



Quebec
Under Two Flags

PART II

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SPECIAL EDITION

Quebec Under Two Flags

A
Brief history of the City

From its foundation until the
present time

BY
A. G. DOUGHTY
AND
N. E. DIONNE
*Librarians of the Legislature
Quebec*

With Illustrations
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THE QUEBEC NEWS COMPANY



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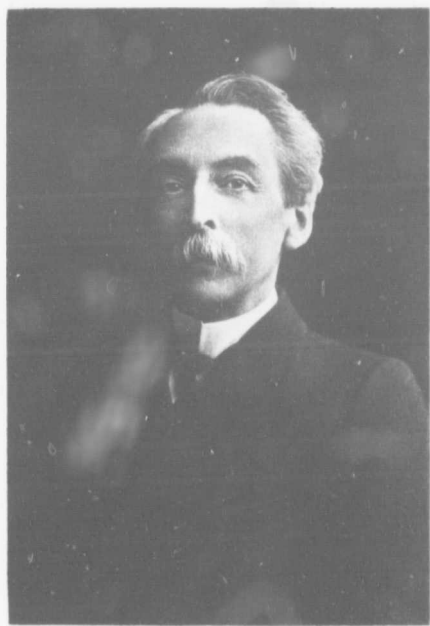
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DOUGHTY, A. G.





Sir Louis A. Jelle, K.C.M.G.
First Governor of the Province of Quebec

CHAPTER VII

1867-1903

QUEBEC

ADMINISTRATION OF THE BRITISH CANADIAN GOVERNORS —
SUMMER WORKS — THE MINISTERS OF QUEBEC —
FELIX GABRIEL AND HIS HAND — ADMINISTRATION
OF THE HON. S. N. FORTIN — LORD DUFFERIN —
FIRE IN QUEBEC — EVIDENCES — FESTIVITIES —
ROYAL VISITORS

THE year 1867 marks an epoch in our history. On the 22nd of May, a Royal Proclamation was issued, setting forth that "on and after the first day of July, 1867, the Provinces of Canada, Nova Scotia and Prince Edward's Island shall form, and be one Dominion, to be called the name of Canada."

In the draft of the Act of Confederation, it was proposed to give the name of the "Kingdom of Canada" to the four great Provinces, which together comprise an area greater than the whole of Europe.

Under this act each Province was granted a form of local government. Quebec was chosen as the capital of the French Canadian Province.



*Mr. James S. [unclear] U.S.
Post-Office of [unclear]*

CHAPTER XII

1867-1903

MODERN QUEBEC

CONFEDERATION — THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNORS —
SPENCER WOOD — PRIME MINISTERS OF QUEBEC —
FELIX GABRIEL MARCHAND — ADMINISTRATION
OF THE HON. S. N. PARENT — LORD DUFFERIN —
FIRES IN QUEBEC — EPIDEMICS — FESTIVITIES —
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QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The members of the Legislative Assembly are elected for the term of Parliament which is five years, and the members of the Legislative Council are appointed for life. The government is administered by the Lieutenant-Governor in Council.

Sir Narcisse Belleau was named Lieutenant-Governor of the Province at Confederation, and he called the Honourable Mr. Chauveau to form the first Provincial Ministry.

The Lieutenant-Governors, since Confederation, have been French-Canadians, and their term of office is given in the following table. Sir Louis Jetté was appointed in 1903 for a second term of five years :

Belleau, Sir N. F.....	1867-1873
Caron, the Hon. R. E.....	1873-1876
Letellier, the Hon. St. Just..	1876-1879
Robitaille, the Hon. W. T...	1879-1884
Masson, the Hon. L. R.....	1884-1887
Angers, the Hon. A. R.....	1887-1892
Chapleau, Sir J. A.....	1892-1899
Jetté Sir Louis A.....	1898-1903
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Spencer Wood is the official residence of the Lieutenant Governor, and a brief history of this building is here made :

The name of Spencer Wood was given to the property by Michael Henry Percival, collector of customs, when he purchased the estate on the 3rd of April, 1811, from François Le Houillier. It had



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Spencer Wood



MODERN QUEBEC

formerly borne the name of Powell Place. By changing the name, Percival desired to recall the memory of his relative and patron the Hon. Spencer Percival, Chancellor of the Exchequer and Prime Minister of England.

Spencer Wood was acquired by the Canadian government in 1852-54, and it passed into the hands of the province of Quebec on the 29th of April, 1870.

Lord Elgin and Sir Edmund Head had occupied the building previous to Confederation, but it was considerably enlarged and improved between the years 1851 and 1856.

On the day of the opening of Parliament in Quebec, on the 20th of February 1860, the building was completely destroyed by fire. Lady Head and her daughter escaped from the burning house and took refuge at Samos, the residence of Bishop Mountain. Sir Edmund Head accepted the hospitality of Mr. Price of Wolfesfield for some time, until the government rented the property known as Cataraqi, as a temporary residence for the Governor.

The present building was erected between 1862 and 1863, at a cost of \$28,000. The first occupant was Lord Monck, who had previously resided in the houses now occupied by Judges Bossé and Routhier, at the corner of D'Auteuil street.

From Confederation until the present day Spencer Wood has been occupied as the official residence by the Lieutenant Governors of the Province of Quebec, with the exception of Sir N. F. Belleau who preferred

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his own dwelling in St. Louis street, and only occasionally visited Spencer Wood.

Lieutenant Governor Caron died during his term of office and his body was exposed in the drawing room, the scene of so many brilliant entertainments. His funeral took place on the 18th of December 1876 and was attended by all the members of both Houses then in session.

On the occasion of the visit of Their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York as the guests of Sir Louis and Lady Jetté, in 1901, the old portico was replaced by a more modern structure. The building and the grounds are particularly suitable for an official residence for the representative of the Province.

From the year 1867 until the present year, 1903, there have been fourteen Ministries :

1. The Chauveau, Ministry.....1867-1873
2. Ouimet “1873-1874
3. De Boucherville “1874-1878
4. Joly “1878-1879
5. Chapleau “1879-1882
6. Mousseau “1882-1884
7. Ross “1884-1887
8. Taillon “1887-1887
9. Mercier “1887-1891
10. De Boucherville “1891-1892
11. Taillon “1892-1896
12. Flynn “1896-1897
13. Marchand “1897-1900
14. Parent “1900-1903

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City Hall

The first Ministry under the Hon. Mr. Taillon
 was in office for four days only.

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 many years. It is doubtful whether there has been
 a more distinguished figure in the political history
 of Lower Canada. He is, amongst those who
 are mentioned, the one of the late Honourable
 John A. Macdonald, the Premier of Quebec, who
 died in 1891, and of whom we
 shall speak in the second part of this work.

It is not until the administration of
 the late Premier, the seat of Govern-
 ment, and will now give a sketch of the work of the

under the French régime the municipal affairs of
 Quebec were entrusted to syndics, but after
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 and it was decided under British rule the same custom
 was observed. But progress had made a change
 imperative. The population had increased; the insti-
 tutions were growing more important; there were a
 greater number of ships calling into port; and the
 development of commerce required more effective
 administrative machinery.

It was not until the year 1868, that the citizens
 sought to obtain from the Legislature an elective
 corporation, a clearly defined one, but the relief
 and concession of this time granted. A fresh attempt
 to secure the incorporation of the city was made in



MODERN QUEBEC

The first Ministry under the Hon. Mr. Taillon was in power for four days only.

Many distinguished men since the Hon. Mr. Chauveau have been prominently before the public for many years, but it is doubtful whether there has been any more truly interesting figure in the political history of Quebec since Confederation, amongst those who have passed away, than that of the late Honourable Felix Gabriel Marchand, the Premier of Quebec, who died on the 25th of September, 1900, and of whom we have given a short note in the second part of this work.

We have briefly referred to the administration of the Province because Quebec is the seat of Government. We will now give a sketch of the work of the City Council.

Under the French régime the municipal affairs of Quebec were for a time entrusted to syndics, but after a fair trial the old system was found to be preferable, and it was revived. Under British rule the same custom was observed until progress had made a change imperative. The population had increased; the institutions were growing more important; there were a greater number of ships sailing into port; and the development of commerce required more effective administrative machinery.

It was not until the year 1818, that the citizens sought to obtain from the Legislature an elective corporation, with clearly defined powers; but the relief asked for was not at this time granted. A fresh attempt to secure the incorporation of the city was made in

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

1821, but without success. In 1827, a meeting was held in the Court House, presided over by Vallières de St-Réal. A committee of eleven persons was chosen to draft a Bill for the incorporation of the city. This measure was submitted to the Legislature in 1831, and reserved for the significance of His Majesty's pleasure, which was given to it in 1833. Under this Act the city was divided into ten wards:—St. Louis, St. John, The Seminary, The Palace, St. Lawrence, St. Charles, St. Roch's, Dorchester, Ste. Geneviève and des Carrières.

The Council was composed of twenty members, with power to elect a mayor annually, with a salary not exceeding one hundred pounds. The first municipal election was held on the 25th of April, 1833, and the councillors assembled on the 1st of May to elect a mayor, the choice falling on Elzéar Bédard. In the following year Bédard was defeated by two votes, and Edward René Caron was declared duly elected. Those who withdrew their support from Bédard, declared that it would create a bad precedent to elect a mayor for more than one term, but it would appear that the excuse offered was only a pretext, as Caron was returned eleven times without intermission. Caron proved an excellent mayor, and his repeated election proved that there was no danger in the precedent. There have been twenty-six mayors of Quebec since 1833, and six only have held office for a single term. These were Messrs. Bédard, Tessier, Alleyn, Robitaille, Lemesurier, and Hossack. The Honourable Mr. Langevin

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served four terms, and the Hon. Mr. Parent has already been elected four times in succession.

The following is a chronological list of the mayors of Quebec :

Elzéar Bédard,.....1833-1834,	elected by the Council.
R. E. Caron,1834-1845,	“ “
G. O. Stuart,.....1846-1849,	“ “
N. F. Belleau.....1850-1852,	“ “
U. J. Tessier.....1853	“ “
C. Alleyn.....1854	“ “
Jos. Morrin1855	“ “
Dr. O. Robitaille..1856	“ “
H. L. Langevin ...1858-1860,	“ the People.
T. Pope..... 1861-1863,	“ “
A. Tourangeau....1864-1865,	“ “
Jos. Cauchon.....1866-1867.	“ “
J. Lemesurier.....1868-1869,	“ “
W. Hossack.1869-1870,	“ the Council.
A. G. Tourangeau..1870	“ the People.
P. Garneau.....1870-1873,	“ the Council.
O. Murphy.....1874-1877,	“ “
R. Chambers.....1878-1879,	“ “
D. Brousseau.....1880-1881,	“ “
F. Langelier.....1882-1890,	“ “
Jos. Frémont1890-1894,	“ “
S. N. Parent.....1894-1903,	“ “

For particulars concerning the administration of civic affairs in the past, we cannot do better than to quote from a speech made by the Hon. S. N. Parent, the present mayor :

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

“ At the commencement let us greet the first titular mayor of Quebec, Bédard, elected in 1833. He was a great patriot and the staunch defender of our rights. At the risk of being dismissed from the bench he gave to the prisoners of 1837, the benefit of the Habeas Corpus Act, and afterwards had the satisfaction of having his decision confirmed in England ; when he resumed his seat on the bench amidst the acclamation of the people.

“ The next in order is Caron, who remained at the head of civic affairs for twelve years, and by his tact, urbanity and conciliatory spirit, secured and retained popular favour for over half century, and died at Spencer Wood full of honours, and occupying the highest public office in the Province.

“ Then came Sir N. F. Belleau, under whom the waterworks were constructed and the first efforts were made towards building the North Shore Railway and a bridge over the St. Lawrence.

“ Then follows the brilliant and laborious administration of the Hon. Ulric Tessier, afterwards a minister, a senator, and a judge of the Court of Appeals ; of Dr Robitaille, one of the chief organizers of our national festivals at that period ; of Messrs. Tourangeau and Lemesurier who knew how to win the popular vote ; of Hon. Jos. Cauchon who came into the municipal arena, with all the impetuosity of his bellicose temperament ; of Sir Hector Langevin who, after making his mark as an able administrator of our civic affairs, entered upon a wider field of duty and filled important offices as minister at Ottawa for many years.

“ Amidst all these French figures and as evidence of the cordial good feeling that unites all races and religious creeds in Quebec, I am happy to mention some English and Irish mayors : Okil Stuart, who was afterwards judge of the Admiralty ; Alleyn, a

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*The Hon. J. V. Parent, M.C., D.C.L.
Mayor of Quebec*

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distinguished man who played an important part in the great debates on Confederation and afterwards became a member of the Privy Council of Canada and Mayor of Quebec ; Morrin who endowed the city with Morrin College ; Thomas Pope, the type of the affable gentleman of the old school ; Wm. Hossack who passed like a meteor through our civic annals ; Robert Chambers whose kind and peaceful nature received a rough shock in the difficult times through which he passed ; Owen Murphy who so brilliantly did the honours of our good city of Quebec.

" I cheerfully do homage to the administration of Mr. Brousseau and to that of Mr. Frémont, who organized our public health department on a modern basis. Now I reserve special mention for the works of Hon. P. Garneau and Hon. François Langelier, which constitute an era in our civic annals. Hon. P. Garneau, as Mayor of Quebec, was what he has been for thirty years and what I hope he will continue to be for many years, foremost in the ranks of workers. Truly, it is an admirable spectacle for us to see that man, though old in years, as energetic as any young man, ever ardent and giving us an example worthy of imitation by his unswerving faith in the future of Quebec.

" To Hon. F. Langelier belongs the honour of having inaugurated the era of great improvements in our city. It may be said that during the eight years of his administration, the citizens had a foretaste of the improvements that have transformed Quebec and made it a modern city, while respecting the historical character that forms a halo around it which no wanton hand will ever try to remove."

Quebec has, indeed, undergone many changes since the establishment of the first municipal Council



H. H. Sargent
The Hon. A. B. Sargent, M. C.
Mayor of Boston

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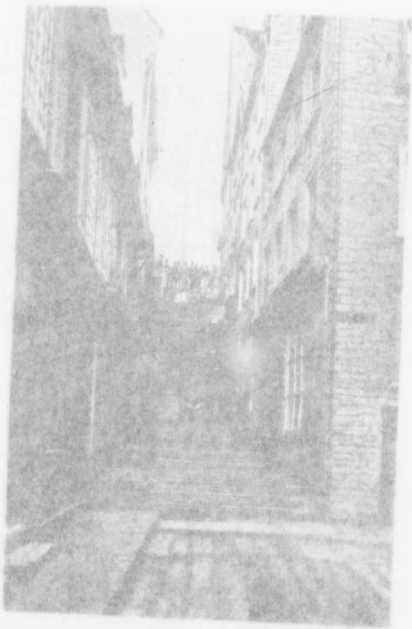
QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

in 1833. Each occupant of the civic chair appears to have laboured in the interest of the city, but the improvements most apparent are those which has been effected under the administration of the present mayor.

Year by year the work of beautifying the city has gone on under the régime of the Hon. Mr. Parent. The unsightly waste places have been converted into picturesque spots; our rough and almost impassable streets have been well paved, and are well kept. On every side there is the evidence of constant watchfulness on the part of the civic authorities which is particularly noticed by the numerous visitors to our city.

The city corporation seal represents a female figure in a sitting position, leaning upon a shield, on which is a lion passant, holding a key. Above is a *Cornucopia*, and on the side a bee-hive. At the feet of the figure is seen a beaver. The figure points to the river, where there is a ship at anchor. In the back ground is a representation of Cape Diamond. The following are the legends on the seal: above, *Natura fortis, industria crescit*; below, *Condita Quebecense, A.D. MDCVIII Civitatis Regimine Donata, A.D. MDCCCXXXIII.*

In addition to the works carried out by the civic authorities, we must not omit the services rendered to Quebec by Lord Dufferin. The increase in traffic had rendered necessary the demolition of the old gates, and it appeared at one time that the city would lose many of its most attractive features. Lord Dufferin, however, interfered and proposed not only to meet all the



Breakneck Alley

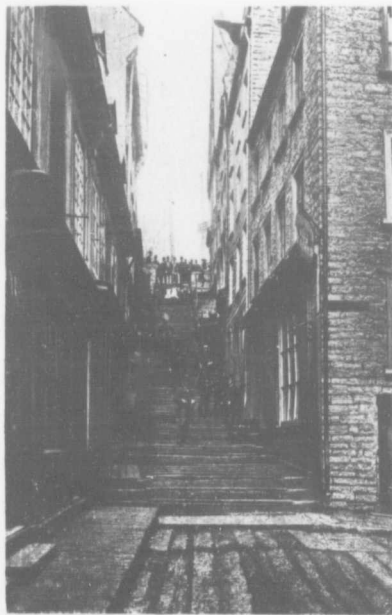
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MODERN QUEBEC

requirements of progress but to give to Quebec a more attractive interest. The scheme proposed under the direction of the Earl included an official residence for the Governors, new gates and extended walls, ornamental grounds and iron bridges. The cost of these improvements would have involved an outlay of nearly one hundred thousand dollars, and therefore the plans were greatly modified. However, as a result, we have at least preserved the walls and have the St. Louis and Kent Gates, and the magnificent Terrace.

Nearly all the mayors of Quebec have been called upon to represent the city at great public receptions, such as the visits of members of the Royal Family, or the representatives of the sovereign on their arrival in the country. Others have had less pleasing tasks to fulfill, and their energies have been devoted to the relief of the distressed on the occasion of epidemics, and fires which have from time to time ravaged the city and its suburbs.

With the exception of the fires already recorded, there was only the conflagration in the Lower Town, in 1682, during the French régime. The destruction of the Chateau was an isolated incident. During the siege of Quebec, in 1759, 532 houses were destroyed by fire, mostly as the result of shells or cascades.

After 1845 we enter upon a very destructive period, the details of which have been given already. Besides these great fires there were numerous others. On the 26th of June, 1861, fifty houses were destroyed in St. Louis Ward. On the 7th of June, 1862, over one

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

hundred houses were consumed by fire in St. John's Ward, and on the 10th of the same month one hundred dwellings were destroyed in St. Sauveur. On the 22nd of June, 1865, nearly one hundred and fifty houses were burnt to the ground in Champlain street, and two months later, on the 17th of August, seventy-five dwellings were destroyed in St. Roch's. In 1866, on the 14th of October, another fire broke out in St. Roch's and destroyed two hundred houses. On the 24th of May, 1870, four hundred and twenty-five houses were burnt in the same suburb. The next fire was in Montcalm Ward, in May, 1876, when four hundred and eleven houses were burnt.

Twelve hundred houses were consumed in St. John's suburb on the 8th of June, 1881, and on the 16th May, 1889 four hundred dwellings suffered a similar fate. In 1889 there was another great fire in St. Rochs.

This table of disasters shows that the greater portion of Quebec has been swept away by the ravages of fire upon more than one occasion. Within recent years the regulations have been enforced against the construction of wooden buildings, which has minimized the danger of a repetition of such wholesale destruction. The establishment and equipment of a good fire brigade with a plentiful supply of water has rendered these unfortunate occurrences less frequent of late years; the last great fire having caused the destruction of the Victoria Hotel, which claimed two victims.

On the 18th of August 1903, the Great Northern Workshops were destroyed.

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It will be of interest to many to trace the growth of the population of Quebec since the time when Champlain arrived with his little band of followers.

The census shows the population to have been as follows :

In 1665.....	547
1685.....	1,205
1706.....	1,549
1716.....	1,771
1739.....	4,603
1765.....	8,967
1790.....	14,000
1845.....	46,000
1851.....	42,000
1861.....	50,000
1871.....	60,000
1881.....	62,000
1891.....	63,000
1901.....	68,000

From the figures we have given, it will be seen that the fires of 1845 interfered materially with the progress of Quebec. Many families finding their homes destroyed commenced life afresh in other cities. Thus, in 1851, we find the population given as 42,000, while in 1845 it had been 46,000.

In consequence of the fire in the Chateau St. Louis in 1834 the Governor leased the building at the corner of St. Anne and Fort Sts. for the use of the Government officials.

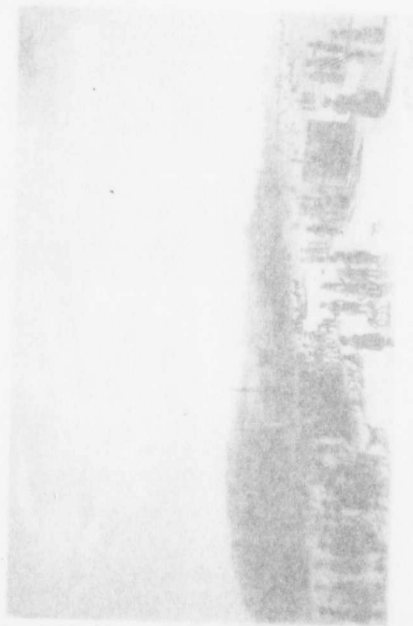
QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The Castle, or Chateau St. Louis had always been the residence of the Governors under the French regime, and it was occupied by the English Governors for a long time. In the course of years it was found to be too small for the accommodation of the Governor and the numerous officials. In Lord Haldimand's time a building was erected for public receptions and social functions, which was afterwards known as the Old Chateau. Between 1809 and 1811 a second story was added to the original Chateau, and it was then called the New Chateau. After the fire in 1834, the name of the Chateau St. Louis was given to the other building.

