamised highway.

Cacouna, at six miles from Rivière du Loup, is so well known as a first class watering-place that it would be useless to attempt giving a long description of it. The view on the St. Lawrence is assuredly fine; but that is the only mention that we can give of the place as far as picturesque is concerned. The long array of cottages which form the village are built on a level field having no mountains beyond to form a good landscape. The sea baths are just as good as those of Murray Bay, Kamouraska and Rivière du Loup. There is a mail daily and a telegraph office in the St. Lawrence Hall. Everything, especially carriage hiring, is comparatively dear.

Cacouna can be characterized in a few words by saying that it is the most fashionable summer resort, where young gentlemen and ladies fond of making acquaintances and finding a rich wife or husband should not omit to go, if they prefer those things to the comfort enjoyed at Murray Bay, *Beauséjour*, Rivière du Loup and Kamouraska.

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Rimouski is a fine town, situated on the south or right bank of the St. Lawrence at 180 miles from Quebec. It is the largest town of the Lower St. Lawrence, being the *chef-lieu* of a large judiciary district and the see of a roman catholic bishopric. There is a court house and jail, a convent and classical college in this place.

The beach is flat, gravelly and most conveniently suited for sea bathing. The only inconvenient is the coldness of the water, which makes it dangerous for very weak persons to take baths in that locality.

The vicinity of the town is quite picturesque and surrounded by hills and mountains, while the *Rimouski* river, flowing into the St. Lawrence, affords the view of a fine stream, in which salmon and trout are caught.

Tadoussac is situated at the mouth of the far famed Saguenay river, 132 miles below Quebec. The harbour is small, but well protected and capable of affording anchorage and refuge to 20 or 25 large ships. The water rises twenty-one feet at high tide. The small village of *Tadoussac* is charmingly built on a semi-circular terrace surrounded by mountains. The terrace is composed of alluvial sand, has an elevation of about fifty feet and is washed at its base by the waters of the Saguenay which are there mixed with those of the St. Lawrence. The beach is sandy, hard and quite suited for taking baths. The western point of the terrace is formed by an abrupt rock stretching into the waters of the Saguenay. There the french had erected a *redoute* commanding the Saguenay, the

village and the basin. This stretching rock gives to the harbour its semi-circular form. Here the rock takes the name of Ilet Point. On the terrace appear the few houses of the village, surrounding the old chapel. This chapel, built in 1673 and consequently one of the oldest place of worship in Canada, is still in good repair.

No place of summer resort on the Lower St. Lawrence combines more attractions to the tourist than the old french settlement of Tadoussac. There a few days may be pleasantly spent, enjoying the beautiful scenery surrounding the hotel and the magnificent sea scenes which can be witnessed from the promenade fronting the hotel. Looking towards the St. Lawrence you discover Hare, Red, White and Green Islands, Cacouna and Rivière du Loup. The St. Lawrence opposite Tadoussac is about twenty miles broad. The land on the south shore appears like a blue cloud with white spots. Between Pointe aux Vaches and Pointe aux Alouettes, where is the junction with the St. Lawrence, the Saguenay is two and a half mile broad, and while the St. Lawrence is only two hundred and fifty feet deep, the Saguenay is a thousand.

It may be mentioned here that Tadoussac is the oldest french settlement in America. Jacques-Cartier landed there on the 1st of September 1535, during the voyage which resulted in the discovery of Canada. Tadoussac has always been a fur trading post since the settlement of the French in Canada until these last ten or twelve years.

Tadoussac is quite an aristocratic summer resort and near the hotel are to be found the residences of

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Lord Dufferin, formerly governor general of Canada, of senator Price, colonel Rhodes, M. Powell, of Philadelphia, Willis Russell, of the St. Louis Hotel, J. L. Gibb, and J. Gilmour, of Quebec.

This place is reached by the splendid steamers *Saguemay*, and *Union*, of the St. Lawrence and Saguenay Line.

CARLETON—BAIE DES CHALEURS AS A SUMMER RESORT.

Health and pleasure seekers will be glad to learn that excellent accommodation is now being prepared to receive a number of visitors who may wish to enjoy the fine sea air, beautiful scenery, splendid fishing, shooting, boating and bathing, at Carleton, Baie des Chaleurs, one of the most delightful spots in the Province of Quebec.

Carleton, as I found it last summer, is a remarkably pretty sea shore village, with good stores, good roads, daily mail, telegraph communication, and connected with Campbellton (a station on the Intercolonial Railroad about 30 miles off) by steamer three times a week, or can be reached daily by the road, and is therefore easy of access. The majestic Tragadish Mountain completely shelters it from northern winds so disagreeable at most other watering places. Opposite the village is Carleton Point, projecting one and a-half mile out, on each side of which is a beautiful sandy-bottomed bay, also sheltered from winds from either one or other direction, and consequently affording safe and pleasant bathing and boating.