The walls of the Chateau were levelled during Lord Durhams' term, and a terrace was commenced, 160 feet in length, named Durham Terrace.

The terrace was extended to the length of 270 feet in 1854, and in 1879 it was continued to the foot of Cape Diamond Redoubt, giving it a total length of 1,400 feet. This splendid promenade is the favourite resort of the citizens and visitors during the summer evenings. The Chateau Frontenac Hotel has replaced Haldimand house, and nothing now remains of the old castle St. Louis and its dependencies. The Earl of Dufferin proposed to restore the Château as an official residence for the Governors, and magnificent plans were prepared for the purpose.

Quebec, as we have shown, has had its share of disastrous fires. It has also suffered severely from other causes. In the early days of the colony the inhabitants constructed temporary dwellings in the



The Rev. W. Lawrence in Winter
1850

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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The River St. Lawrence in Winter.
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lower town on the narrow strip of ground situated at the foot of Cape Diamond, and notwithstanding the fact that large portions of the overhanging rock have from time to time fallen, and demolished many of the houses in the district, the people seem to have no desire to abandon the spot. On the 17th of May, 1841, an enormous piece of rock fell, burying eight houses and killing thirty people.

In 1852, another piece of rock gave way, and seven persons were killed. Twenty years later, in 1872, a house containing eight persons was crushed beneath the weight of an avalanche of snow, and none of the unfortunate inmates escaped.

At 8.15 P. M., on the 19th of September, 1899, a portion of the rock at the southern end of Dufferin Terrace, which had been undermined by excessive rain, suddenly gave away. Forty-eight people were killed and over thirty were wounded, and seven houses were buried beneath the ruins.

Quebec has been depopulated by many epidemic diseases. These may be grouped in three classes :

1. Epidemic diseases commonly known as summer complaints, grippe, eruptive fevers, scurvy, whooping cough, diphtheria, erysipelas.
2. Pestilential diseases such as Asiatic cholera.
3. Accidental diseases such as epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis. Those that caused the greatest ravages were Asiatic cholera, small-pox, scarlet fever, and diphtheria. The presence of scurvy in the country dates from its discovery and the foundation of Quebec.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Wherever the European set foot the scurvy broke out and claimed many victims. Jacques Cartier lost nearly one fourth of his crew from this disease, in the winter of 1535. Twenty-five of his men died, and those who survived owed their recovery to the Indians, who told them of a sovereign remedy. During the first winter after the foundation of Quebec, eighteen, out of the twenty inhabitants, were attacked by this dread disease, and ten of them succumbed, while six died soon after from dysentery. Small-pox claimed many victims, in 1703, 1732, 1733, and 1755. In the 19th century this malignant disease became general in Canada, Quebec suffering as much as the other cities. The epidemic of 1703 was particularly severe. The registers show that there were over two thousand deaths. "Never has such misery been seen," exclaims the historian of the Hotel Dieu. "Everyone was deploring the loss of a relation; one his wife, the other her husband; one his brother, the other his children. Orphans wept for their parents; all were in tears, and there were no gatherings except for funerals." The Hotel Dieu lost five nuns, the General Hospital two, and members of the clergy also fell victims. In 1732, small-pox was brought to Quebec by an Indian, and in a few days it became general until it spread all over Canada. At one time there were two thousand sick. M. Boullard, the *curé* of Quebec, was one of the many victims at this time. In the years 1711, 1718 and 1740, Quebec was visited by a plague, the exact nature of which it is difficult to determine. The historian of the Hotel Dieu

MODERN QUEBEC

describes it as the disease of Siam. It was brought to Quebec by a ship, in 1711, hailing from the Islands. All who were attacked by it perished. Six nuns of the Hotel Dieu died from it, and twelve priests, including M. Pocquet, the *curé* of Quebec. In the year 1718, one-third of the inmates of the Hotel Dieu died within the space of one month.

The ship bringing Monseigneur de L'Aube-Rivière arrived in Quebec in August, 1740, with one hundred and sixty persons suffering from this disease. Nearly all of them were taken to the Hotel Dieu. "I have never seen so many sick in the hospital," wrote Mère Ste. Hélène; "the wards, garrets and outer parlours all were filled, and we can hardly pass between the beds. All became as black as negroes as soon as they were dead." It was thought at the time that the disease was pupura, and the death of Monseigneur L'Aube-Rivière was attributed to that malignant fever. Besides diseases of an eruptive nature, there were those termed pestilential fevers, which broke out in Quebec in 1709, 1746, 1750, 1757 and 1758. On all these occasions the hospitals of the town were overcrowded, and the devoted sisters paid a large tribute to the mortality of the times. In 1750 the General Hospital lost the confessor of the community in the person of Father Durand. In 1756 six hundred plague stricken patients were admitted to the General Hospital. The ship that brought the fever was burned in the harbour. Six hundred persons died in the General Hospital in 1757, and three hundred in 1758.

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Since the year 1832 there have been six outbreaks of Asiatic cholera. The first visitation in 1832 was the most terrible. Notwithstanding all the precautions which were taken to prevent the eruption of the plague which had been raging all over Europe for some years, cholera made itself manifest in Quebec on the 9th of June. By the 15th of the month it had become general, and in the space of one month over four thousand people died in Quebec and Montreal from this terrible disease. Subsequent epidemics occurred in 1834, 1849, 1852, 1854, but with less fatal results.

But, we have seen enough of this sorrowful history of Quebec. Let us turn to some of the occasions of rejoicing in the city.

The union of the Provinces had the effect of developing the literature of the country, and also of promoting fraternal organizations. For the preservation of their individuality, the French Canadians had formed an organization under the name of *Saint-Jean-Baptiste*, and the first celebration of the society was held upon the feast of the Saint in 1842. In the year 1843 the members wore a token of mourning in memory of Sir Charles Bagot. In 1845, the year of the disastrous fire, the celebration was omitted, but from 1846 there has been an annual gathering. The celebrations of 1880, 1889, 1898 and 1902, were the most elaborate. The celebration of 1880 was rendered more impressive on account of the session of the Catholic Congress. Mass was celebrated in the open air at Claire Fontaine street. Patriotic speeches were deliv-

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ered by Mgr. Lafèche, Judge Routhier, Mr. now Sir Wilfrid Laurier, and Judge Landry. The celebration in 1889 was marked by the inauguration of the monument to Jacques-Cartier, and the heroic work of the first missionaries. It was a brilliant affair participated in by 50,000 Canadians. In 1898, under the auspices of the Society, the Earl of Aberdeen unveiled the monument to the founder of Quebec, Samuel Champlain. Representatives attended from all parts of Canada, and the presence of the officers and men of the ships of war that were in port at the time gave additional significance to the event. The memorable speeches that were delivered on that day deserve to be preserved. The speakers were: The Earl of Aberdeen, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Sir Louis Jetté, Monsieur Kleczkowski, the Honourable Mr. Marchand, Judge Routhier, and the Hon. H. T. Duffy: Judge Chauveau also read an address.

A double celebration occurred in 1902 on the occasion of the commemoration of the fiftieth anniversary of the foundation of Laval University. Mass was sung in the presence of an immense concourse of people on Dufferin Terrace, close to the monument to the Founder. Many splendid celebrations have taken place in Quebec from earliest times. The arrival of the Marquis de Tracy was made the occasion of great public rejoicing, which for the time and the condition of the city, was remarkable.

The visits of members of the Royal Family to Quebec have always been specially marked.

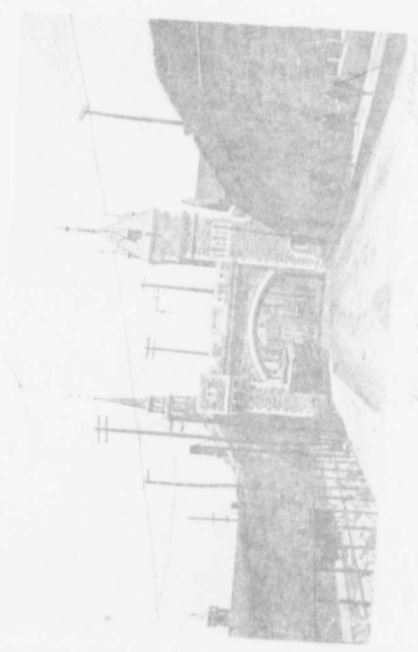
QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

On the 14th of August, 1787, the *Pegasus* arrived in port, having on board Prince William Henry, Duke of Clarence, the third son of the reigning sovereign. The Prince was the first royal visitor to Quebec since its foundation.

On the 7th of August, 1791, two ships of the Royal Navy under the command of Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, anchored in the St. Lawrence before Quebec. The Prince was the fourth son of the King, and at that time was twenty-five years of age. Two days after the Prince received the homage of the clergy, the civil and military authorities and the inhabitants, in the castle of St. Louis. A grand ball was given on the 2nd of November, the birthday of the Duke, and the city was illuminated at night; a drama was performed in 1792 in his honour. The Duke remained in Quebec until 1794.

A long interval elapsed before the arrival of another member of the Royal House. It was on the 18th of August, 1860, that His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, now His Majesty, King Edward the Seventh, landed in Quebec.

As the *Hero* rounded the point of Orleans the cannons from the Citadel, the Ramparts and the men of war, boomed out a royal welcome. The firing continued until the vessel appeared opposite the city, so that Quebec seemed in a state of siege. The volumes of smoke almost obscured the buildings for some time. The people in the streets were so densely packed that it was difficult to obtain standing room. The *Hero*



Grand Hotel

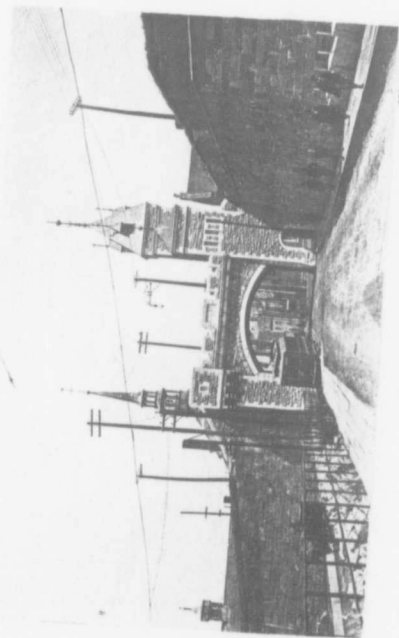
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was moored at the Queen's Wharf, where all the eminent people were assembled to welcome His Royal Highness. The mayor of the city, Sir Hector Langevin, presented an address of welcome, after which the Royal guests drove to the residence of the Governor Sir Edmund Head. In the evening, the city of Quebec, the town of Levis, and the village of Beauport, were illuminated.

On the following days there were many demonstrations not less flattering to the Prince. A reception was held at Laval University on the 21st of August in honour of the Prince at which nine Bishops were present. The Prince visited the Ursuline convent and other communities during his sojourn in Quebec.

The festivities which attended the visit of their Royal Highnesses, the Duke and Duchess of Cornwall and York, on the 17th of September, 1901, were not less brilliant. As the *Orphis* appeared before Quebec a royal salute was fired from the Citadel and from the ships in port. His Excellency, the Earl of Minto, received the royal guests at the landing place, accompanied by the members of the Cabinet. The passage of their Royal Highnesses from the wharf to the Parliament was one of triumph. At the entrance to the grounds a beautiful arch had been erected under the direction, and from the designs of Mr. Eugène Taché, I. S. O. In the centre of the arch a floral bell was hung to which silken strings were attached, held by little girls clothed in white. As the royal visitors passed under the arch, the bell was set in

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

motion, and flowers fell upon them. A platform was erected in the grounds for a choir of thousands of children, and at a given signal a chorus was sung as the Duke and Duchess proceeded to the main entrance of the Parliament. An address was presented to His Royal Highness by the Hon. S. N. Parent. In the afternoon a reception was held in Laval University, at which the professors and doctors of the University were presented to the royal guests. On the following day a review was held on the Race Course, after which the Duke and Duchess were the guests of Sir Louis and Lady Jetté at Spencer Wood. The illumination of the city during the evening was a memorable sight.

His Royal Highness Prince Alfred was a guest of the city in 1861, and Prince Arthur in 1869. Her Royal Highness the Princess Louise was often a visitor to Quebec, during the time that her husband the Marquess of Lorne, was Governor General of Canada. The Grand Duke Alexis of Russia paid a visit to Quebec in 1871, and Dom Pedro, Emperor of Brazil, came in 1876. The Marquis de Lévis, the Marquis de Charette, the Prince de Joinville, Prince Napoléon Bonaparte, the Count de Paris, the Duke of Orléans, and many other distinguished visitors have paid short visits to the city at different times.

Quebec has frequently recalled the memory of important historical events with befitting celebrations, and it is interesting to note that the two races which preserve their individuality, are one on occasions such as this.

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Thus in the year 1875, the Quebec Literary and Historical Society assembled to celebrate the victory obtained over Arnold's troops in 1775. The same event was also celebrated by the French Canadians under the auspices of the Institut Canadien. A lecture was delivered by the late Mr. Turcotte, and the proceedings were afterwards published in pamphlet form. The fourth centenary of the discovery of America was recalled by an entertainment given by the Institut. High mass was celebrated in the Basilica, and in the evening speeches were delivered in the Academy of Music by Messrs. Routhier and Chapais.

The Seminary of Quebec and Laval University have held several notable festivals. On the 16th of June, 1859, the Seminary celebrated the bi-centenary of the arrival of its founder Monseigneur de Laval, and again on the 30th of June, 1863, the two hundredth anniversary of its foundation was suitably honoured.

A very brilliant festival was held in Quebec on the 20th June, 1886, to commemorate the installation of the first Canadian Cardinal, Monseigneur E. A. Taschereau, who for fifteen years had been Archbishop of Quebec. His talents, his eminent virtue, and his prudent administration of the diocese, had won for him the highest honour which the Church confers upon her servants. Twenty-one archbishops and Bishops were present at the ceremony in the Basilica, and tributes from all over the Dominion were laid at the feet of the new Cardinal. In the evening a meeting was held at the Skating Rink, when Judge Routhier

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

made a remarkable speech. Monseigneur O'Brien, the Papal Ablegate, remarked: "I have never heard a more eloquent, a more Catholic or a more theological speech."

Scarcely a year passes in Quebec without a special celebration. Sometimes it is on the occasion of the visits of His Excellency the Governor-General, or of distinguished visitors from abroad; or when any of the vessels of the Royal navy or of foreign countries are in port, but whenever a suitable opportunity is offered the citizens are always eager to maintain their reputation for hospitality.

In the second part of this work, we have given a more detailed account of many of the public buildings, and places of interest in the city.





*Mr. Connelly the Coxton of Minch
with the Breckins, Texas*

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

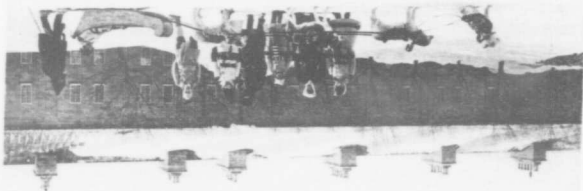
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*Her Excellency the Countess of Minto
with the Trenton Fair*



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CHAPTER XIII

1633-1903

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

THE BASILICA—NOTRE DAME DE LA PAIX—THE FIRST
MASS — THE CURES OF QUEBEC — THE PARISH
CHURCHES — CHAPELS OF COMMUNITIES.

QUEBEC has nine parish churches, four others in charge of chaplains, and thirteen chapels attached to religious communities but open to the public.

The first of the parish churches, both as regards antiquity and rank, is the Cathedral, erected as a minor basilica in 1874. Until 1829, it was the only parish church, but since then seven parishes have been formed in the territory formerly occupied by all the parishioners of the city. These parishes are: St. Roch, St. Patrick, St. Sauveur, St. Jean Baptiste, Notre Dame de la Garde, Stadacona, Limoilou, St. Malo and Jacques Cartier.

The four churches in charge of chaplains, and not connected with religious communities, are those of

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Notre Dame des Victoires, Notre Dame de Lourdes, Notre Dame du Chemin, and the church of the Congregation in the Upper Town.

Finally, the chapels of communities are those of the Ursulines, the Hotel Dieu, the Seminary, the General Hospital, the Good Shepherd, the Sisters of Charity, the Patronage, the Ladies of the Congregation of St. Roch, St. Louis Asylum, the Franciscan nuns, the Franciscan monks, the St. Antoine Asylum, the Christian Brothers' Academy. Several other interior chapels of smaller dimensions also have their particular history. But we have been compelled to leave it aside and refer only to the more important ones.

THE BASILICA OF QUEBEC

The first parish church of Quebec was that of Notre Dame de la Recouvrance erected by Champlain in 1633. The sudden increase of the population in 1634 and 1635 compelled the Jesuits to enlarge it to the extent of one half and they took advantage of this enlargement to have it dedicated again. It was placed under the patronage of the Immaculate Conception on the 8th December, 1636, and destroyed by the fire of the 14th June 1640. The disaster was complete; the bell and chalices were melted by the heat; the registers of the parish were burned with all the contents of the church. The poverty of the inhabitants was so great that many years elapsed before the building of another church was thought of. In fact, it was only on the

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

8th October, 1645, that any steps were taken in this direction. At a special meeting presided over by Father Vimont, Robert Giffard and Noel Juchereau des Chatelets, the churchwardens in office, with the consent of Pierre Delaunay and Olivier C. Tardif, ex-churchwardens, who had succeeded the first church-warden François Gand, sieur de Ré, it was resolved to build without delay and to erect the future church under the name of Notre Dame de la Paix ; there were to be two chapels : one dedicated to St. Joseph, the patron of the country, and the other to St. Ignatius and St. Francis Xavier.

NOTRE DAME DE LA PAIX

Such was the original title of the parish church of Quebec. Why was this name chosen in preference to any other ? In the previous month of September at a meeting held in Three Rivers, peace was concluded with the Iroquois, and it was probably with a view of perpetuating the memory of that alliance that the new dedication took place.

Two years elapsed before the work was begun. Nevertheless, during the summer of 1646, six men had been engaged in setting out stones and clearing the site which was about the same as that on which the church of Notre Dame de la Recouvrance had been built.

The foundation stone was laid on the 23rd of September, 1647. The following is the text of the document giving the date and setting forth the facts connected with the ceremony.

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“ On the 23rd September, 1640. Rev. Father Hierosme Lallemand, superior of the mission and M. de Montmagny, the governor, laid the corner stone of the church of Notre Dame de la Conception in Quebec under the name of Notre Dame de la Paix. The said stone is at the angle of the window frame on the left hand side as one enters the church, on the side and in the corner nearest the main altar. The names of Jesus and Mary are carved on the stone with a lead plate.

B. VIMONT.”

Work was begun in earnest only in the spring of 1648, and was continued in the following years. Mass was celebrated in it on Christmas day, 1650. The same Father blessed it and celebrated the first mass.

From 1650 to 1657 the work went slowly and the new church was finally opened on the 31st March, 1657. The building was one hundred feet by thirty-three.

The parish church was canonically erected by Monseigneur de Laval in 1664 and united to the Seminary. It was consecrated on the 11th July 1666.

In 1677 some work was done on the entrance side. The steeple was begun in 1684; one of the towers remained unfinished.

In 1687 the church was lengthened by 50 feet; this work was finished in 1689; it had been entrusted to a Parisian architect, Hilaire Bernard.

In 1745, it was again lengthened by 40 feet and the two side-aisles that still exist were then added.

All these works were finished in 1748 that is a hundred years after the corner stone was laid.

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To resume, we may say that the pillars of the nave date from 1647, the towers from 1684 and the remainder of the church from 1745.

During the siege of Quebec in 1759, all the wooden part was burned with the exception of the base of the steeple. The walls were considerably damaged by the cannon balls and shells. In 1767 it was decided to repair it but work was begun only in 1769. It was then lengthened by 22 feet on the side of the sanctuary, so that its length was 216 feet and its width 94 feet, including the walls. The building as repaired was fit for occupation in 1771.

Since then the only changes on the outside were made to the front in 1843, the door was built around with cut stone from Pointe-aux-Trembles and in 1849, the famous tower on the north side was commenced which is still incomplete. Governor Carleton in 1775 gave a clock with 3 chimes for the steeple. In 1823 Mr. Wells replaced it with a wooden clock.

The interior of the Basilica excites the admiration of strangers, not so much on account of its architectural proportions as by its rich paintings, baldachin, pulpit, and side-chapels, and the pious souvenirs connected with it. In the sanctuary of this cathedral lie the remains of nearly all the bishops of Quebec; of the *curés* and canons of the French régime; of the last two representatives of the Jesuits and Récollets, and of seven to eight hundred laymen and women belonging to the first families of Quebec.

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The cure of Quebec, the only irremovable one in Canada, is deserving of special study, not only because it has been filled by eminent men, but also on account of the high rank that has always been attributed to it. Three priests have left it to fill the episcopal See of Quebec; others have filled it while occupying the position of Superior of the Seminary; all have been distinguished for their talents or their virtues. Henri de Bernières, Ango des Maizerets, Bertrand de la Tour, Plessis, Signay, Baillargeon, Proulx, were model *curés* of whom the sanctuary retains precious souvenirs.

The first titular *curé* was Gabriel de Queylus, *abbé* of Loc-Dieu. Some time after his arrival in the country he received the keys of the parish church from Father Poncet, Jesuit (1657). We find in the archives of Notre-Dame de Quebec a note in which it is stated that M. l'*Abbé* de Queylus, having no presbytery, brought a suit against the Jesuits to make them hand over to him the new building they had erected, or repay the six hundred livres they had accepted in 1645 for the purpose of erecting a presbytery on the church grounds.

Abbé Jean Torcapel succeeded M. de Queylus in 1659. He was a priest whom the Bishop of Petrea had brought with him from France. His health did not allow him to retain the cure beyond a year. He left for France on the 18th of October, 1660, leaving in charge M. Henri de Bernières, who had been ordained on the 13th of March previous. The new *curé* enjoyed

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

the Bishop's full confidence. He was the nephew of M. de Bernières Louvigny of the Hermitage of Caen, where Monseigneur de Laval had spent many pleasant days. He had been trained in the same school of virtue, beside M. Ango de Maizerets, M. Jean Du Douyt, and M. Thomas Morel, who became powerful assistants of the venerable prelate on Canadian soil.

M. de Bernières became titular *curé* only in 1664 and continued in office until 1672 while retaining the position of superior of the Seminary. M. Ango des Maizerets replaced him from 1672 to 1673 when M. de Bernières resumed his duties as *curé* of Quebec, for fourteen years longer, that is until 1687.

He was succeeded by abbé J. Dupré who remained in office for twenty years (1687-1707). Like his two immediate predecessors and some of those who came after him until 1768, M. Dupré was a member of the *Séminaire des Missions Etrangères*. The latter were Pierre Pocquet (1707-11), Thomas Thiboult (1711-24), Etienne Boullard (1724-33), Bertrand de la Tour (1734-44), Lyon Saint-Ferréol (1734-37), Jacques Dartigues (1738-39) Charles Plante (1739-44), M. Delbois (1744-49), Jean François Récher (1749-68). During the siege of Quebec 1759 the *curé* of Quebec had to lodge at the Ursulines until the 24th December 1764 and celebrated parochial offices in the Seminary chapel.

Bernard^eSylvestre Dosque took charge of the cure in 1769 and at his death in 1774, was replaced by Auguste David Hubert, ordained the previous year.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

He was drowned in 1792 near the Island of Orleans. He was succeeded by Joseph Octave Plessis. This young priest soon made himself conspicuous by his eloquence, and his cool judgment amidst the turmoil of spiritual and temporal matters. Devoted to his ministry he neglected no means to retain his flock within the fold and bring back those that wandered from it. He taught catechism, and visited the sick like the humblest of his vicars. He was very earnest in the cause of education that had been greatly neglected. After his consecration as bishop Monseigneur Plessis continued to perform the duties of *curé* and he relinquished them to M. André Doucet only in 1806, five years after his appointment as coadjutor. M. Doucet was appointed in 1806, and remained in office until 1814, when he was succeeded by M. Joseph Signay who had until then been a missionary on Lake Champlain. This worthy priest became coadjutor when Monseigneur Panet succeeded Monseigneur Plessis.

M. Charles François Baillargeon was appointed *curé* of Quebec in 1831. A model of piety and of every virtue, the new pastor displayed in the *cure* the qualities that were later on to distinguish him as Bishop.

M. Louis Proulx occupied the office only for a very short time. His temperament and tastes led him to labor far from cities; and yet his qualities would have made him appear to advantage on any scene. He possessed knowledge, prudence and a calm judgment; all precious gifts which would have caused him to be as highly appreciated in the town and in the country.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

In 1851, M. Joseph Auclair exchanged *curés* with M. Proulx. All who knew M. Auclair praised his zeal for the church, his proverbial cheerfulness and the care he took in preparing his sermons. He was a poet at times; his short heroic-comic poem, *Le Congrès de la Baie St. Paul*, is well and favourably known.

M. Auclair died at the end of November, 1887, and was succeeded by M. F. X. Faguy, whose official appointment dates from January, 1888. His administration during fourteen years has been judicious. Few *curés* have done as much as he for the ornamentation of the Basilica of Notre Dame or have given a more imposing character to the great festivals of the church. Through his efforts the monumental tablets of the four Governors of New France; to the Jesuits and Recollets whose ashes lie in the vaults of the parish church, have been erected.

THE CHURCH OF ST. ROCH

On the 18th April 1811, Mr. John Munn gave Monseigneur Plessis, Bishop of Quebec, a lot of land conceded by Mr. Joseph Frenette for the erection of a church. On the 16th May following, the citizens of Quebec met and passed a vote of thanks to the generous donor and elected trustees for the construction of the church. Amongst these trustees was Brother Louis, a Recollet, and Mr. Louis Claude Gauvreau, an ancestor of the present *curé* of St. Roch.

The first stone of the new church was blessed on the 28th August 1811 by Vicar-General Descheneaux.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The fire of the 18th December, 1816, destroyed the building with the exception of the sacristy. The work of rebuilding began at once, and on the 8th of October, 1818, Monseigneur Plessis opened this second chapel for public worship. Until then the banlieue of St. Roch was only a branch of the parish of Notre Dame de Québec. Nevertheless Monseigneur Plessis took great interest in this group of well disposed faithful and on the 17th June, 1821, he had the pleasure of consecrating there, Monseigneur McEachern, the first Bishop of Charlottetown. This was the occasion of a general celebration.

On the 15th September, 1829, Abbé C. F. Cazeau, under-secretary of the bishop of Quebec, presided at a meeting held by the citizens of St. Roch suburbs, hitherto a dependency of the upper town parish, for the purpose of erecting their suburb into a parish. Their resolution was carried unanimously and on the 26th of September of the same year, Monseigneur Bernard Claude Panet issued the decree erecting the parish.

On the 28th May, 1845, the church of St. Roch was destroyed by fire; the convent and the catechism chapel (the present mortuary chapel) were saved; the latter was destroyed in the fire of the 24th May, 1870, but was rebuilt the same year. For a long while it was used in connection with funerals, and in 1882 it was finally closed as a place of divine worship.

The parish of St. Roch has increased since its foundation to such an extent that the religious author-

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

ities have been obliged, at various intervals, to make new parishes out of it ; these are St. Sauveur, Limoilou, Stadacona and Jacques-Cartier.

St. Sauveur was erected into a parish on the 1st of May, 1867. The name was given in remembrance of Abbé Jean LeSueur de St. Sauveur, the first secular priest who came to Canada (1634) and who had charge of the small chapel of St. John at Côteau Ste. Geneviève.

The parish of Limoilou dates from the 24th of May, 1895. The name is that of the residence of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada, a few miles from St. Malo in Brittany. Stadacona was erected into a parish on the same day.

Jacques-Cartier was erected as a parish on the 25th September, 1901.

These four new parishes, detached from St. Roch, are very flourishing, especially St. Sauveur, which has become the parent of another parish called St. Malo.

Before the erection of St. Roch suburbs into a parish, it was in charge of chaplains. This period covers eleven years, from 1818 to 1829. The chaplains were Messrs. Hyacinthe Hudon, Claude Gauvreau, Jos. F. Aubry, C. F. Baillargeon, Hugh Paisley, Alexis Mailloux, Jean Naud, Louis Desfossés and Benjamin Desrochers.

The first *curé* was M. A. Mailloux, from 1829 to 1831, then followed in succession, M. David Henri Têtu, from 1833 to 1839 ; Zéphyrin Charest, from 1839 to 1876 ; F. X. Gosselin, from 1876 to 1885 ; T. H.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Bélanger, from 1885 to 1895. The present *curé*, Abbé Antoine Gauvreau, has with rare disinterestedness effected the dismembering of his parish and has also succeeded in founding an asylum which is of great service to the poorer classes of St. Roch.

The church of St. Roch is sufficiently spacious, 178 feet by 91. In 1871, the chapel dedicated to the Sacred Heart of Jesus was built on St. Francis street, after a retreat preached by Reverend Father Resther, S. J. The chapel was blessed in June, 1873.

In the sanctuary is the heart of Monseigneur Plessis, which was transferred from the General Hospital on the 30th September, 1847, and also the body of Abbé Desfossés, one of the chaplains of St. Roch.

The three bells were placed in the steeple in July 1847, and blessed on the 3rd of the same month.

In front of the church is a gilt statue of St. Roch with his dog.

THE CHURCH OF ST. JEAN BAPTISTE

The first church of St. Jean Baptiste suburbs was begun in 1847 and blessed on the 25th June, 1849. Its dimensions were 180 feet by 80. From 1849 to 1886 the church was a branch of the cathedral and was in charge of a chaplain. On the 8th of June, 1881, it was destroyed by the disastrous fire that swept away one half the suburbs. A new and much larger church, 234 feet by 87 which was blessed on the 27th of July, 1884, has replaced it.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

The parish of St. Jean Baptiste was canonically erected on the 24th May, 1886, by a decree of Cardinal Taschereau, and the civil erection was sanctioned by an act of the Legislature, dated the 21st of June in the same year.

The present population of the parish is 12,000 souls.

The interior of this church is very pretty, but the exterior is especially remarkable for its elegant proportions and the beauty of its façade.

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE LA GARDE

The decree authorizing the construction of this church is dated 9th of April, 1877. Work was begun at once on the building which is of cut stone 100 feet by 50. The style is Roman.

Notre Dame de la Garde was erected into a parish on the 23rd of July 1885, and detached from the cathedral of which it had been a branch until then.

CHURCH OF ST. MALO

The parish of St. Malo was founded on the 1st of July, 1898. The church was blessed on the 4th of February 1899 by His Grace Archbishop Bégin. The dimensions are imposing, 175 feet by 64 with a transept of 95 feet. The style is Roman.

The first curé of St. Malo was abbé Henri Defoy, now a religious of the order of the Fathers of the Blessed Sacrament. His successor *abbé* H. Bouffard is the present incumbent.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

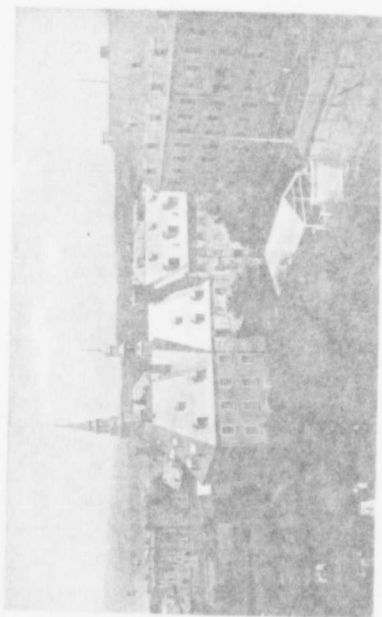
Close by the church stands the convent in charge of the Sisters of Notre Dame. The corner-stone of this pretty building was blessed on the 18th of August, 1901 ; its dimensions are 80 feet by 45, and it is four stories high.

The college, near by, was built in 1899. The classes opened on the 11th September of the same year under the direction of the Petits Frères de Marie. It is attended by over 400 pupils.

The parish of St. Malo has a house of Providence. This work of charity was begun on the 10th of November, 1902, in the old girls' school. It comprises an infant school for both sexes and a *patronage* for the older girls, the latter being under the direction of the Franciscan Nuns.

MONASTERY AND CHURCH OF THE URSULINES

On their arrival in the beginning of August 1639, the Ursuline nuns lodged in a poor dwelling in the lower town at the place now occupied by Blanchard's Hotel facing the church of Notre Dame des Victoires. It was not until the spring of 1641 that they were in a position to begin building in the upper town, on grounds conceded to them by the Company of the Hundred Associates. On the 21st November 1642 they took possession of their new monastery which was ninety-two feet long and twenty-eight deep. " It is the largest and the finest house in Canada " writes *Mère Marie de l'Incarnation*.



Wendover Convent

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

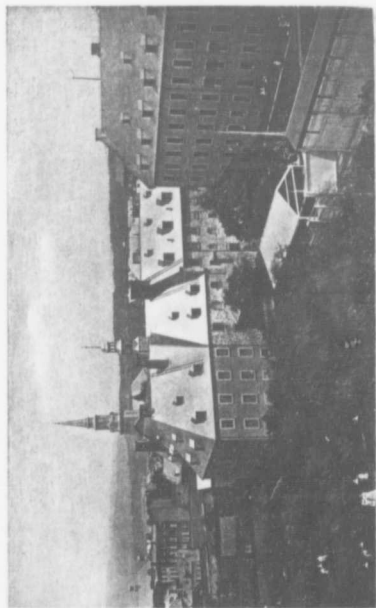
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Ursuline Convent

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CATHOLIC CHURCHES

On the 29th of May 1652, the nuns had the consolation of opening a second monastery of larger proportions. This new building was one hundred and eight feet long and was much more comfortable and spacious than the first building which was destroyed by fire on the 30th of December, 1650. On the 20th of October, 1686 a second conflagration destroyed the monastery. The nuns set to work at once and resolved to rebuild on the same foundation with the addition of a wing called after the Holy Family which was already begun. The boarders were re-admitted on the 9th of November, 1687.

From 1712 to 1715 the monastery was again enlarged, but the nuns concentrated their efforts chiefly on the building of a more suitable chapel.

The inside chapel of the Ursulines is of quite recent construction. The contract for building it was signed on the 16th of May, 1901. It is a splendid structure of majestic proportions with a superb and richly decorated vault.

The outside chapel which it was at first intended to preserve as it was built in 1720, had also to be demolished because the roof and walls were in bad order and it would have been imprudent to rest the new inside chapel on such a ruin. The plan was made by Mr. David Ouellet, architect, who retained the style, ornaments, altars, pulpit, columns and carving of the old building.

On the 28th of August, 1901, the corner-stone was blessed by Monseigneur Bégin, Archbishop of Quebec,

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

assisted by Monseigneur A. Vacher, P. S. S., Canon of the Basilica of Loretto and Procurator of the Canadian College in Rome.

The solemn benediction of both chapels took place on the 21st of November, 1902, the 260th anniversary of the installation of the foundresses in their first monastery in the Upper Town, on the 21st of November, 1642. Monseigneur Bégin officiated at this ceremony, which was followed by a pontifical mass at which the Lieutenant-Governor Sir L. A. Jetté, and Lady and Mademoiselle Jetté were present, with many members of the clergy.

In his sermon, the Abbé Lindsay, a former chaplain of the monastery, related the history of the new chapel and compared actual events with those that had occurred on the same day in 1642.

This chapel is the third that has been built since the foundation of the first monastery. The first, called Madame de la Peltrie's chapel, was begun in 1656. M. de Lauzon, then Governor of New France, laid the corner-stone.

In 1667, M. the Marquis de Tracy caused a chapel dedicated to St. Anne to be added to the Ursulines' church. He himself laid the corner-stone, which was blessed by Mgr. de Laval. This church was destroyed by fire on the 20th of October, 1686.

The second church, begun in 1720, was inaugurated on the vigil of the Assumption, the 14th of August, 1722, by Mgr. de Saint Valier. During the recent work of demolition the corner-stone laid in 1720

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

was found. It is a fine arch like stone closed with a leaden plate bearing the inscription : " The first stone was laid by a poor boy representing St. Joseph to obtain the protection of that great saint, 16th May, 1720." A copper medal lying in the hollow of the stone bears the image of Jesus, of Mary and of Joseph.

The Ursuline monastery possesses riches of all kinds : paintings, engravings, books, and church ornaments. Most of the paintings in the chapel were bought in France about 1815, by Abbé Desjardins, Vicar-General of the Archbishop of Paris.

These pictures are :

THE LARGE OIL PAINTINGS

1. (*Over the main altar.*) The Birth of the Saviour :
Shepherds adoring.....LeBrun.
2. (*At the side altar.*) Our Lord revealing His Heart
to nuns of the Visitation Order.
3. (*Along the nave, on the left-hand.*) The Parable
of the Wise and the Foolish
Virgins.....Pietro da Cortona.
4. The Miraculous Draught of
fishes.....Ant. de Dieu.
5. The Visitation of the Blessed
Virgin.....Collin de Vermont.
6. Christian Captives in Algiers,
ransomed by the Trinitarian
Fathers.....Claude Guy Hallé.
7. (*Over the Door-way.*) Jesus at the Supper Table
of Simon the Pharisee.....P. de Champagne.
8. St. Nonnus, bishop, receiving to a penitential life the
converted comedian, Pelagia..P. P. Prud'hon.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

9. An Anchorite, pleading for a penitent's admission into a monastery

(The subject of this painting not yet fully identified)

SMALLER PAINTINGS

1. (*Within the Sanctuary.*) The mystic Espousals of St. Catherine.....Pietro da Cartona.
2. The Holy Face of Our Lord.
3. (*Over the pulpit.*) The Madonna and Child.
4. Our Lord falling under the Cross.
5. St. Jerome receiving his Last Communion. (*Supposed copy of Domenichini.*)
6. Holy Family, visited by the Baptist. (*Legendary.*)

HISTORICAL MONUMENTS

1. To The Marquis, General Montcalm, buried in 1759. —Monument erected in 1859 ; Epitaph composed by the French Academy in 1763.
2. A marble slab, erected by the English Governor, Lord Aylmer, in 1831.
3. In memory of the Jesuits Fathers, de Quen and Duperron, who had labored for the conversion of the Huron tribes ; they died, 1659, 1655. Also the lay brother Liegeois, who died in Quebec, 1655. Their mortal remains were removed from Sillery to the church of the Ursulines, 1891.

MEMORIAL TABLETS

1. Father Thomas Maguire, worthy chaplain of the Ursulines during 18 years. Deceased, July 19th, 1854, at the age of 82.
2. Father Patrick Doherty. (*See his epitaph.*)

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

3. Father George LeMoine, devoted chaplain of the Ursulines, from 1854 to 1890. Died, aged 73, in the 50th year of his ordination to the priesthood.

Other memorial tablets, along the walls, are inscribed with the names and age of those whose bodies likewise repose beneath the church, awaiting the resurrection.

The monastery also owns old engravings from the establishments of Basset le jeune, Andran and F. Landry, Paris.

The archives contain the annals of the community, the papers, and title-deeds, bearing the signature of several French governors; the original of the letters patent for the erection of a monastery of Ursulines in New France with the signature and royal seal of Louis XV.

The religious library contains 3,000 volumes; the scientific, literary and pedagogical library contains 7,200. Until the year 1868, there was an old ash tree standing near the entrance to the Convent under the shade of which the Venerable Foundress instructed the Indian children. The wood of this tree forms the pedestal of an old French cross formerly on the spire of the first convent, and now set up in the garden.

The destruction of the first monastery by fire despoiled the Ursuline nuns of the gifts offered to the foundresses by several important personages in France. Nevertheless they still possess a monstrance, a censer, a reliquary with a relic of the true Cross, and a massive silver crucifix given by Madame de la Peltrie; two

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

altar cloths made out of silk damask curtains which, according to the traditions of the monastery, belonged to Louis XVI. The church ornaments and vestments were worked by the first nuns and are still in a perfect state of preservation.

The monastery contains portraits in oil of the Venerable Mother Mary of the Incarnation, of Mother St. Joseph, of Madame de la Peltrie, of the Venerable Mgr. de Laval, dating from the 17th century, the portrait of the Duchesse de Senecy, first lady of honor of Anne of Austria and governess of Louis XIV; of *abbé* Desjardins, of Lord and Lady Aylmer, of Lady Prevost, of Madame Lebrun painted by herself. Bottini, an Italian painter, painted from imagination the portrait of Mère Marie de l'Incarnation, in 1877.

The number of professed nuns is.....	58
“ novices	9
“ professed lay sisters	22
“ novice “	4
“ pupil boarders	201
“ pupil half-boarders.....	160
“ day pupils.....	128
“ normal school pupils....	78

At Merici, a branch of the convent, formerly known as Marchmont, there are 5 nuns, 2 lay sisters, 19 boarders, 3 half-boarders and 10 day-pupils.

In the Ursuline chapel is a marble slab placed by Lord Aylmer in 1831 to commemorate the glory of Montcalm whose ashes repose in the vaults of the chapel.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

The marble slab bears the following inscription :

HONNEUR A MONTCALM !
LE DESTIN EN LUI DÉROBANT LA VICTOIRE,
L'A RECOMPENSÉ PAR UNE MORT GLORIEUSE.