The Baie des Chaleurs, or, in English, "Warm Bay," is not remarkable for the heat of its climate, but it is sufficiently warm to be enjoyable, and not so cold as many other localities were one shivers in July; the climate during the summer months is simply delightful. This grand Bay divides the Province of Quebec from

that of New Brunswick, it is said to be about 25 miles wide at its entrance, and 100 miles long, and gradually narrows till it reaches its end, where the celebrated Ristigouche River meets it. On both sides there are over 60 rivers running into the bay, nearly all of which abound in salmon and trout; it has always been noted for its large-sized salmon, 10 or 12 often filling a barrel with 200 lbs. of cleaned fish. Amongst the specimens prepared by me for the London Exhibition are the salmon from the Cascapedia river near Carleton weighing respectively 47, 44 and 41 lbs.; the sea trout are large in proportion and in immense numbers. The bay is also the resort of codfish, mackerel, herring, smelts, lobsters, and the monstrous white porpoise, and the adjacent mountains are renowned for cariboo, moose and bear hunting, especially the cariboo, which are very numerous. Along the shores and outlets of rivers may often be found thousand of wild geese, brant, ducks and plovers; experienced guides and boats or canoes are to be procured at very reasonable rates, and there are few places can boast of so many attractions for the disciple of the rod and gun as Carleton. The great drawback heretofore to one's availing himself of these advantages has been the want of accomodation; this, I understand will now be furnished by our respected townman Mr. Joseph R. Michaud, Passenger Agent of the Passumpsic Railroad at Quebec, who has secured the necessary property to do so to a limited extent this season and will probably build a large hotel for future wants, and I am sure the visitor will be treated in such a manner as to greatly enhance the pleasures of the trip.

Being frequently asked, where can one go for sea air and bathing or fishing, and shooting below Quebec, from what I saw on my visit last summer, I would say try Carleton.

J. U. GREGORY.

Quebec, 2nd April, 1883.

SEA-SIDE COTTAGE.

This house has been fitted up for the accommodation of tourists and the service organized so as to assure them every comfort. There are also in the vicinity of Carleton several cottages that can be had for summer months at reasonable rates. Canadian families wishing to chose a site to erect summer residences would do well to pay a flying visit to Bay des Chaleurs, and if they do, the writer feels sure that they will be more than satisfied. Actually, the managers of the Intercolonial Railway are making arrangements for a cheap *tourist's ticket* from Montreal and Quebec to all points along the Bay des Chaleurs, which will give facilities, for families and others, to spend a few months in one of the most charming and attractive summer resorts of the Dominion.

Persons wishing to make the strip can leave Point-Levis opposite Quebec, via the Intercolonial Railway, leaving Quebec in the morning and arriving at Campbellton, a small town at the head of Bay des Chaleurs, early in the evening. Here, they can have supper in the station, at the Intercolonial Railway dining-room, or on board the steamer, which leave the next morning at 4.45 and arrives at Carleton at 7.45 a. m. Besides supper, tourist should also take their night quarters on board the steamer, which would save them the inconvenience of getting up to early in the morning, in order to catch the boat, if they spend the night in the hotels. The boat chartered for this service is the splendid "ADMIRAL," which plies between Campbelltown and Gaspé during the season of navigation.

For all information respecting cottage to let, accommodation at the SEA-SIDE COTTAGE, tickets, &c., tourists should apply to J. R. MICHAUD, 8 *Sous-le-Fort street*, Quebec,

LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

NEWPORT VT.

Forty miles south of Sherbrooke, on the Passumpsic Railroad, upon the shores of the romantic Lake Memphremagog, and amid scenery of the most picturesque character, is situated the village of Newport, a place long famed as one of the most attractive and beautiful of New-England summer resorts. Few travellers who have the leisure at command can well withstand the temptation to halt at this pleasant spot, especially if they have formed a previous acquaintance with the elegant and substantial comforts afforded by the well-known MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE. The natural attrac-



tions of Newport have, within the past few years, been greatly enhanced by improvements of a practical kind, and there are many cities not as well provided for in a sanitary way as this country village. The guests of the hotel, instead of being compelled to drink the water of the neighboring lake, which might be deemed good enough at other similar

resorts, are supplied from the pure and crystal springs upon the hill across the arm of the lake, pipes leading directly to the house across the bay. The drainage is also perfect. Prospect Hill, a very slightly elevated a short distance from the hotel, has been made a most charming resort by the construction of drive-ways and paths. A reservoir is located here, and pure