HONOUR TO MONTCALM
DESTINY, WHILE ROBBING HIM OF VICTORY,
REWARDED HIM WITH A GLORIOUS DEATH.

The Chapel of the Saints contains a precious souvenir of bygone days in the form of a votive lamp, the flame of which was first kindled by Marie Madeleine de Repentigny in the year 1717. During the stormy days of the siege of Quebec when shells from the British batteries wrought havoc amongst the buildings in the upper town, the Convent did not escape. In the corridors may still be seen the grim remains of those destructive messengers, which were powerless to deter the good nuns from keeping faithful vigil in the Chapel of the Saints. Ten of the nuns remained at their post, and thus throughout those days of alternate hope and despair, the lamp was kept steadfastly burning. Recently a descendant of a branch of the family, Miss Madeleine Anthon, presented to the Convent a solid silver lamp to replace it. The design was executed by the celebrated house of Armand Calliat, of Lyons, and it is described as follows by the Rev. L. St. G. Lindsay, a former chaplain of the Convent.

“ Cette lampe, qui est entièrement d'argent 1er titre, avec dorure ors et couleurs, et émaux au feu, aussi bien que les chaînes et le pavillon, pèse 1398 grammes. En voici le poëme dans les détails : Un large bandeau,

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

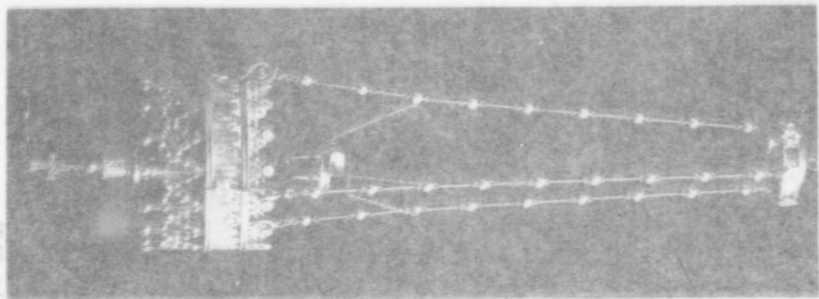
cisé en relief, supporte quinze roses émaillées, cinq blanches, cinq rouges et cinq jaunes, couleurs emblématiques des mystères du Rosaire. Trois volutes auxquelles les chaînes sont attachées supportent cette lampe qui se termine par un pendentif cisé en relief et par une croix émaillée. Trois chapelets aux grains de lapis bleu du Tyrol sont suspendus au-dessus du bandeau de la lampe. Des lys au naturel timbrent le bandeau du pavillon et s'accrochent aux volutes."

The lamp bears this inscription composed by the Abbé Lindsay :

VETERI LVCERNÆ
LVCENTI SEMPER ET ARDENTI
QVAM VIRGO PRVDENS
MAGDALENA DE REPENTIGNY
SPONSALI DIE
DVOBVS ABHINC SÆCVLIS
IN DEIPARÆ HONOREM LÆTA ACCENDIT
MARIA MAGDALENA ANTHON
EIVSDEM COGNATA
IN SIGNVM FIDEI ITERVM ACCENSÆ
AVREAM HANC LAMPADEM
MIRA ARTE CÆLATAM
ROSISQVE LILIIISQVE GEMMATAM
A. D. MCMIII
SVBSTITVIT

Marie-Madeleine de Repentigny entered the Ursuline Convent as a pupil at the age of ten years. Her future career is very well described in "Scenes from the history of the Ursulines of Quebec," published by a member of the community in the year 1897. The extract here given is from that work :

The Tobacco Shop



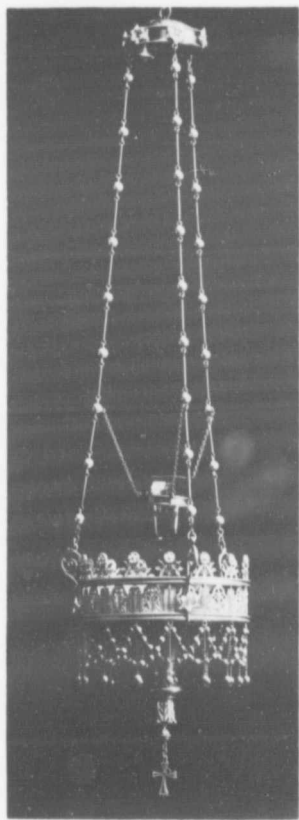
QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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VETERI LVORIBVS
 LVCENT SEMPER ET ARDENT
 QVAM VIRGO PATRIBVS
 MAGDALENA DE REPENTIGNY
 SPONSATA DIE
 DVOBVS ABHUC SECVLIS
 IN DEIPARE HONOREM LATA ACCENDIT
 MARIA M. P. A. LENA ANTEQVAM
 SPVSDVM CONNATA
 EN SIGVVM TIBI PVBLIVM ACCENSERE
 AVVRAM HANC LAMPADEM
 MIRA ARTE CÆLATAM
 ROSISQVE LILIIQVE GEMMATAM
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The Votive Lamp

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CATHOLIC CHURCHES

“ After leaving the convent, she, like many others, had not formed to herself any fixed plan of life, and soon found herself surrounded with those temptations which often beset the pathway of a young girl on her entry into the world. Gay parties of pleasure, frivolous amusements, idle conversation, filled up the precious hours from day to day, leaving her little time for reflection, serious reading or prayer. The prestige of wit, rank and beauty on the one side, that of merit, politeness and noble demeanour on the other, soon resulted in the preliminaries of an alliance which appeared advantageous in the eyes of the world, and which met with the approval of Marie-Madeleine's parents, as well as those of the young officer, her intended, who was a relative of the family. On such occasions when all seems so bright for the future, who thinks of seriously consulting to know the will of God?”

“ Suddenly the young officer is called away on duty. Alas, for the fallacious promises of earthly happiness! The first report brings tidings of his death. To the violent grief and mourning of the first months, succeeds an attempt to dissipate this irksome gloom of mind by plunging anew into the whirl of worldly pleasures. But the kind hand of Providence was still extended, waiting the moment to reclaim this prodigal child and lead her to an abode of peace and security. At one of the churches of the city, an eloquent and zealous Jesuit was giving the exercises of a retreat for young ladies. Marie-Madeleine went with the rest, but soon found that the sacred orator was preaching—so it seemed to be—for her alone. “ What will it avail a man to gain the whole world, and yet lose his own soul, or what shall a man give in exchange for his soul?” “ After due consultation, she seeks admission into the novitiate of the Ursulines. The nuns remembering her many good qualities, without hesitation,

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

accepted her. But no sooner had she reached Quebec, than she began to experience the torments of doubt and perplexity. Was she truly called?..... On entering the novitiate the trial disappears, but it soon returns with such violence that the convent seems to be as irksome as it had at first appeared delightful. But Marie-Madeleine, now Sister Sainte Agathe, had learned the force of prayer. She takes refuge at the feet of Mary. She calls upon her as the Mother of Mercy, the Virgin most Potent, and is heard. The clouds have rolled back from her soul, that now basks in the effulgence of joy.

“Confirmed, henceforth, in her vocation ; grateful for the protection of Heaven, she begs permission to found a perpetual memento of the grace, the invisible light she has received. Her own life, cheerful, courageous, mortified, during the twenty years she had yet to spend in the monastery, was another light, rejoicing her companions more than the Votive Lamp which she daily trimmed with sentiments ever fresh of piety and gratitude.”

These are the facts regarding the Votive Lamp in the Ursuline Convent. In the “Golden Dog,” Mr. Kirby has represented a Mademoiselle Amélie Repentigny as seeking admission to the convent at the time of the death of Nicolas Jacquin Philibert by the hand of her brother, and connects her name with a gallant Colonel, Pierre Philibert. We have shown, however, in a previous chapter, that this “brave officer” was of the ripe age of ten years and eight months at the death of his father.

Marie-Madeleine de Repentigny de St. Agathe was called to her rest on the 25th of February, 1739.

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH

For many years after the Treaty of Paris, which gave to the Catholics of Canada " the free exercise of the Catholic religion, in so far as the laws of Great Britain can permit ", the Irish Catholics, or those speaking the English language in the city of Quebec, had no special church set apart for them ; and consequently the Parish Church, now the Basilica, served for Catholics of whatever race. Efforts were put forth from time to time to establish an independent Church ; but the necessary means were not forthcoming. At a meeting of Irish citizens held in Quebec in the year 1819, it was resolved to honour the Feast of the Patron Saint by the celebration of High Mass in the Church of the Congregation in the Upper Town. A sermon was preached on this occasion, and this is the first record that we have of the observance of the day in the city. Three years later, at an hour before the regular service in the Parish Church, the Irish and English speaking Catholics attended as a congregation, when the Reverend Father Lawlor officiated. Very soon after the Reverend Father McMahon, who for many years was closely identified with the development of Irish Catholic institutions in the city, was appointed to the charge of this congregation. The Parish Church appears to have been used regularly for some years, but in 1828, the services were held in the historic Church of Notre Dame des Victoires, in the Lower Town. The accommodation offered by this Church was totally inadequate

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

for the requirements of the Irish and English Catholic population, which now numbered over 6,000. Subscriptions were therefore taken to form a fund for the construction of an independent Church. The sum of about \$10,000 was collected for the purpose, to which many Protestants generously subscribed, and the land was purchased upon which the Church now stands. This ground was sold and conveyed by Archange Baby, wife of John Cannon, Architect, of Quebec, to the Reverend Patrick McMahon, J. Cannon, Wm. Burke, Wm. Stillings, J. Coote, Wm. O'Brien, Michael Quigley and J. Byrne, under a deed passed before W. F. Scott, N. P., on the third of November, 1831. The ground is thus described in the deed :—" All that
" certain lot, tract or parcel of ground, situated, lying
" and being in the Upper Town of the city of Quebec,
" bounded in front, on the south west, by St. Stanislas
" street, extending along the same fifty nine feet three
" inches, French measure ; in the rear, to the north
" east, by a lot of ground belonging to Peter Burnett,
" extending along the same, fifty-nine feet, three
" inches, on the north west, partly by a lot of ground
" belonging to John Greaves, and partly by the said
" lot of ground belonging to Peter Burnett, extending
" along the last mentioned lots of ground one hundred
" and nine feet six inches ; and in the south east side,
" partly by a lot of ground belonging to one John
" Phillips, and partly by the Circus ground extending
" along the said last mentioned lots of ground one
" hundred and ninety feet six inches." By another

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

deed passed on the same day, a parcel of ground was sold and conveyed to the same persons by David Brunet. This land was bounded on the front, to the north west, by St. Helen Street, and on the south, by the property of Dr. Montgomery.

Father McMahon organized a committee of citizens to undertake the building of a Church, and in the month of October, 1831, the foundations of a building 146 feet by 65 feet were commenced. The corner stone was to have been laid on the 11th of June, 1832, but between the date of the announcement and this day, cholera made itself manifest in Quebec, and all public gatherings were prohibited by the authorities. The columns of the Mercury and of the Quebec Gazette, reveal the distressing condition of affairs in the city during this year. The corner stone was laid later in the season, without the usual ceremony. The building was sufficiently advanced in the summer of 1833 to admit of services being held, and on the 7th of July, the first Mass was sung in the new Church, by the Reverend Father Baillargeon. The sermon was preached on this occasion by the Reverend Father McMahon, and the Church was dedicated to St. Patrick by the Reverend Jerome Demers, in the absence of the Bishop. Three years after the galleries were added, and the interior decoration was completed.

In 1845 it was found that the Church was not sufficiently large for the increasing population, and more land was required for the purpose of the proposed enlargement and for other buildings in connection with

the work of the Parish. The church was at this time lengthened by about 50 feet. A few years previous to this the Trustees had experienced some difficulty with the Corporation of the city regarding the proposed widening of certain streets, which, if carried out, would necessitate the expropriation of a certain portion of the Church property. The scheme was finally abandoned. The land required for the enlargement of the Church and for the other buildings, was sold and conveyed by Dame Henrietta Smith, widow of the late Honourable Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of Lower Canada, to the Reverend Patrick McMahon, Chaplain of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English language, and to John Patrick O'Meara and Joseph Power Bradley. The deed was passed before Wilbrod Larue, N.P., and the ground is thus described :

“ A lot of ground of seventy feet in breadth by
 “ ninety-seven feet or thereabouts, more or less, as it
 “ may be found in depth the whole English measure,
 “ situate in the Upper Town of the city of Quebec, in
 “ the rear of the emplacement and house belonging to
 “ the late François Nicholas Mailhiot or his represent-
 “ atives, in St. John street : the said lot of ground
 “ bounded towards the South by the rear line of the
 “ emplacement of the said François Nicholas Mailhiot
 “ or his representatives, towards the North by the
 “ rear or depth line of an emplacement which Peter
 “ Burnett, esquire, or his representatives possess on the
 “ Rue des Pauvres, towards the East by the heirs
 “ Eckhart or their representatives, and towards the
 “ West by the remaining ground belonging to Mr. John
 “ Phillips or his representatives, such as the ground

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

“ now is lies and tends in all its parts, with a stone building thereon erected commonly called the Royal Circus or Theatre, together with a strip of ground on the Western side thereof of a triangular shape, five feet wide at the north west corner of the property above described, and from the outer extremity of the five feet running in a straight line, and terminating in a point within fifteen feet from the south-west corner.”

Until the year 1855, St. Patrick's was considered as a branch of the Parish Church, and not as an independent parish : but in that year a petition was addressed to the Legislature for an Act to incorporate “ The Congregation of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English language ”. The petition set for that certain difficulties had arisen in connection with the administration of the Church property, and that incorporation was desirable. It was therefore enacted that :

“ The holders of pews in St. Patricks Church in the said city of Quebec. and those who shall hereafter be holders of Pews therein, together with such other persons as may under the by laws of the corporation hereby created, hereafter become members thereof, shall be and are hereby constituted a body corporate under the name of the Congregation of the Catholics of Quebec speaking the English language ”.

The petitioners were, W. Downes, J. P. O'Meara, Michael Connolly, T. Murphy, H. Murray, W. Power, J. Lane, E. G. Cannon, J. Sharples, C. McDonald, E. Ryan, Owen McNally, R. McGillis, Chas. Alleyn, J. J. Nesbitt, W. Quinn, J. Maguire, J. Doran, J. Archer, C. Sharples, H. O'Connor, Patrick McMahon, M.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

O'Leary, L. Stafford, M. Enright, M. Kelly, S. Bennett, E. Quinn, P. Shea, Wm. Mackay, J. Murray, J. Ellis, M. Mernagh, E. J. Charlton and J. O'Leary.

Authority was also given under the Act for the Congregation to hold land not exceeding twenty acres, for Burial grounds.

Father McGauran continued as Rector until 1874, since which date the Church has been under the charge of the Redemptorist Fathers. On the 29th of September, 1874, the Reverend Fathers Burke, Oates, Wynn and O'Connor, accompanied by the Very Reverend Father Provincial Helmprecht, arrived in Quebec, and were "lodged in a truly generous and princely manner in the Archbishop's Palace." Four days after, on Saturday, the 3rd of October, the Redemptorist Fathers took up their abode in St. Patrick's Presbytery. On the evening of the 21st of October, 1874, the private Chapel and the Presbytery were blessed in the presence of several members of the Church Committee, including Messrs. Behan, Colfer and McDonald. The Superior, the Reverend Father Burke, C. SS. R., was the celebrant, assisted by the Reverend Fathers Oates, Wynn and O'Connor; and on the 25th of the same month, the first mission was given by the Redemptorist Fathers. Since the advent of this order in Quebec the Rectors have been.—1. The Reverend Father Burke; 2. The Reverend Father Henning; 3. The Reverend Father Burke; 4. The Reverend Father Hayden; 5. The Reverend Father Oates; 6. The Reverend Father Rosbach; 7. The Reverend Father Henning. The

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

following members of the Order, are also attached to this Parish : The Reverend Father McCarthy ; The Reverend Father Rein ; The Reverend Father Delargy ; The Reverend Father Hickey ; The Reverend Father Gannon and The Reverend Father Gunning.

The interior decoration of the church has recently been restored in a very chaste manner, and in the dome of the Sanctuary there is an excellent painting by Mr. Charles Huot, representing the Coronation of the Blessed Virgin. There are also a few good examples of stained glass in the windows. The Church is capable of seating about 1,600 people. In the presbytery are paintings of Father McMahan and Father Nelligan. Father McMahan died on the 3rd of October, 1851, and on the first anniversary of his death a marble tablet was uncovered on a pillar facing the pulpit. It bears this inscription :—

D. O. M.
HIC JACET
REV. PATRIUS McMAHON
HUIUS ECCLESIE CONDITOR
ET XXV FERME ANNIS
CATHOLICORUM HIBERNICORUM
QUEBECI DEGENTIUM
DILECTISSIMUS PASTOR.
SINGULARI ORATIONIS PREDITUS
RELIGIONIS HONORI SEMPER STUDENS
COMMISSI GREGIS SALUTI
ETIAM ADVERSA VALETUDINE
CONSTANS INCUBUIT
OBIT DIE TERTIA OCTOBRIS A.D. MDCCCLI
LV ANNOS NATUS
REQUIESCAT IN PACE.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

“ Reverend Patrick McMahon, born at Abbeylix, Ireland, on the 24th of August, 1796: he completed his classical course of studies in the Carlow College.

“ In 1818 he arrived in Canada and was appointed one of the professors of the college at St. Hyacinthe, where he prosecuted his theological studies until his ordination as a priest by Mgr. Plessis, on the 6th of October, 1822, when he was attached as vicar to the curé of the parish of Notre Dame de Quebec.

“ In 1825, he became missionary at St. John, New Brunswick.

“ In 1828, he was recalled to resume the exercise of his ministry amongst the Irish people of the city of Quebec.

“ In 1832, he presided over the construction of St. Patrick's Church, which was the principal work of his life.

“ He died at St. Patrick's parsonage on the 3rd of October, 1851, aged 56 years.

“ He was laid to rest in St. Patrick's Church where a tablet has been placed to commemorate his good work.”

(Note by LUCIEN LEMIEUX.)

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DES VICTOIRES.

Amongst the churches in Quebec there is one of very modest appearance, situate in a somewhat retired spot, but the history of which recalls a multitude of glorious recollections for French Canadian arms. This is the Church of Notre Dame des Victories, founded two hundred and fifteen years ago.

On the first day of May, 1688, the corner stone was laid. The Governor was present at the ceremony

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

at which Mgr. de Laval officiated. When Mgr. de St. Vallier arrived in Quebec on the first of August little progress had been made, and it was finished only in the following year. The Bishop had dedicated it to the Infant Jesus, and the small chapel seen on the left of the entrance was named the chapel of St. Geneviève.

When Phips besieged Quebec in 1690, the ladies of Quebec promised by a solemn vow to make a pilgrimage to the church in the Lower Town, if the Blessed Virgin obtained their deliverance. When the invader was compelled to withdraw without obtaining his object, the Bishop decided to change the name of the Church, and dedicated it to Notre Dame de la Victoire ; and ordained that a feast should be observed and a procession held in honour of the Virgin on the fourth Sunday of October in each year.

Twenty-one years later the title was changed after a fresh intervention of Providence, when the town was saved from another siege. In 1711 the English fleet commanded by Admiral Walker sailed to attack Quebec. A heavy fog covered the waters of the St. Lawrence, defying the skill of the pilot, and eight vessels were wrecked off Egg Island. The news of this disaster reached Quebec only at the beginning of October. It was received with great joy. The entire population proceeded to the Lower Town Church to pay their devotion to Our Lady of Victory for the delivery of the colony from ruin on a second occasion. The citizens raised a subscription to build a portal to the church and the religious authorities decided that

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

"Notre Dame de la Victoire" should give place to that of "Notre Dame des Victoires" to recall to future generations the favors of the Mother of God towards the French-Canadians.

The first pilgrimage to the church of Notre Dame des Victoires dates, therefore, from the year 1711. History is silent as to whether these pilgrimages were continued every year. Nevertheless, in 1855, Mgr. Baillargeon, administrator of the diocese of Quebec, formally established a pilgrimage to the church.

But a fresh misfortune was to fall on the colony. During the siege of 1759, the little church in the Lower Town shared the fate of a great many public and private buildings. On the 8th of August the whole of the Lower Town was in flames. Wolfe's shells spared nothing, and the church of Notre Dame des Victoires was completely destroyed. The walls of the venerable edifice alone remained; and an appeal to public generosity was made to restore the church. Work was begun, and in 1765, divine service was celebrated in the new church as before. The annual festival in the month of October was regularly observed, as well as the festival of St. Geneviève.

In 1817, the citizens resolved to finish the interior. Mass was discontinued from the 13th of June, but service was resumed with the greatest punctuality after the repairs were completed. From time immemorial the devotion to St. Geneviève has attracted the faithful to the feet of that dear saint. Her feast is celebrated on the first Sunday following the 3rd of January. After

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

the *Gloria* has been chanted, the chaplain blesses small loaves of unleavened bread, destined for those who dread the pains of child birth. This custom is very ancient and has not fallen into disuse.

On the 23rd of May, 1888, the bi-centenary of the foundation of the church of Notre Dame des Victoires, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau officiated at the ceremony in the presence of a large number of the clergy, and many distinguished citizens. A few months previously painters had decorated the interior with the most delicate taste. In the frieze of the wall on the Gospel side are the arms of His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau and of Jacques Cartier; on the epistle side are the arms of Mgr. de Laval and of Champlain. On the panels are representations of the trophies taken from the English in the battle of Beauport in 1690, and of the wreckage of Walker's fleet. In the choir above the altar are the words *Kebeka Liberata*.

The city of Quebec, symbolized by a woman wearing a crown, is sitting on a rock at the foot of which the Indian spirit of the St. Lawrence empties his urn. A beaver is seen near the figure. At her feet are shields, cuirasses and standards bearing the arms of England. The subject is taken from a commemorative medal struck in the time of Louis XIV to perpetuate the memory of the French victories. At the back of the church, on the wall, letters in varied colours set forth the most striking facts that have illustrated the history of the church during the different stages of its existence.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The reliquary on the Gospel side contains the bones of St. Lawrence, St. Bonifatius and of St. Victor, while the reliquary on the epistle side contains the bones of St. Aurelia, of St. Vincentius, St. Ireneus and of St. Probus. In the small towers on the main altar are relics of St. Charles Borromée and of St. Theophilus.

In this church are preserved two other relics for the veneration of the faithful: one of Ste. Geneviève and one of the true Cross. The latter is publicly venerated on good Friday and on All Souls' Day.

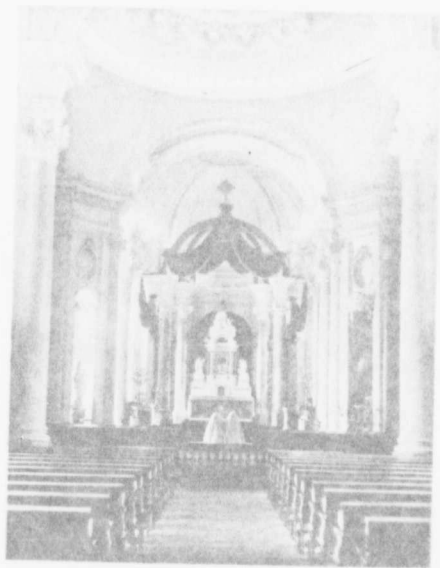
FRANCISCAN CONVENT

The Order of the Soeurs Franciscaines Missionnaires de Marie was founded in 1878. The Quebec convent is situated at the corner of Claire Fontaine street, close to the site of Abraham Martin's property after whom the Plains were named.

The French army was drawn upon this ground on the 13th of September, 1759, and it is therefore one of the most historic spots in the city.

The inception of this institution is due to the noble idea of the rehabilitation of infidel woman by the means of the christian woman. United to the Order of St. Francis, from which it derives its spiritual direction, the ordinary field of its labours is to be found in foreign missions.

The mother house is in Rome, and there is the Superior Council which directs the eighty establishments belonging to this congregation, scattered in almost every part of the world.



*Intérieur de l'Église du Très-Sacrament
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*Intérieur de l'Église du Très-Sacrement
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CATHOLIC CHURCHES

The number of its nuns now reaches over four thousand.

The foundation of the Quebec Convent dates from 1893, and the Church and adjoining buildings were erected in 1897-98.

The interior of the church is exceedingly attractive. A new altar of Carrara marble and Mexican onyx has been completed lately.

The Quebec house is chiefly a novitiate where missionary nuns are trained for distant countries. In all the churches and chapels of the Franciscans, whenever it is possible, the Blessed Sacrament is exposed throughout the day. In Quebec, to comply with the wishes of the diocesan authority, the nuns adore the Blessed Sacrament day and night. The church, which is specially adapted for this, has become a centre of attraction for the catholics of the city and a place of pilgrimage for the faithful of the diocese, and of the whole province. The Quebec house has within a short time assumed considerable proportions, and a great future seems to be in store for it.

Recently there was an exhibition in the Convent of beautiful specimens of work executed by the nuns in different parts of the world.

The Rev. Abbé Paquet is the chaplain of the Convent.

THE MONASTERY AND CHURCH OF THE RECOLLETS

When Mgr. de Saint-Vallier founded the General Hospital in 1693 on the banks of the river St. Charles,

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

the Recollets transferred their establishment to the nuns of the General Hospital, who installed themselves there while the friars lodged in the Convent of the Castle which they had built in 1681. On the 14th of July, 1693, they began to build their church, which Charlevoix says was worthy of Versailles. This church covered a space, the eastern and western boundaries of which would be about the centre of the upper portion of the Place d'Armes, and the south eastern extremity of the ground occupied by the Court House. The windows were filled with stained glass, and in the church were pictures painted by Brother Luke. The lines of the steeple were of remarkable purity. Both the monastery and the church were destroyed by fire on the 6th of September, 1796. The remains of four French Governors and of a great many of the most noted personages of the colony reposed in the church. At the cession the English government took possession of the monastery and church and used the latter for the services of the Anglican church. After the death of Father Felix de Berey, the last representative of the Order, on the 18th May, 1800, the estates of the Recollets were escheated and the government took possession of the convent grounds to erect thereon the court house and offices for the district of Quebec. This building was finished in 1804.

JACQUES CARTIER CHURCH

The building of this church was begun in the month of August, 1851. The new edifice was inaugur-

CATHOLIC CHURCHES

ated as a chapel for members of the congregation of St. Roch on the 11th of September, 1853. Its dimensions were 116 feet by 60 feet. In 1865 the chapel was opened to the public and parochial services were celebrated therein on Sunday, for the benefit of those who could not find accommodation in the church of St. Roch. In 1875 the original chapel was enlarged to its present size.

In the month of August, 1901, the Congregation gave its chapel to the Archbishop of Quebec, who named it as the parochial church of Notre Dame de Jacques Cartier. The decree erecting this new parish is dated the 25th of September, 1901. The new curé took possession on the first Sunday of the same month. The parish is under the patronage of the Immaculate Conception and bears the name of Notre Dame de Jacques Cartier.

THE CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DU CHEMIN

This church is situated on Ste. Foy road, about fifty yards from the turnpike, beside the Villa Manrese, occupied by the Jesuit Fathers in charge of the church. Its erection is due to the liberality of Chevalier Louis de Gonzague Baillargé and to the religious zeal of many citizens of Quebec. The Interior is very pretty : it contains several remarkable paintings and ten stained glass windows, representing ten saints of the Society of Jesus.

This church was inaugurated in the spring of 1895 amidst a great concourse of citizens and members of the clergy.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

ST. SAUVEUR CHURCH

The foundation of this church dates back to over 50 years ago, but it was not erected into a Parish until the first of May, 1867, when its present name was given to it in memory of the first secular priest who arrived in Quebec in 1634, and became incumbent of St. Jean's Chapel on Saint Sauveur Hill.

The first church was 170 feet long and 60 feet in width, and was destroyed by fire in October 1866. The construction of the present church was commenced early in the following year. Its interior decoration was entrusted to Mr. Charles Huot, artist of Quebec. The steeple which is one hundred feet in height, contains a fine peal of bells. A presbytery is attached to the church in which the Oblat fathers reside who have charge of the church.

CHURCH OF NOTRE DAME DE LOURDES

This church, or chapel, was constructed by the Oblat fathers in 1870. It was consecrated on the 8th of December, 1880.

In 1882 His Eminence, Cardinal Taschereau, recognized Notre Dame de Lourdes as the chapel of the third order of the Franciscains.

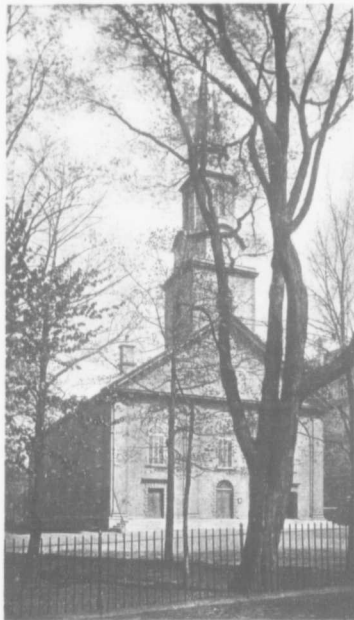


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English Cathedral.

CHAPTER XIV

1804-1908

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

(By P. C. WURTELE)

CATHEDRAL OF THE HOLY TRINITY—THE CHAPELRIES
—ST. MATHEW'S—TRINITY CHURCH—ST. PETER'S
CHURCH—ST. PAUL'S CHURCH—ST. MICHAEL'S
CHURCH—THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS—THE
FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM—THE MALE ORPHAN
ASYLUM—THE FINLAY ASYLUM—THE PROTESTANT
BURIAL GROUND—LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME

IN order to make a sketch of the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at Quebec complete, a few words must be said about those Franciscan Friars called "Recollets," who were the former proprietors of the land on which the sacred edifice was built.

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QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

of the river St. Charles, where they built a convent called "Notre Dame des Anges," sufficiently strong to resist the attacks of the Iroquois Indians. On the 19th June, 1629, Quebec was captured by the brothers Kirke, and both Jesuits and Recollets were shipped back to France. At the restoration of Canada to France in 1632, the Jesuits returned, but the Recollets were not accorded that permission until 1670, when they arrived at Quebec on the 18th of August with M. Talon, the Intendant. They found their property in a most dilapidated condition, and at once set about rebuilding what is now the General Hospital. As Bishop St. Valier wished to institute this hospital, he purchased in 1692, the Recollet property on certain conditions, giving them in exchange a tract of land in the Upper Town of Quebec facing the Parade, at present called the Place D'Armes, comprising the whole square on which the Court House, Cathedral and other buildings now stand. There they erected their church and convent which, on the capitulation of Canada, September, 8, 1760, became a possession of the British Crown, but the few Friars that remained were permitted the use of their properties until the death of Pèrè DeBerey, the last superior of the order in Canada.

The Friars generously allowed the Church of England to use their church, as is shown by the following notice in the Quebec Gazette of May 21, 1767: "On Sunday next, Divine service, according to the use of the Church of England, will be at the Recollets' church and continue for the summer season, beginning

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

soon after eleven. The drum will beat each Sunday soon after half an hour past ten, and the Recollets' bell will ring to give notice of the English service the instant their own is ended." The Bishop of Nova Scotia, Dr. Charles Inglis, held his primary visitation at Quebec on August 5, 1789, in the Recollets' church, and on his leaving for Halifax the clergy of the Church of England in Canada, presented him an address. The convent and church were burnt on September 6, 1796, and the ruins were razed by order of the government; the chancel of the Cathedral stands on a portion of these ruins which extended under the roadway near the Court House. The Jesuit church was then used for divine service.

The first Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Quebec, Dr. Jacob Mountain, arrived from England November 1st, 1793, with his family, and accompanied by his brother, Rev. Jehoshaphat, and his son, Rev. Salter Jehoshaphat Mountain, who became at the death of the Rev. Philip Toosey in 1797, Rector of Quebec. At the solicitation of the Bishop, His Majesty George III, decided to build the Cathedral, and set apart a portion of the Recollet property for that purpose. On November 11th, 1799, he appointed a commission to carry out the undertaking, composed of the Lord Bishop, William Osgoode, Chief-Justice of Lower Canada, Sir George Pownall, Rev. Salter Jehoshaphat Mountain, and Jonathan Sewell the Attorney-General, with Matthew Bell Esq., as treasurer.

The corner-stone was laid by His Excellency, the

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Lieut. Governor, on November 3, 1800. At the consecration, August 28, 1804, the Bishop was presented with the Letters Patent of the whole property as it now stands, surrounded by a low stone wall, which is surmounted by an iron railing and closed with iron gates. The organ was imported from England in 1801, and its cost defrayed by a public subscription.

The Governor-General, his Grace the Duke of Richmond, died on the 28th August, 1819, and lies buried under the chancel of the Cathedral; a brass plate in the floor marks the spot where his Excellency is interred, and a marble tablet erected in the north gallery to his memory is the finest piece of workmanship of all the monuments on the walls of the church.

Letters Patent were issued by His Majesty George IV, on the 8th of September, 1821, erecting the Parish of Quebec, constituting the Cathedral the Parish Church till a Parish church would be built, but likewise maintaining intact its cathedral rights, and appointing the Bishop's son, Rev. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D. D., Rector, and granting a piece of ground adjacent to the Cathedral "Close", on which are built the rectory "All Saints" chapel, and the "Church Hall."—Bishop Mountain died June 18th, 1825, aged 76 years, and lies buried within the chancel at the north side of the altar, where a mural monument is erected to his memory. The Honorable The Rev. Charles James Stewart, brother of the Earl of Galloway, and one of the clergy of the diocese, was consecrated Bishop of

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

Quebec, by the Archbishop of Canterbury, at Lambeth, on January 1st, 1826.

The Cathedral up to this time had no bells, but a subscription was raised and a chime of eight bells ordered; the tenor weighs 1852 pounds and their total weight is 8,023 pounds. The chime arrived in the summer of 1830 and rang the first peal on the 20th of October, when Lord Aylmer was sworn in as Administrator of the Government of Lower Canada.

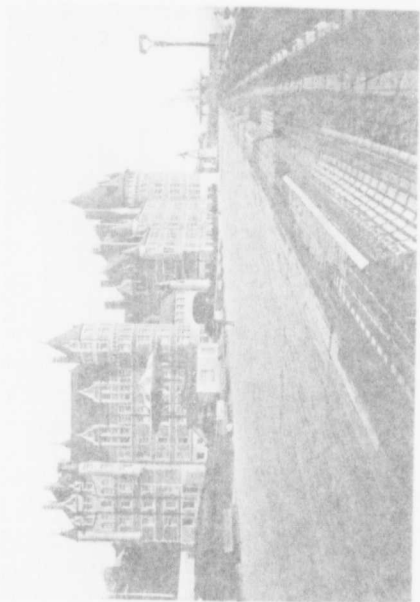
On the 14th of February, 1836, the venerable Archdeacon George Jehoshaphat Mountain was consecrated, at Lambeth, Bishop of Montreal without any see or jurisdiction, but simply to assist Bishop Stewart, who appointed him Coadjutor. Bishop Stewart died in London in July 1837, and a fine marble tablet was erected to his memory by the congregation and placed on the south wall of the chancel inside the communion rails. Bishop Mountain took charge of the diocese, retaining the Rectorship of the parish, and appointed the Rev. George Mackie his "Official" and Curate of the Cathedral. In October 1846, a new organ was imported from England and the old one sold to the Roman Catholic church at Lotbinière, where it is still in use.

The Diocese was on July 18th, 1850, divided into that of Montreal and Quebec, and Rev. Dr. Fulford was consecrated at Westminster Abbey, Lord Bishop of Montreal, when new Letters Patent were issued, appointing Bishop Mountain to the see of Quebec. In 1858 the Rev. Dr. Mackie retired and was succeeded by

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Rev. George Vernon Houseman. Bishop Mountain died on January 6, 1863, and the churchmen of the diocese placed to his memory the beautiful memorial window in the chancel of the Cathedral. It is in three parts, the centre representing the Ascension, and the two side portions the Baptism and Transfiguration of our Lord, at the base is inscribed: "To the glory of God and in grateful remembrance of George Jehoshaphat Mountain, D.D., some time Bishop of this diocese, whom the Grace of Christ enabled to fulfil the duties of a long ministry to the advancement of his Church and the lasting benefit of many souls. O.B. MDCCCLXIII. ÆT. LXXIII." The Rev. G. V. Houseman was then appointed Rector of Quebec. A special meeting of the Diocesan Synod was called for the 4th of March, 1863, at which the Rev. James William Williams, M.A., Professor of Belles-Lettres in the University of Bishops' College, Lennoxville, was elected Bishop. Her Majesty Queen Victoria's mandate arrived on the 16th of June, and he was consecrated by the Metropolitan, Bishop of Quebec, on the 21st of that month in the Cathedral.

When Her Majesty's Sixty-ninth regiment returned from repelling the Fenian Invasion on the Huntingdon county frontier, His Royal Highness Prince Arthur presented a new stand of colors to the regiment on June 21, 1870, and the old colors were the next day deposited in the Cathedral with the usual ceremonies. A new organ costing \$5,000 was presented to the church in 1881 by the late Hon. R. R. Dobell and T. Beckett, Esq.



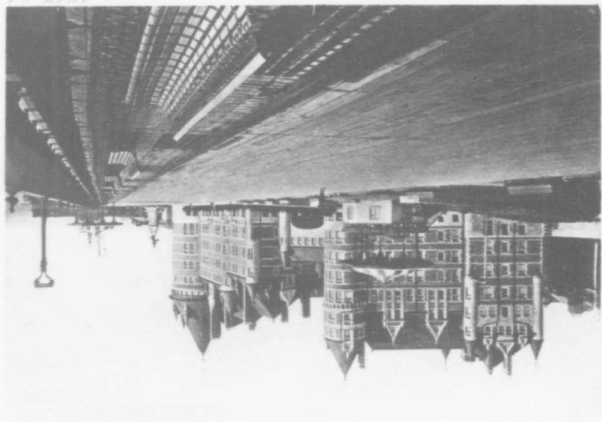
Chateau Frontenac

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Libanon, Fontaine



1927



THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

The Rev. G. V. Houseman, M. A., died September 26, 1887, and the Rev. R. W. Norman, D. D., Canon of Montreal, was appointed Rector of Quebec, and inducted in the Cathedral on March 18, 1888. In June, 1888, the Synod created the capitular body of the Cathedral.

Bishop Williams died April 20, 1892. The Rev. Andrew Hunter Dunn, M. A., Vicar of All Saints, South Acton, in London, England, was chosen to succeed him. He was consecrated at Montreal Bishop of Quebec, and on September 23th, 1892, was installed with the usual impressive ceremony.

The authorised clergymen of the Parish of Quebec, were the :—Rev. J. Brooke in 1760. Rev. David Francis DeMontmollin in 1768. Rev. Philip Toosey in 1785, who was appointed Rector by Bishop Inglis in 1789. Rev. Salter Jehoshaphat Mountain constituted Rector by Letters Patent of 8th September, 1797, who was succeeded in 1816 by Rev. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, by Letters Patent of 8th September, 1821, and retained the Rectorship after being consecrated Bishop of Quebec. Rev. George Vernon Houseman in 1863. Very Rev. R. W. Norman, D.D. Dean of the Diocese in 1887, and the present Rector Very Rev. Dean Lennox W. Williams, D.D. in 1899.

The exterior of the Cathedral is much the same as it always was, a substantial, plain, rectangular stone edifice, standing in the centre of a well kept "Close," surrounded by those fine old trees which add beauty to the environment and remind Englishmen of the

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

sacred buildings in Britain. The interior was somewhat altered in 1857, when the building was repaired, and the old-fashioned, uncomfortably high pews were lowered; these face the chancel in six rows, divided by a broad centre aisle, and are made of oak, as are also the front of the galleries and floors. The high arched ceiling, so beautifully tessellated, is made not as many suppose of plaster, but entirely of wood, and is supported by eight massive pillars of the Ionic-Palladic order of architecture, made of pitch pine with an outer white pine casing.

The ceiling is painted a light cream, and the walls light yellow sandstone color, while the pillars and pilasters are dark brick red with their bases olive green. The divisional lines of the ceiling and edgings of the arches are of gold colored cable pattern, and are gilt in the chancel.

On the chancel wall to the south of the altar are the Ten Commandments written on two large tablets with broad gilt cable borders reaching to the base of the cornice, on a level with the top of the window frame. On the north side are two similar tablets, one containing the Apostles' Creed and the other the Lord's Prayer.