OWL'S HEAD-LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

spring water obtained from the same copious sources which supply the hotel, is furnished therefrom to houses in the village. The view from this point is very extended, including the village with its surroundings of lake, river and mountain, and many far-away peaks. A large expanse of the lake is seen, together with the bay which assists in forming the peninsula on which Newport stands. Owl's Head, a sharp peak which rises from the western shore of the lake, and Jay Peak, 4,018 feet high, and the third highest of the Green Mountains, are near at hand. Mount Elephantis is beyond Owl's Head, and Mount Orford, 3,300 feet high, still farther away. The three mountains last mentioned are in Canada, and Jay Peak in Vermont. Southward the

Willoughby Mountains, with the remarkable gap in which Willoughby Lake was formed, are plainly seen. The



MT. ORFORD-LAKE MEMPHRETAGOG.

places of interest in the neighborhood of Newport are very numerous, and a long sejour would be necessary to exhaust the extended list of rides and boating excursions which can be taken, with the hotel as a starting point. To meet the requirements of guests, carriages, saddle-horses and boat are always at command, the supply of the latter having been increased last year by the addition of six elegant new boats. A new boat-house has also been built in front of the hotel and near the railroad station. Steamboat landing, station and hotel are all near each other.

Among the many places of interest near Newport, are Clyde and Coventry Falls, the former of which are within an half-hours walk of the hotel. It is a pleasant drive to Stanstead, which is situated across the Canadian line, and an other pleasant excursion may be made to Jay Peak. A delightful excursion by row-boat may be made to Black River, which pursues its way toward the lake in graceful windings, amid the greenest and most luxuriant foliage. Barton River is another point of

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interest to be reached in the same way, while the lake shores have many attractive points. Experienced and careful boatmen are always to be had.

The MEMPHREMAGOG HOUSE is a admirable kept by Mr. W. F. Bowman, and will accomodate four hundred guests. It has been thoroughly renovated, and to a large extent refurnished for the summer season of 1883, and is in splendid condition for the reception of tourists. Music will be furnished by Mr. James W. Cheney, Boston's favorite pianist and propter, who will be assisted by a violinist and cornetist from the Boston Symphony Orchestra. The broad and spacious verandas, which extend upon all sides of the hotel, afford glorious out-looks upon the lake and the other scenic beauties of Newport.

Lake Memphremagog is from one to two miles wide, and thirty miles long, fully two-thirds of its fair expanse lying in Canada. Its outlet is at Magog, which is situated at its northern extremity and Newport which is at the southern end, is therefore at the



head of the lake. An excursion down the lake in one of the fine steamers, "Mountain Maid," or "Lady

of the Lake," is a most delightful experience. Along the western shore is a range of mountains, of which Owl's Head and Mount Elephantis are the most prominent elevations. The eastern shore is less wild, though very picturesque, and towards the southern end, it is dotted with the pleasant summer villas of some of Montreal's wealthy citizens. The late Sir Hugh Allan, of Montreal, had a villa here. The his family and friends, make frequent excursions



BALANCE ROCK-LAKE MEMPHRE MAGOG.

on the lake in a handsome steam yacht, a perfect model of his large ocean steamships. Not infrequently the trim little steamer pays a visit to Newport, bearing, perhaps, a party who desire to attend one of the hotel "hops." Memphremagog is an Indian name, and is said to signify "beautiful water," a most happy designation, surely. The scenery greatly resembles that upon Loch Lomond, the "Queen of the Scottish Lakes." There are upwards of twenty Islands in the lake; the largest of which, one hundred acres in extent, is known as Province Island. Round Island is a gracefully formed and wooded isle, guarding the bay which leads up to Owl's Head. Lord's Island is near the foot

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of the lake. On Long Island is a huge boulder, known as Ballance Rock, and upon Skinner's Island is a cave of which romantic stories are told in connection with early smuggling operations. The summit of Owl's Head affords a magnificent prospect, and is frequently visited.



There is a hotel near the steamboat landing known as

SKINNER'S CAVE-LAKE MEMPHREMAGOG.

the Owl's Head Mountain House, which was substantially rebuilt last season and placed in excellent order to entertain transient guests and picnic parties. The steam yacht "Raymond" will run between Newport and the Owl's Head Mountain House, and can also be chartered by parties who may wish to visit the several places of interest on the lake. The only village on the shore of the lake between Newport and Magog is Georgeville, on the eastern shore. The steamers touches also at Knowlton's Landing, opposite Georgeville, on the west side. At Magoun's Point, fifteen miles from Newport, the Passumpsic Railroad Company has fitted a picnic grove up (Bay View Park), with a pavillon for dancing &c., and steamer excursions to this place are frequently made during the summer.

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