Outside the railing, on the south side, is the Bishop's throne of oak emblazoned above with the arms of the diocese, and opposite to it stands the pulpit. On each side of the chancel are the stalls for the Dean and Chapter and other clergy, also the choir seats. The vestry is in the south east end of the building,

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QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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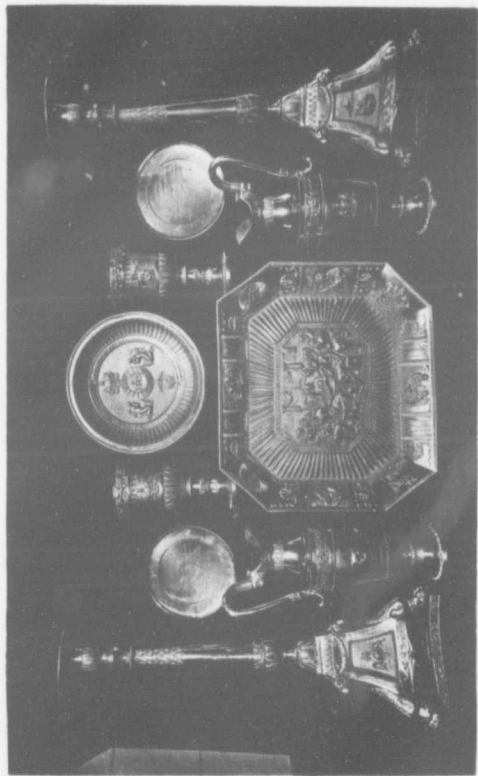
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Grand Salon, Laval University







*Solid Silver Communion Service
Presented to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity of Quebec
by King George III in 1804*

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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

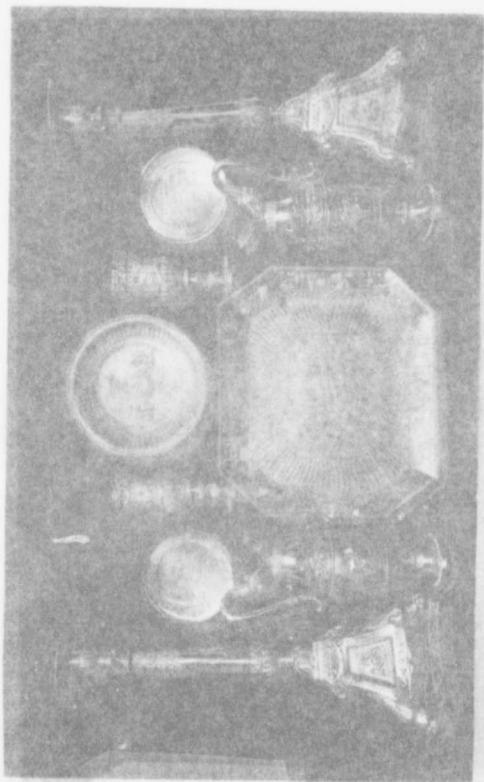
and the organ in the western gallery over the main entrance. The brass eagle lectern, a memento to the late Bishop Williams, is in the centre of the chancel, and facing it at the main door stands the font, a memento to the late R. H. Smith, Esq., sometime a prominent member of the congregation and Vestry.

There are twenty-seven marble monuments and eight brass plates on the walls of the church, with fourteen fine memorial windows, all of which add to the historic interest of the edifice.

The Governor-General's pew surmounted by a brass railing with the Royal arms at the front, is in the north gallery.

The communion plate was the special gift of King George III in 1804, and consists of ten massive pieces of solid silver exquisitely engraved and embossed with the Royal arms and those of the Diocese.

The large alms dish is a particularly beautiful work of art, the bottom being a representation, in relief, of the Lord's Supper. The remaining pieces consist of a large credence paten, two tall flagons and two heavy chalices of frosted silver, two massive candlesticks all with the Royal Arms and those of the Diocese on them, and two plain patens engraved with the donor's inscription in latin. This service, which is a masterpiece of silversmith's workmanship, was made in London and attracted considerable attention before being despatched to Quebec, where it arrived in a man-of-war in 1809.



*Presented to the Trustees of the West Virginia University of Books
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THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

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On the 27th June, 1766, General James Murray, the Governor of Canada, gave, in the King's name, a communion service, consisting of a large silver paten and chalice engraved with the King's Arms, to the Episcopal Parish, of Quebec, whenever it would be established, and it is still in use in the Cathedral.

A prominent event in the annals of the diocese was the celebration of its centenary on the 1st June, 1893, in the Cathedral. This was participated in by the Metropolitan, the Bishop of Ontario, the Bishops of New York, Nova Scotia, Niagara and Quebec and a large number of the clergy. An eloquent sermon by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Potter, Bishop of New York, and impressive music by an augmented choir (the surpliced choir then reestablished after forty years disuetude,) were noteworthy features of the service.

Many historic services have been celebrated in this Cathedral, prominent among which were the church parades of the 2nd battalion of the Royal Canadian Infantry on Sunday, 29th October, 1899, and that of the Mounted Rifles and Field Artillery on 14th January, 1900, before they severally embarked for the war in South Africa, where they manfully upheld the honor of the British Empire and good name of Canada.

On the 2nd February, 1901, an official memorial service was held in the Cathedral at the hour of the burial of Her late Majesty Queen Victoria, at which were present the Mayor and Aldermen, the Judges and Bar of Quebec, members of the Provincial Govern-

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

ment, the Military, and representatives of His Honor the Lieutenant-Governor.

On the 20th June, 1902, the day on which His Majesty King Edward VII was to have been crowned, an intercessory service for his recovery from serious illness, was held in the church, and on the 9th August his coronation was celebrated by an official service in the Cathedral attended by the whole Garrison of Quebec, His Excellency Lord Minto, the Governor-General, and His Honor Sir Louis Jetté, the Lieutenant-Governor of the Province, with their staffs, all in full uniform. The only church decorations were the Royal standard and other British flags draped round the altar. The Rt. Rev. Bishop Dumoulin, of Niagara, officiated at the communion service, and in place of a sermon, read from the chancel the King's Proclamation.

The centenary of the Cathedral will doubtless be celebrated with all due ceremony on the 28th August, 1904.

THE CHAPELRIES

The church of England had rapidly increased in Quebec and its members were scattered all over the city, moreover the Cathedral began to be inconveniently crowded, so much so that it was found desirable to establish chapels in different parts of the Parish according as locations could be obtained ; these chapels were appendages of the Cathedral and under the control of its Rector and Church-wardens, except that of the Holy Trinity which was an independent one.

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The chapels of St. Matthew, St. Peter and St. Michael in 1875, and that of St. Paul 1888, were by Canon of the Synod of the Diocese of Quebec constituted Churches, their districts Parishes and their incumbents Rectors. But Trinity being a proprietary church came under a separate Canon.

ST. MATTHEW'S

St. Matthew's Church in its present form is of recent date, but its existence dates back to 1822 when the Archdeacon, Dr. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, instituted Sunday evening services in a large room in the house of Mr. Rickaby, the Sexton of the Protestant Burying Ground, St. John Street; the congregation grew so rapidly that the sexton's domain was invaded and other quarters were obtained for him.

In 1827 the building was given an ecclesiastical appearance by arching the windows, erecting a belfry with a small bell therein and fitting out the whole interior for divine service, and in 1830 it was further enlarged by the addition of a transept.

On the 28th June, 1845, St. John's suburbs was destroyed by fire and the Chapel fell a prey to the flames; but funds were raised and on the 25th July, 1848, the corner stone was laid by Bishop Mountain, of a neat stone building, which was opened for service on 29th April, 1849. Hitherto St. Matthew's was a chapel of the Cathedral and was served by the clergy of the Parish of Quebec under the particular care of its curate the Rev. Armine W. Mountain, but in 1855,

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after he became the incumbent of St. Michael's, it became a separate chapel with the present district attached ; and on the 1st February it was placed in the sole charge of the Rev. Henry Roe, now Archdeacon of the Diocese, who in January, 1868, was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Hamilton, M.A., who had been his assistant since 1865, under whose pastoral care it continued for seventeen years when he was on the 1st May, 1885, consecrated Bishop of Niagara, and subsequently translated Bishop of Ottawa. The next Rector was the Rev. F. J. B. Alnatt, D.D., and in 1887 he was succeeded by the Rev. Lennox W. Williams, M.A., who resigned the charge on being installed at the Cathedral, on 26th May, 1899, Dean and Rector of Quebec, when the present Rector the Rev. F. G. Scott was appointed.

A special plan for enlarging and embellishing the church had been drawn out, the work to be carried on as the funds permitted. The building as it now stands was commenced in 1870, by the erection of the chancel and transepts, the corner stone of which was laid on the 2nd June, in which were placed the mementos of that of 1848, including a piece of the original bell found among the debris after the fire.

In 1875 the old portion of the church was pulled down, and the nave, south aisle and vestries erected ; the spire which completed the specification was finished in 1882 and received its chime of eight bells in 1888, but the old bell of 1849 still does duty on the roof at the western gable.

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In 1875, by a canon of the Diocesan Synod, St. Matthew's Chapel was constituted a Church and its district a Parish.

A debt of \$3,000 had to be incurred by the building, of what may be called, the new church, which was paid off in 1892, and the edifice was consecrated by the Bishop of Quebec on the 1st March of that year. A new and enlarged chancel was erected in 1901 by the Hamilton family and the new organ chamber by the congregation, as a memorial of the late Robert Hamilton, D.C.L., and were consecrated by the Bishop of Quebec on Sunday 13th October of that year, when the Rev. Harold F. Hamilton, M.A., son of the Bishop of Ottawa was ordained priest ; which double ceremony was rendered most interesting, because the occasion offered to gather together all the rectors of St. Matthew's from the beginning, who each took some part in the services.

The church is now one of the handsomest buildings exteriorally and interiorally in the country : it contains many beautiful memorials of deceased members of the congregation, such as the marble pulpit, a splendid work of sculpture, erected by the late Robert Hamilton in memory of his son the Rev. George Hamilton, M.A. ; the marble altar was erected to the memory of Judge Irvine, and the reredos is a gift in memory of William Evans Price of Wolfesfield, and among the many exquisite stained glass windows is one erected by the congregation in 1866 in the old church, to its founder Bishop George Jehoshaphat Mountain.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

The font and baptistry were erected near the western entrance, by the congregation, in memory of the Right Reverend James William Williams, fourth Bishop of Quebec, and were consecrated on the 21st February, 1895.

Among the mural tablets are two fine brasses to the memory of brave Canadian soldiers, members of St. Matthew's, who gave their lives in defence of the Empire on the battle-fields of South Africa, Private Hector MacQueen, who was killed at Paardeberg on the 18th February, 1900, and Major J. H. C. Ogilvy, D. S. O., who died on the 19th December, 1901, from wounds received the previous day at Klipgat.

In 1872 the Parish building was erected at the corner of St. Augustin and D'Aiguillon streets, within a stone's throw of the Church, and is used by the several parish organizations and the Sunday School. The Burial ground, part of which forms the site of the church, is the property of Trustees, but by agreement is cared for by St. Matthew's Parish. The building thereon erected, the first St. Matthew's Chapel, was secured to the Church of England, and in 1868, the Provincial Government granted to the authorities of St. Matthew's the right of appropriating so much of the ground as might be needed for enlarging the edifice.

TRINITY CHURCH

Trinity Church in St. Stanislas street in the Upper Town, was built as a "Chapel of Ease," to the Cathed-

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

dral by Chief Justice Jonathon Sewell, at a cost of \$16,000, and the corner stone was privately laid in the north east angle on the 16th September, 1824. The edifice is built of cut stone and is of Doric architecture, and with the galleries will seat 600 persons. On the walls of the church are five marble monuments, one of which is an especially fine work of art to the memory of its founder Chief Justice Sewell, and a beautiful stained glass window has recently been erected in the east end of the chancel to his son the Rev. E. W. Sewell. The large marble font was originally imported from England in 1831 for the Cathedral where it was in use until 1902, when it was presented to Trinity Church by the Vestry on the erection of one to the memory of the late R. H. Smith, Esq.

At the death of the Chief Justice in 1839, Trinity became the property of his son the Rev. E. W. Sewell, who had been admitted to the diaconate on 11th May, 1824, by Bishop Jacob Mountain, and on the chapel being opened for service on the 27th November, 1825, became its pastor who, on 27th December, 1827, was ordained priest by Bishop Stewart. For forty-three years he had faithfully ministered to his congregation, until advancing years compelled a rest from active service, and to his death on 24th October, 1890, at the advanced age of 91 years, always took a lively interest in the affairs of the Church.

The Rev. Mr. Sewell generally had an assistant styled the "Evening Lecturer," and from 1846 to 1855 the position was held by a German clergyman of the

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Church Missionary Society the Rev. C. L. F. Haensel, who came to Quebec in 1840, having served several years at Sierra Leone on the West coast of Africa, where he opened the Christian institution at Fourah Bay. In 1822 H. M. S. Myrmidon rescued from a Portuguese slaver among others, a negro boy called Adjai, who was placed by Capt. Sir Henry Leeke in charge of the Missionary at Sierra Leone, later he was baptised Samuel Adjai Crowther, and when Mr. Haensel opened the Christian Institution in 1827 he became its first student, eventually becoming the Rev. S. A. Crowther, D.D., and in 1864 was consecrated Bishop of the Niger Territory.

Mr. Haensel left Quebec in 1855 for Ontario, and in 1869 went to reside in St. John, New Brunswick, where he died on 13th January, 1876, aged 80 years.

In 1868 the chapel was leased for ten years to the British Government for a "Garrison Chapel," and at the withdrawal of the Imperial troops in 1872, the building virtually was closed to the expiration of the lease. But during that period it was permitted to be used by the Port-Chaplain, the Rev. J. S. Sykes, who in a measure succeeded in gathering together many of the former congregation which had become scattered over the Parish; at the expiration of the lease in 1878, his successor was the Rev. R. W. B. Webster and on his retiring, the Rev. E. W. Sewell nominated the Rev. Robert Kerr, who was licensed as curate by the Bishop.

On the 30th June, 1881, the congregation was incorporated by the Provincial Government as "The

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Congregation of Trinity Church, Quebec," (Vic. 44-45., chap. 47.) and the next year purchased the property.

The Rev. R. Kerr remained in charge until 1885, when he was succeeded by the Rev. A. Bareham, and on his resigning, the Rev. W. T. Noble took charge until 1896, when he was succeeded by the Rev. E. J. Etherington, who at Easter 1903, was called to Hamilton, Ontario, and the Rev. B. Watkin's M. A., was appointed Rector.

ST. PETER'S CHURCH

The origin of St. Peter's Church dates back to the year 1833. In December of that year the Rector and Church-Wardens of the Cathedral purchased from Mr. George Pozer a two story stone building on Church street, and converted the upper story into a temporary chapel for the use of the members of the Church of England residing in St. Rochs ; the lower story being used as a Male Orphan Asylum.

The first curate was the Rev. W. Anderson, who, whilst honorary Canon of the Cathedral in Montreal, died at the age of 90 years on 3rd March 1891. This building being found no longer serviceable or suitable, was abandoned in 1842, and steps were taken to erect a building worthier of its sacred purpose. A site (the present one) on St. Valier street, at the foot of the St. Augustine street steps, was purchased from Mr. Isaac Dorion by two members of the congregation, Messrs.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

William Brown and Robert Ward, who also contracted for the erection of the proposed building. The corner stone was laid on 25th July 1842, and the new building consecrated on the 20th October of the same year by Bishop G. J. Mountain. The Rev. W. Chaderton, who had succeeded Mr. Anderson in 1836, was curate at this date. The terrible fire of 28th May 1845, which devastated the whole of St. Rochs, left St. Peter's Chapel a charred ruin, and many of the members thereof homeless. Undaunted by this heavy blow the little congregation took immediate steps to repair the House of God, and their brave efforts found many and generous friends ready to help them ; the Society for Promoting Christian knowledge donating £100 stg. towards the object. The new building was consecrated on Sunday 20th September 1846. The following year is memorable as the year of the ship-fever, when vast numbers of immigrants, for the most part Irish, fell victims to the disease both at the Quarantine Station and in the Marine Hospital at Quebec. Bishop Mountain and the clergy of the city, notably Mr. Chaderton, were unremitting in their attendance upon the afflicted. St. Peter's Parish register for that year contains the record of 373 interments ; the burial service in no less than 48 cases having been taken by the Lord Bishop in person. Mr. Chaderton, a man of marked devoutness and self-abnegation, whilst in the discharge of his sacred office contracted the disease and died therefrom on the 15th July. A mural tablet on the chancel wall of St. Peter's bears witness to the love in which he

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was held by his congregation. The Reverend R. G. Plees succeeded Mr. Chaderton as curate: and, on his appointment to the incumbency of St. Paul's in 1851, was followed by the Rev. Gilbert Percy D. D. who remained in charge for five years. In 1856 the Rev. Septimus Jones was appointed curate, but served only until 1858 when he was succeeded by the Rev. Charles Hamilton, the present Bishop of Ottawa. For the first four years of his curacy Mr. Hamilton had as a co-worker, the Rev. H. J. Petry. The English residents of St. Rochs, Hedleyville, and other suburban points were far more numerous at that date than at present. In 1864 Mr. Hamilton resigned to assume charge of St. Matthew's and was succeeded at St. Peter's by the Rev. M. M. Fothergill. Prior to 1875 St. Peter's was a chapel in connection with the Cathedral, but in that year a Canon of the Diocesan Synod constituted it a Church and its district the Parish of St. Peter's. After a service of twenty-five years Mr. Fothergill resigned and removed from the Diocese, and was succeeded in 1888, by the Rev. Canon A. J. Balfour, M. A., the present Rector.

A memorial, in the shape of a reredos, has been erected in St. Peter's commemorative of the services of Mr. Fothergill, who died at Toronto on the 29th of October 1902.

ST. PAUL'S CHURCH

Many members of the Church of England resided in Champlain Street, commonly known as the "Coves,"

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and a number of Protestants were found among the seamen on the numerous vessels arriving in the Port of Quebec, so the Archdeacon held services in the moulder's loft of Mr. Black's shipyard and later in Mr. Munn's store ; hence he and the Cathedral authorities applied for and obtained from the Government a site under Cape Diamond where they erected the Mariner's Chapel, which was consecrated by Bishop Stewart on the 3rd June, 1832, naming it St. Paul's.

In 1888 by a Canon of the Diocesan Synod the Chapel was constituted a church and its district a parish.

The church is a neat wooden building with stone foundations, and can seat 200 persons. It contains several mementos of bygone times ; the font is the original one placed in the Cathedral in 1804, and the Royal Arms over the door formerly graced the front of the Governor-General's pew, and the pulpit was one of the old reading desks of the Cathedral.

But the marble top of the Communion Table is peculiarly interesting, as it formerly belonged to the old Jesuit Church ; after the destruction of the Recollet Church by fire in 1796, this church was used by the Church of England, and before its demolition in 1807, the Government it appears gave this slab to the Bishop, but in what capacity it had been originally used is not on record. However, in 1818, there was some correspondence over it between the Archdeacon and the Rev. N. Dufresne, S.J., which satisfied the latter as to the Bishop's right to the slab.

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The Archdeacon and Cathedral clergy conducted the services of St. Paul's until 1833, when the Rev. Joseph Brown was appointed the first incumbent and was succeeded in 1841 by the Rev. R. R. Burrage, and the next year the Rev. W. W. Wait took charge to 1843, after whom the duties were performed by the Rev. S. Bancroft, Woolryche, Torrance and E. C. Parkin, till the Rev. J. F. L. Simpson was appointed in 1844, and remained till 1849, when he was succeeded by the Rev. Gilbert Percy, and in 1851 the Rev. R. G. Plees was the incumbent and ministered to St. Paul's until his death on 19th June, 1872.

The Rev. Mr. Mitchell was then appointed Rector and was succeeded in May, 1877, by the Rev. Thomas Richardson, who in 1888, was created a Canon of the Cathedral; failing health and advancing years compelled Canon Richardson to retire in 1894, when he was presented by the congregation with an address and a substantial token of their appreciation of his seventeen years ministrations at St. Paul's. He died on 28th of April 1903, and the funeral cortege proceeded to the Cathedral from the Bishop's residence.

The curate the Rev. E. A. Dunn was left in charge, and on the 10th November, 1895, was inducted Rector, which position he filled till his appointment to the chair of Pastoral theology at Bishop's College, Lennoxville, in August 1901, when he was succeeded by the present Rector, the Rev. H. R. Bigg.

THE CHURCH OF ENGLAND IN QUEBEC

ST. MICHAEL'S CHURCH

The increasing number of Church of England folk on the St. Louis, St. Foy and Sillery Roads caused the erection of St. Michael's Chapel.

Mrs. Mary Orkney, wife of Dr. Joseph Morrin, M.D., had inherited from her former husband Frost Ralph Gray, Esq., a large tract of land in the Fief St. Michael, and gave to the Bishop a site on the St. Louis Road on which to build a chapel ; hence a subscription was raised and building operations begun in 1854, and the chapel was consecrated on the 16th September, 1856, by Bishop Mountain and named St. Michael's.

It is a picturesque edifice of Gothic architecture, resembling the country churches of old England, built of Cap Rouge stone and situated on the north side of the road opposite to the main gate of Mount Hermon Cemetery.

The interior is very neat and pretty with its high pitched roof, and arches of varnished oak, of which material all the pews and wood-work are made. The chancel was built by Bishop Mountain and his family as a memorial of his son, Lieutenant Jacob George Mountain, of H.M. 26th Regiment, and all the appurtenances of the church are memorial gifts : The marble font was erected by the Rev. George Mackie, D.D., in memory of his brother Major W. C. M. Mackie ; the pulpit is a memorial of Lady Elizabeth Boxer, and the brass eagle lectern of Charles E. Levey, Esq. The Hon. E. J. Price gave the bell and chancel screen as

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

memorials to his brothers Hon. David and William. The reredos was erected by the Misses Price in memory of their brother, the late Senator Hon. Evan J. Price. The windows are all memorials to members of the families Mountain, Price, Boxer, Fisher and others. A fine brass plate on the wall in the chancel is inscribed to the memory of the Rev. Armine Wale Mountain, the first Rector of St. Michael's and a brass plate records the death of his father, the Reverend George Jehoshaphat Mountain, third Bishop of Quebec.

The organ was purchased from subscriptions raised in England by the late Charles E. Levey, Esq.

This Chapel was opened for Divine service on the 24th December, 1854, by the Rev. Armine W. Mountain, who for fifteen years ministered to the congregation of St. Michael's, when he resigned, in 1869, to reside in England.

In 1875, the Chapel was, by a Canon of the Diocesan Synod, constituted a Church, and the district attached to it the Parish of St. Michael's.

The Present Rector, the Rev. A. A. Von Iffland, M. A., D. C. L., was the immediate successor of Mr. Mountain, and, in 1888, was created a Canon of the Cathedral Church of Quebec.

The Rectory is a substantial stone house, built in 1860, upon land given by the late Bishop George Jehoshaphat Mountain, and is the property of the Church.

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A short distance from the church is St. Michael's School-house, erected in 1865, by the Rev. A. W. Mountain and his sisters, in memory of the late Bishop, their father.

THE CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS

The Charitable Institutions connected with the Church of England in Quebec are the Male and Female Orphan, and the Finlay Asylums, also the National Schools when they existed.

The National Schools were started by the old Society for Promoting Christian Knowledge when it established a branch at Quebec, and opened their schools in the Hope Gate Guard House in November 1819; subsequently a site was obtained from the Government on D'Auteuil street hill where the present building was erected in 1823. The schools were carried on until 1883, when their conduct was by agreement undertaken by the Protestant Board of School Commissioners, but the building remained the property of the Church, and was used by the Cathedral and St. Matthew's Sunday schools until the Church Hall, and St. Matthew's Parish Room were built; at present it is occupied by the offices of the Inspector of Superior Education, and several Fraternal Associations.

The Quebec Asylum was instituted in 1821, in a house on the Little River Road known as La Maison Rouge, which was found to be inconveniently situated, being too far from town; so the house was sold in 1826 and the children placed in charge of Mr. Rickaby the

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Sexton of the Protestant Burying ground St. John street, and the adults were lodged with sundry persons and given pensions. This disorganization continued for two years, till in 1828, the Ladies' Committee of the female department of the National Schools organized the Female Orphan Asylum, and established it in the upper story of the National School building in March 1829.

THE FEMALE ORPHAN ASYLUM

The Female Orphan Asylum was incorporated on the 18th May 1861 (24 Victoria Cap. 113) under the name of "The Church of England Female Orphan Asylum of the City of Quebec," and on the opening of the Finlay Asylum in 1862, the inmates were removed to that building, occupying the western end until their present building was purchased.

Surgeon Blatherwick and the officers of the Imperial troops then garrisoning Quebec, established the Military Asylum for soldier's widows and orphans, and erected for their comfort that substantial stone building on the south side of Grande Allée near the Martello tower.

The Imperial garrison was removed from Quebec in 1871, and in 1873, the property was purchased by the Ladies of the Female Orphan Asylum who also undertook the care of its military occupants.

The Institution is in charge of a matron, and is admirably managed by a committee of twelve ladies, who in rotation supervise each month its interior

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economy, and are assisted by an advisory committee of four gentlemen. The present officers are Mrs. Dunn, president, Mrs. Colin Sewell, secretary and Mrs. Edward L. Sewell the treasurer.

THE MALE ORPHAN ASYLUM

The Quebec Male Orphan Asylum was founded in 1832, when cholera was epidemic in the City and Provinces, and to alleviate distress, the Rector and Church-wardens of the Cathedral called a meeting by advertisement in the Quebec Gazette of 6th July of that year, for:—"The purpose of taking into consideration the cases of some forty orphans, and also a number of distressed subjects actually thrown upon the charge of the Church by the effect of the visitation from the hand of God which has been upon the City."

The original records of the meeting are not extant, but immediate action was taken, and a house rented for the purpose, till in 1834 a stone house was purchased in Rue de l'Eglise St. Rochs, whose second story was fitted up for divine worship and the lower one for the male orphans. In 1842 the building was condemned and the boys were installed in the National School, a part of which house had been fitted up for them.

On the 27th May, 1857, the Institution was incorporated under the name of "The Managers of the Church of England Male Orphan Asylum of Quebec," the corporation being the Rector and Church-wardens of the Parish of Quebec.

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In 1862 the Finlay Asylum was opened in that commodious building on the St. Foy Road and the eastern wing was leased to the Male Orphan Asylum, and the children removed thither.

The interior affairs of the M. O. Asylum are supervised by a committee of twelve ladies, approved by the corporation; each lady takes in rotation the duty of visitor for the month, and the retiring visitor presides at the meetings of the succeeding month.

THE FINLAY ASYLUM

After the sale of La Maison Rouge in 1826 and the old men pensioned off and scattered all over the Parish in lodgings, the Quebec Asylum became extinct. This sad state of affairs continued for many years, and although some efforts were made to improve the condition of these old people, nothing of a permanent nature was accomplished till 1854, when one of the churchwardens of the Cathedral, William G. Wurtele, Esq., rented a house in Lachevrotière street and gathered the Parish pensioners of both sexes therein with a matron in charge. This establishment was removed to Sutherland street and subsequently the house was purchased with money bequeathed by Miss Margaret Finlay, which legacy was supplemented by a further sum, and on the 10th May, 1857, the Institution was incorporated by the Rector and Churchwardens of the Cathedral, the Rt. Rev. George Jehoshaphat Mountain, and Messrs. W. G. Wurtele and Edward Poston, under the name of "The Finlay Asylum of Quebec."

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The following year the Bishop received several large donations which enabled the corporation to purchase a lot of ground on the north side of the St. Foy Road about three hundred yards outside the city limits, from the heirs Tourangeau, and to erect thereon that fine building, the corner stone of which was laid by the late Mrs. Robert Hamilton on the 10th May, 1860. The formal opening of the building took place on the 2nd August, 1862, that being the 50th anniversary of the Bishop's ministration in the Diocese of Quebec, and was celebrated in the Asylum by a special service prepared by his Lordship.

The asylum is of Gothic architecture, built of Cap Rouge stone dressing and plinths, with variegated arches over each aperture ; it is about 110 feet long by 55 feet wide, two stories high with basement and attic. The system adopted in the Finlay is that of small wards containing from three to six persons, and every possible liberty is given to these old people. The chapel is in the centre of the building with four rooms opening off from it, so that very infirm persons and those confined to bed can, without leaving their rooms, join in the service which is held every morning.

The management is under the control of the wardens of the Cathedral assisted by a committee of twelve ladies chosen throughout the parishes of the city.

All these Institutions are maintained by revenues from endowments, anual subscriptions, donations and small Government grants ; the late Quebec Provident and Savings Bank annually divided some of its profits

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among all the charities of Quebec, and on transferring its business to the Union Bank of Canada in March 1872, likewise divided the balance giving \$10,000 each, to the Finlay and Male Orphan Asylums, and \$3,800 to the Female Orphans, which was a great assistance to them all, but the revenues are still inadequate.

THE PROTESTANT BURIAL GROUND ST. JOHN STREET

According to the obituary notices in the Quebec Gazette, the mortal remains of Protestants were interred in divers places in Quebec; some in the St. Joseph Cemetery, situated between the Seminary and the French Cathedral; others on the south side of that edifice, as proved by the memorial on the western wall of the Presbytery, removed to that position when the wall on Buade street was lowered:—

IN MEMORY OF
MARY,
WIFE OF THOMAS AINSLIE, ESQ.,
COLLECTOR OF HIS MAJESTY'S CUSTOMS OF QUEBEC
WHO DIED MARCH 14TH, 1767
AGED 25 YEARS.

If virtue's charms had power to save
Her faithful vot'ries from the grave
With beauty's e'vry form supplied
The lovely Ainslie ne'er had died.

The gorge of the St. Louis Bastion was also used as a burial ground, where among others, the Continental General Richard Montgomery, who was killed when

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assaulting the Pres-de-Ville barricade on the early morning of the 31st December, 1775, was there interred on the 4th January, 1776, the military chaplain Rev. F. De Montmollin reading the burial service. The General's remains were exhumed in 1818 by permission of the Governor General and interred in New York with great ceremony.

On the 19th December, 1771, Demoiselle Angelique Denis de St. Denis and her family, (heirs of the late M. St. Simon) sold a lot of land on St. John Street M. St. Simon had purchased from the nuns of the Hotel Dieu, to Thomas Dunn, who on 29th March, 1778 sold it to the Government, which also purchased another portion of the property from the heirs St. Simon on 22nd August, 1778, and the balance on 4th July, 1780.

These lots were bounded on the north by St. John Street, on the south by St. Gabriel Street, on the east by St. Augustin Street, and on the west by the garden of Justice Kerr, representing the heirs St. Simon, the whole surrounded by a stone wall, and appears to have been used for a cemetery ; to secure which in perpetuity, the Protestant Community petitioned the Government, and on 19th August, 1833, His Majesty George IV, issued letters patent granting the property to the Trustees of the Protestant Burying ground :—Dr. G. J. Mountain the Archdeacon and Rector of Quebec, Messrs Francis Coulson and William Morrison, Church-Wardens of the Parish of Quebec, and Andrew William Cochrane, and his successors to be nominated by the Rector. The Rev. Dr. Mills Chaplain of the Forces,

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Rev. J. Archbold assistant minister of the Cathedral and Rev. James Harkness minister and John Neilson, Andrew Patterson, James Ross and Thomas White Trustees of the Church of Scotland

There was a building on it used for the Burial services of both Churches and sexton's residence, but the Church of England had the paramount right in the building and appointment of the sexton, but the Church of Scotland might put up another building on the grounds and appoint a sexton to it should they deem it necessary.

On the 16th December, 1844, the Rector, with the Rev. John Cook, L.L.D., Messrs. H. Jessop, Thomas Cary, A. Simpson and A. Patterson purchased from Dr. Nault, whose wife was a Miss Durette, the additional ground outside the stone wall, (which was removed,) and added it to the burying ground, so that the property extended to St. Genevieve street on the west, but did not include the corner lot and stone house on St. John street, now owned by D. S. Rickaby, Esq.

After the fire, in 1845, St. John street was widened, the city paying £423 17s. 6d. for the ground and £420 to rebuild the stone wall on the line of the street.

For sanitary reasons, the Government, at the petition of the City Council, by Act of Parliament on the 19th May, 1860, closed the burial ground and prohibited, under penalty, all further interment; hence the place was neglected and became a disgrace to the city, there being so many parties concerned it seemed to be nobody's business to keep the grounds in order;

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but in 1875 St. Matthew's Congregation appointed a committee to take what steps would be advisable to put the burial ground in order ; but the appeal made to friends and relatives of those interred there did not meet with much success, so the small amount received was expended to the best advantage.

For thirteen years nothing further was done and the place lapsed into delapidation and became overgrown with weeds and rubbish till in 1888, when St. Matthew's Congregation undertook to care for the grounds provided the Trustees put them in proper order. An appeal was made to the Protestant public and sufficient means were raised to accomplish the work so the burying ground is now well kept and worth a visit to recall the names of Quebec's respected citizens as written on the old tombstones.

It may here be interesting to relate some of the inscriptions :—

At the western end of the church, near the gate, rest the mortal remains of a brother of Sir Walter Scott, the celebrated novelist :

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THOMAS SCOTT ESQUIRE
LATE PAYMASTER OF THE 70th REGIMENT
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE 4TH FEBRUARY 1823.
AND HIS DAUGHTER BARBARA SCOTT
WHO DIED ON THE 5TH OCTOBER 1821
IN THE EIGHTH YEAR OF HER AGE.

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SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THOS. CARY, SENIOR,
FIRST EDITOR OF THE
QUEBEC MERCURY
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
29TH JANUARY 1832.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
REV. WM. CHADERTON
AN EXEMPLARY PASTOR
AND A DEVOTED SERVANT OF CHRIST,
WHO DIED
OF TYPHUS FEVER CONTRACTED
IN THE ZEALOUS DISCHARGE
OF HIS SACRED CALLING, 15TH AUGUST 1857.
HIS BEREAVED WIDOW ERECTS THIS STONE
AS A FEEBLE TESTIMONY
OF HER DEEP VENERATION
FOR THE DEPARTED.

SACRED TO THE MEMORY OF
THE LATE HON. H. W. RYLAND
A MEMBER OF THE LEGISLATIVE COUNCIL.
WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE
20TH JULY 1838 IN HIS 79TH YEAR.

Here is a double inscription on a stone erected by veterans of the campaign of 1759 to a brother officer.

“ CI-GIT LE CORPS D’ALEXANDRE CAMERON, OFFICIER DE
DIENGALLON EN ECOSSE QUI MOURUT DE LA FIEVRE EN
CET ENDROIT AU MOIS D’AOUT 1759, SERVANT ALORS SON
ROI ET SA PATRIE. LES LIEUTENANT COLONELS NAIRN
ET MALCOLM FRASER ONT LEVE CE MONUMENT A LA MEMOIRE DE
LEUR AMI ET DE LEUR FRERE ”

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“ THIS STONE IS PUT HERE BY LIEUT. COLONEL NAIRN
AND LIEUT. COL. FRASER IN MEMORY OF THEIR DEAR FRIEND
AND MUCH RESPECTED BROTHER OFFICER ALEX. CAMERON, ESQUIRE
OF DIENGALLON IN SCOTLAND, WHO DIED OF A FEVER IN AUGUST 1759.
WHEN IN SERVICE OF HIS KING AND COUNTRY, AND IS HERE INTERRED.

In Col. Malcolm Fraser's journal of the siege of Quebec 1759, it is stated that on the 3rd of September his detachment was camped at Point Levy and “ this day died my worthy Captain, Alexander Cameron ”— and “ was interred on the 4th, in front of our colors ”.

It may therefore be safely inferred that after the capitulation of the City Captain, Cameron's remains were transferred to Quebec and the stone placed over them in its present position.

FRED. C. WÜRTELE.

LADIES' PROTESTANT HOME OF QUEBEC

Amongst the many noble works undertaken by the ladies of Quebec, the Protestant Home is a monument. This institution has accomplished much real work, and it deserves all the support necessary for its efficient maintenance.

The act of incorporation was assented to on the 4th of May, 1859.

The preamble of the act reads as follows :—

“ Whereas an association has existed for several
“ years in the City of Quebec, in this Province, under
“ the name of the Quebec Ladies' Protestant Relief
“ Society, for the purpose of affording relief and sup-
“ port to the destitute poor in the said city; whereas,

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“ the said association is composed of the several persons
“ hereinafter mentioned, who have by their Petition
“ represented that their success in carrying out their
“ benevolent prospects aforesaid, as well as providing
“ a ‘ Home ’ for the friendless and unprotected, would
“ be greatly augmented by their legal incorporation,
“ and have prayed to be incorporated under certain
“ regulations and provisions hereinafter mentioned :
“ Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and
“ consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of
“ Canada, enacts as follows :

“ Eliza Stewart, Caroline Newton, Mary Ann
“ Bankier, Harriet Newton, Margaret Newton, Louisa
“ Stewart, Ann Sheppard, Jane White, Caroline
“ Gilmour, Mary Chaderton, Sarah Walker Veasey,
“ Myerka Austin, Lavinia Sewell, Henrietta Blather-
“ wick, Mary Powis, Mary Richardson, Francis
“ Tremain, Gertrude Sewell, Sophy Griffin, Jane
“ Durnford, Matilda Ward, Elizabeth Drum, and Jessy
“ Cradock, and such other persons as shall under the
“ provisions of this statute become members of the
“ said association, shall be, and are hereby declared to
“ be a body politic and corporate in deed and in name,
“ by the name of the Ladies’ Protestant Home of
“ Quebec.”

The President is Mrs. Gregor, and Miss Anderson
is the Secretary.

ST. ANDREW’S CHURCH

THE REV. A. T. LOVE, B.A., PASTOR

St. Andrew’s Church (Presbyterian) is one of the
oldest churches in Canada. Divine services may be
said to date from the year of the Siege, being conducted

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

by the Reverend Robert Macpherson, the brave chaplain of Fraser's Highlanders, the regiment so highly distinguished at the battle of Louisbourg, as well as the capture of Quebec under General Wolfe in 1759. In the Highland regiment we come across the names—Campbell, Cameron, Fraser, McLeod, Macpherson, Thomson, Blackwood, Munro, Paterson, McLean, McDonald members of the Church of Scotland, so that very soon after the taking of Quebec a Presbyterian Church was organized. The Reverend George Henry, an ex-military chaplain, and said to have been present at the capture of Quebec, was the first regular pastor of the Scottish Church, beginning his duties as such in 1765. An apartment which was fitted up for a chapel was set apart by the King's representative in the Jesuit's College for the use of the members of the Scottish Church, this being occupied until 1807, when the building was appropriated for the use of the troops quartered in the city. Mr. Henry died on the 6th of July, 1795, in the 86th year of his age. The following notice appeared at the time in the *Quebec Gazette* :—
“To the character of an able divine he united that benevolence of heart and practical goodness which made his life a constant example of the virtues he recommended to others, and rendered him both a useful teacher of Christianity, and an ornament of Society.”
Mr. Henry was succeeded by the Reverend Dr. Spark, a native of Marykirk, Scotland, and a graduate of the University of Aberdeen. After arriving in Quebec and before undertaking the pastorate of the church, Mr.

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Spark was for several years tutor in the family of Sir John Caldwell, at Belmont. His ministry continued for thirty-four years from the death of his predecessor. In 1802 a petition was addressed to King George III desiring that a lot of ground be granted to the congregation upon which to erect a place of worship. This memorial was signed by 148 persons. A copy of the petition and of the names attached to it is given in an interesting address on "The Scot in New France" by Sir James Macpherson Lemoine. One of these petitioners was Sergeant James Thomson, of Fraser's Highlanders, who had also served under Wolfe at the Siege of Quebec; who, 68 years afterwards, assisted Lord Dalhousie in laying the corner-stone of the Wolfe and Montcalm monument, and who died, in 1830, aged 98 years. Among other names on the petition were Mrs. Jane Sewell, wife of Solicitor-General Sewell, Mrs. Hamilton Sewell, wife of Chief Justice Sewell, and daughter of Chief Justice Smith. Chief Justice Smith was one of the office-bearers and a strong supporter of the Scottish Church. He was born in New York in 1728, and became Chief Justice of New York; afterwards, in reward for his loyalty, being made Chief Justice of Lower Canada, to which he came in 1786. In 1802, letters patent were issued granting as a place for the erection of a church, a lot of ground on St. Ann Street to the Reverend Alexander Spark, John Blackwood, John Mure, David Munro and John Paterson, and their successors in trust for ever. The building was completed and opened for public worship on No-

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

ember 30th, 1810, and was named St. Andrew's Church. Previous to this the congregation was called the Scotch Church. From this time the congregation rapidly grew and became strong and influential. Dr. Spark died in 1819. The *Quebec Mercury* said of him: " We may say beyond the reach of contradiction, that he was not only skilled in letters; that in life and manners he showed a simplicity and innocence beyond what are seen in most men, and that few here died more universally and more sincerely lamented. "

The Reverend Dr. Harkness, a native of Sanquhar, Scotland, succeeded Dr. Spark in 1820. He is spoken of as a warm hearted and generous man, and a fearless defender of the rights of his church. He was a great favourite with Lord Dalhousie, and was a frequent guest at the Castle. He died in 1835 in the 46th year of his age and the 15th of his ministry. The Reverend John Cook D. D. followed in 1836. He like his predecessor, was a native of Sanquhar, Scotland, and was educated at Glasgow University. He was born in 1805, and died on the 31st of March, 1892. Dr. Cook was in many respects a remarkable man. For well nigh half a century he was a leader in his Church and used his best influence to bring about the union of all the branches of the Presbyterian Church in Canada in 1875. He was honoured by being the first Moderator of the general assembly of the United Church. Dr. Cook whilst being an able preacher, took a lively interest in all matters affecting education, and was a trustee of Queen's College, Kingston, a

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member of the corporation of McGill University, Montreal, and a member of the Council of Public Instruction for the Province of Quebec, and Principal of Morrin College, Quebec, from 1862 till death. A beautiful tablet was placed behind the pulpit by the members of the congregation to the memory of one who had been their devoted pastor for forty eight years. The Reverend Andrew Tannahill Love, B. A. a native of Dunlop, Ayrshire Scotland, succeeded Dr. Cook, and was inducted to the pastorate on the 18th of December 1884. Mr. Love is a graduate in Arts of Queen's College, Kingston, and took his divinity course at Glasgow University. His pastorate has been highly successful, and he continues to gather around him a large and influential congregation, a people contributing not merely for their own local church, but giving largely of their means for the missionary educational and benevolent work of the church throughout Canada. Mr. Love is a member of the Provincial Council of Public Instruction, and is much interested in educational work generally.

The old church presents a very antique appearance with its odd looking sky-light windows, and stair ways going up inside the building. There are a number of very handsome and costly windows erected to the memory of departed office bearers, there are also several fine old tablets, one on the east wall bearing this inscription :

ST. ANDREW'S CHURCH

LXXIX

CAMERON HIGHLANDERS

TO THE MEMORY OF THEIR COMRADES, WHO DEPARTED THIS LIFE

WHILST SERVING IN CANADA

A D. 1848-1851

CUIMHUE

NAN SONN NACH MAIR EANN.

Then follows the names and rank of thirty-six officers and men.

The following gentlemen are the present office bearers of the Church :

Kirk Session

The Rev. A. T. Love, B.A. Minister

Elders

Mr. J. C. Thomson,	Mr. W. R. Dean,
Mr. J. H. Clint,	Mr. Jas. Reid,
Mr. A. J. Elliot,	Mr. Robert Stewart,
Mr. John Strang,	Mr. John Jack.

Trustees

Rev. A. T. Love,	Mr. John Breakey,
Mr. Andrew Thomson,	Mr. F. Lampson.
Mr. Wm. Cook,	

THE METHODIST CHURCH

BY REV. W. H. SPARLING, B. A.

The first Methodist preacher in Quebec was a Mr. Tuffey, a commissary of the 44th regiment, which was quartered in the city in the year 1780. This pious and

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devoted man, being a Local preacher, preached to the soldiers, and such of the Protestant immigrants of the city as were disposed to attend, and continued to do so until his regiment was disbanded and he returned home.

The first Methodist Itinerant to visit the city was the famous, but somewhat eccentric, Lorenzo Dow. Being sent, in the year 1799, by Bishop Asbury, of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the United States, to form a Circuit in Lower Canada, he travelled through Sutton and Dunham Townships to Montreal. Believing himself called of God to visit Ireland he sailed down the river to Quebec and, while waiting for a vessel to cross the ocean, preached as he had opportunity. Under his ministry some twenty persons were seriously impressed but, so far as known, no Class was formed and no effort made to establish a permanent organization.

The City was not again visited by a Methodist preacher till the year 1803 when the Rev. Samuel Merwin, who was then stationed in Montreal, came to Quebec with the view of forming a Class and establishing a Church in the city, but not meeting with much encouragement he returned to Montreal, after staying about a month, and continued his labors there.

In the year 1806, the Rev. Nathan Bangs, subsequently famous as a Methodist historian, came to Quebec. Arriving on a Saturday morning, with letters of introduction to some persons in the city, he at once presented them and set about securing a place in which

THE METHODIST CHURCH

to hold service and succeeded in renting a room over the Free Masons Hall, where the Post Office now stands. Here on the following day he preached to a fairly good congregation and at once set earnestly to work to establish Methodism in the city. Calling on the Rev. Mr. Dick pastor of St. John's (now Chalmer's Church) he was most cordially received and treated with much affection and respect. For a while his congregation was quite good, but soon the interest in the services began to grow less and the hearers few, while only three or four seemed to be under serious impressions. He persevered, however, and succeeded in forming a class and from that time to the present Methodism has taken a firm stand in the city.

The next year, 1807, the Reverend Samuel Coate was sent, whose ministry was greatly appreciated, resulting in a marked increase in the congregation and membership. Mr. Coate's immediate successors were Thomas Madden, Samuel Cochrane, George McCracken, James Mitchell and Joseph Scull. Those were days of a short pastoral term, it being seldom more and sometimes even less than one year. The Society in Quebec had thus far been supplied by ministers from the Genesee Conference, of the Methodist Episcopal Church, in the United States; but now, owing to the breaking out of the war of 1812, the supply was interrupted and for a considerable time the society was without any regular pastor. During this period services were maintained by a sergeant named Webster, of the 103 Regiment, then quartered in Quebec, who preached

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regularly to the Methodists of the city, with great acceptability, until his regiment was removed to Upper Canada in the summer of 1813. For the next eight months the care of the Society, and the maintenance of its services devolved on a local Preacher named Peter Langlois. This pious and zealous man regularly conducted service, and kept the Society together, until the Rev. John B. Strong was sent out from England by the Wesleyan Methodist Conference in June, 1814. Upon his arrival Mr. Strong found a Society of about 35 members closely united in the bonds of Christian affection, and entered upon his work with great zeal and earnestness. So steadily and quickly did the Society grow under his wise and faithful administration, that the place in which they had hitherto worshipped became too strait for them, and it was found necessary to provide a larger and more commodious place of worship for the rapidly increasing congregation. Accordingly a subscription of four hundred pounds was taken and a lot purchased on Ann street, where Tara Hall now stands. In the Autumn of 1815, Mr. Strong was removed to Montreal, and the Rev. Richard Williams appointed to Quebec. In the summer of 1815 the building of the church was begun and completed the following Spring, at a cost of about fifteen hundred pounds. On the 17th day of April, 1817, this first Methodist Church in the city of Quebec was dedicated by the Rev. John Hick, and the Rev. Richard Williams preaching the sermons of the day. In the years following the opening of the Church, the Society steadily

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grew in numbers without any very marked increase in any one year ; but in the year 1832, under the administration of the Rev. Matthew Lang, a most gracious revival of religion took place, which resulted in the addition of 155 members in one year, greatly strengthening the church and increasing its influence in the community.

In 1815, the first Sunday School was organized, by a young man named Walker, which rapidly grew in numbers and efficiency after the opening of the church provided suitable accommodation for it.

In 1831, a second Methodist Church was erected on Champlain street which was used until the threatening character of the overhanging cliff made it dangerous as a place of assembly. It stood almost directly underneath the place from which the rock fell in 1841 and 1889. The people being afraid to worship in it after the fall of rock in 1841, it was soon abandoned as a place of worship, and sold.

In 1839, a third Methodist Church was opened in St. Louis suburbs, where a Sunday School was organized, and public service regularly held, until it was destroyed by fire in one of the great conflagrations with which the city was visited.

The steady growth of the membership of the Society, together with the misfortunes attending the smaller churches just referred to, rendered the church in Ann street too small for the Methodism of the city, and led to the erection of the present substantial and commodious edifice which was dedicated on the 7th

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day of October, 1849, the Rev. Matthew Richey, D.D., preaching the opening sermon.

The Church had now become firmly established, and an important factor in the religious life of the city, a position which it has continued to maintain down to the present time. The order of its pastorate being that of the itinerancy, a large number of ministers have served in its pulpit during its history. Prominent among these, and still well remembered, are such names as William Squire, Matthew Lang, William Harvard, Jas. Brock, William Pollard, John Gemley, John Borland, E. Botterell, George Young, D.D., Geo. H. Davis, James Elliott, D.D., Henry F. Bland, LeRoy Hooker, Andrew B. Chambers, B.C.L., J. W. Sparling, D.D., W. J. Jolliff, B.C.L., Thos. J. Mansell, William Sparling, B.A., B.D., and Thos. Griffith, Ph.D. Under the judicious and faithful administration of these ministers seconded by "those whose hearts God had touched," it has been a power making for righteousness throughout all the years of its history.

The following are the present Office Bearers in the church :

Rev. W. H. Sparling, B.A., minister.

Official Board :

John Shaw,	W. G. L. Paxman,
Raymond Lindsay,	T. Andrews,
J. J. Dunlop,	Chas. F. Thorne,
Lorne C. Webster,	Alex. Forrest.
Richard Ackerman,	

CHALMERS' CHURCH

Trustees :

Gordon C. Renfrew,	T. A. Piddington,
Walter Ray,	J. J. Dunlop,
Wm. McWilliam,	Frank Glass,
John Shaw,	Wm. Shaw,
A. Dunlop Webster,	T. S. Hethrington,
John H. Holt,	Joseph Whitehead,
Geo. Alford.	

CHALMERS' CHURCH. (PRESBYTERIAN)

On Sunday March the 8th 1903, Chalmers' Church celebrated its fiftieth anniversary, the preacher being the Rev. Dr. Mowatt of Montreal. In the report of the service published in the press of the 9th of March, there is an excellent sketch of the church, which we here quote in part, after revision by the pastor :

" Although the present church building was opened for worship only fifty years ago, the congregation has been in existence for about a hundred years, having been organized about the beginning of last century. The Congregation assumed the name of " Chalmers' " Church at the time of the opening of the present building ; previously it was known as " St. John's. " For a number of years after its organization the congregation met for public worship in a rented house. It was not till June 20th, 1816, that the foundation stone of St. John's Church was laid. The record states that on the 20th of June, 1816, the foundation stone was laid by the Freemasons amidst a great concourse of spectators and was called " St. John's " , in occasion to the day, and on 7th of April, 1817, being Easter Monday, the building was opened for public worship. "

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The first minister of the congregation was the Rev. Clark Bentom, who was sent out to Quebec by the London Missionary Society in response to a petition sent home by a number of persons who desired a minister of Evangelical sentiments. On the arrival of Mr. Bentom in Quebec in 1800 a room was rented and he commenced his ministry with much acceptance. Mr. Bentom returned to England in 1807, and was succeeded by Rev. Francis Dick, of whom is said he was a plain preacher, a sound divine and a good English Biblical scholar, but owing to ill-health he returned to Scotland in 1812, although he did not sever his connection with the congregation till 1814, when the Rev. George Spratt was called to the pastorate. It was during the ministry of Mr. Spratt that St. John's Church was built.

Mr. Spratt continued to labor till April, 1821. During 1822-23 the pulpit was supplied by Rev. Isaac Purkiss. In 1824 the congregation extended a call to Rev. Geo. Bourne, of the Presbytery of New York, and he remained minister till 29th of September, 1829. Up till this time, although some of the ministers and many of the members were Presbyterian, the church was not formally connected with the Presbyterian Church, but was a Union or Congregational Church.

In 1830 the congregation became formally connected with the Presbyterian Church in Canada in connection with the Church of Scotland, and the Rev. John Clugston became minister and continued pastor till 1848. During the ministry of Mr. Clugston in

CHALMERS' CHURCH

1844 the " Disruption " took place and the congregation severed its connection with the established Church of Scotland and became connected with the Canada Presbyterian Church. Mr Clugston returned to Scotland in 1848. The congregation was without a settled minister from 1848 till 1853, but had very excellent pulpit supply during this long vacancy. Among those who supplied the pulpit at this time were the Rev. Mr. Walker, of Newton Stewart, Scotland, and the Rev. George Paxton Young, afterwards Professor of Mental and Moral Philosophy in the University of Toronto, and one of the greatest teachers our country has ever had.

In 1853 the Rev. W. B. Clark, of Dumfries Scotland, became minister and continued his faithful labors for twenty years. In the same year, on the 6th of March, 1853, the present church was opened with appropriate services conducted by the Rev. Dr. Donald Fraser, then of Montreal, and by Rev. W. B. Clark, the newly elected minister. The Rev. Peter Wright (now Dr. Wright was minister during the years 1875-77. Dr. Wright is now minister in Nelson, B. C. Dr. Wright was succeeded by Rev. Dr. Matthews, who was called to the pastorate in 1879 and continued the faithful and successful minister of the congregation till 1888, when he was appointed General Secretary of the Pan-Presbyterian Alliance, and now resides in London, England.

The present minister, Rev. Donald Tait, B. A., was inducted on 5th September, 1889.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The first Trustees were Messrs. James Gibb, O. L. Richardson, J. G. Ross, John Ross, James Hossack, John R. Young and H. McBlain.

The Session at the time of the opening of the church consisted of the following members:—Rev. W. B. Clark, minister; Alexander Haddan, O. L. Richardson, James Gibb, John Munn, John Young.

The present Session consists of the following members:—The Minister, Rev. D. Tait; Robert Brodie, Session Clerk; W. C. Young, Peter Johnston, James Muir, J. B. Logie.

Board of Management.—William Brodie Chairman; R. F. Cream, Secretary; Gavin Moir, Treasurer; C. H. Geggie, John T. Ross, F. W. Ross, Herman Young, D. Watters.

Trustees.—William Brodie, Frank Ross, D. H. Geggie, John T. Ross, Peter Johnston, A. Miller, Herman Young.

Chalmers' Church has always taken a deep interest in missionary and benevolent work and contributes liberally to these objects. There are few congregations in the Presbyterian Church in which the average givings are higher than in this congregation.

At the time of the opening of Chalmers' Church, and for many years after, John Munn, one of its members, was the largest employer of labor in Quebec. His shipyards furnished for many winters almost the only work the laboring population of St. Roch's had, and the relations of employer and employed were so cordial that he was universally esteemed as the special

CHALMERS' CHURCH

friend of the laboring masses. He did yeoman service to the city's interests in his persistent efforts to establish a line of first-class passenger boats to Montreal, and built and ran for years on that route the steamer John Munn, at that time the finest passenger boat on the St. Lawrence.

During his career two other members, John and James Ross, were laying the foundations of the largest wholesale grocery business in Canada, which, in the early fifties, had assumed immense proportions. In addition to their headquarters in Quebec they had depots of goods in Montreal, Kingston, Toronto, Hamilton, and in the States, Boston, New York, New Orleans, St. Louis, Chicago, Cincinnati and Cleveland, wherever goods could be sold to advantage.

The shipbuilding industry in Quebec was carried by them to the highest success it ever attained in the Province. They sailed their ships when they could not sell them, and were the first owners of seagoing craft to employ French-Canadian sailors and ship's officers, whose only training had been the coasting trade of the St. Lawrence. They soon became the equal of the best sailors in British or foreign fleets and usually surpassed them in sobriety and economy.

Their services to the railway interests of the Province were no less signal and important than those devoted to shipping. They were the first to take up the scheme of Mr. Hulbert, an American contractor, for a wooden railway from Quebec to Gosford, and advanced over a hundred thousand dollars, which,

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

augmented by large subscriptions from F. B. Renaud and Wm. Withall, secured the testing of the scheme, and resulted in the loss of the money, but that loss to them developed into the building of the Lake St. John Railway, and became to the city and district the most valuable service rendered them by private capital since the city's foundation.

The Quebec Central also, during the severe struggles of its earlier history, was liberally aided from the same source, and kept on the road to success, which crowned it at last.

Their uncle, James Gibb, who died suddenly in October, 1858, founder of their house and their partner until his death, was also a member of Chalmers' Church. He had retired from active business for some years ; was President of the Quebec Bank at the time of his death, owner of valuable properties, wharves and warehouses, having established himself, by his just, upright business methods in the esteem of all, French and English alike. He left the great commercial interests he had inaugurated in a most healthy and progressive state. There are other names connected with Chalmers' Church that will not soon be forgotten in the Ancient Capital. Their contributions to their Church's and city's prosperity having established for them a worthy record."

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

QUEBEC BAPTIST CHURCH

BY THE REV. DONALD GRANT, B. A.

The Quebec Baptist Church was organized in the year 1845, the constituent members numbering fifteen. At this date and for some years previous to it the congregation worshipped in an upper room of the old Post Office on Buade street. Among those who supplied their pulpit mention is made of Dr. Benjamin Davies, and Dr. J. M. Cramp, men who figured prominently in Baptist Educational work. In the fifty-eight years of its history the church has had nine pastors, the Revs. David Marsh, H. F. Adams, E. J. Stobo, W. B. Hutchinson, A. T. Dykeman, C. H. Day, John Alexander, G. J. Cliff and Donald Grant. The first pastor, the Rev. David Marsh, arrived from England, in 1845. His pastorate extended over thirty-nine years, and forms a remarkable record of devoted service. On the tablet placed to his memory in the audience room of the church occur these words: "This tablet was erected in loving remembrance of him to whose instrumentality under God this Church chiefly owes its existence, and whose earnest labours and consistent walk during his long pastorate won the respect and esteem of all classes of the community."

The building on McMahon street in which the congregation now worships was erected in 1853. In the Deed of Sale recording the Church's acquisition of this property, the names of Rev. David Marsh, James

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Bowen, James Woodley, Joseph Woodley, William Wright and Charles McKenzie appear as trustees. In 1877 the Sunday-school Hall was added.

The membership of the Church has never been large; in 1882 it numbered fifty-one, at present it numbers one hundred and five. The congregation is composed mainly of families that have long been connected with the Church. The members in general give cheerfully for its support, and there have always been connected with it those who have been able and willing to respond liberally to special demands. About twenty-five of its members are French-Canadians who are under the pastoral care of Rev. L. R. Dutaud of the Grande Ligne Mission. They meet for worship in a chapel on St. Margaret street, St. Roch.

Individual members of the Quebec Baptist Church have taken a deep interest in the udenominational enterprises of the city, as the Young Men's Christian Association, the Women's Christian Association, the Ladies' Protestant Home, the Jeffery Hale's Hospital and the Bible Society.

In 1889 the Church entered the Eastern Association comprising the Baptist Churches of Montreal and the Eastern Townships, and was thus brought into closer touch with Baptist denominational life.

The organizations connected with the Church are the Sunday-School, of which Mr. W. A. Marsh, son of the Rev. David Marsh, is Superintendent; the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavour, the Women's Mission Circle, the Ladies' Aid Society and

THE BAPTIST CHURCH

the Mission Band. The Deacons for the current year are Messrs. W. A. Marsh, Robert Stanley, H. Woodside, and H. H. Distin ; the Trustees, Messrs. W. A. Marsh, R. Stanley, W. Vincent, H. A. Calvin, E. C. Fry, H. Woodside, William Lee, Edson Fitch and John Darlington.

The Eastern Association held its annual meeting with this church in 1893, and in June of this year, 1903, it met with it again. At the same time the church celebrated the fiftieth anniversary of the opening of its house of worship.

FRENCH PROTESTANT CHURCH

This building is situated on St. John street, near St. Matthew's Church. It was built about 25 years ago. The present pastor is the Rev. M. Boudreault.

THE SALVATION ARMY

In Quebec, as in many other cities, there is a Salvation Army. In the first years of its existence opposition was manifested and a series of riots attended its establishment, like those though on a smaller scale, which attended the establishment of the army in certain districts in London. The meetings were commenced in the month of August, 1886, and addresses were delivered in French by Mrs. Simcoe.

In January, 1887, two female members of the army named Long and Staples conducted meetings in the old Congregational church situated at the corner of Palace and MacMahon streets.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

On the 25th of August, 1887, the Army celebrated the first anniversary of its foundation. A band from Montreal was engaged for the procession, but a crowd of idlers and ill-advised young men followed the procession, yelling, and throwing stones at the members of the army who were in full uniform. These disturbances occurred whenever the army paraded in the streets, and on several occasions the public and the civic authorities had to interfere to maintain order.

Since 1888, the army has discontinued its processions, and confined its operations to meetings and to relieving the distressed.

The army has a refuge where unfortunates can obtain food and temporary shelter. The charitable work of the army is maintained by voluntary subscriptions, and a large number daily receive aid under the auspices of the Army.



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Avic Braves.

Père Massé.

Jacques Cartier.

Short-Wallick.

Wolfe.

Champlain.

Wolfe and Montcalm.

CHAPTER XV

1827-1908

MONUMENTS OF QUEBEC

WOLFE'S MONUMENT — WOLFE AND MONTCALM — STE
FOY MONUMENT — JACQUES-CARTIER MONUMENT
— CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT — FATHER MASSÉ —
SHORT-WALLICK MONUMENT — QUEEN VICTORIA
MONUMENT

At a short distance from the Quebec Gaol, to the north west, stands a simple monument to the immortal Wolfe. It is a plain round column surmounted by a sword and a helmet.

On one side of the pedestal are these words :

HERE DIED
WOLFE
VICTORIOUS
SEPT. 13
1759

cut in relief on a plate attached to the base of the column.

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W. J. and W. H. B. S.
Khanhien
W. J.

Doi W. H. A.
Junges Fächer

Doi W. H. A.
Junges Fächer



CHAPTER XV

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VICTORIOUS
SEPT. 13
1759

cut in relief on a plate attached to the base of the column.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

On the other side :

THIS PILLAR
WAS ERECTED BY THE
BRITISH ARMY
IN CANADA 1849
HIS EXCELLENCY
LIEUTENANT GENERAL
SIR BENJAMIN D'URBAN
G. C. B., K. C. H., K. C. T. S., ETC.
COMMANDER OF THE FORCES
TO REPLACE THAT ERECTED BY
GOVERNOR-GENERAL LORD AYLMER, G. C. B.
IN 1832
WHICH WAS BROKEN AND DEFACED
AND IS DEPOSITED BENEATH.

When Wolfe fell mortally wounded on the 13th of September, 1759, he was carried to the rear of his line, and died on this spot shortly after. For seventy-three years after this event, no monument in Quebec marked either the scene of his victory or of his death; although fifty-seven years before, the British officers had erected an obelisk in his honour in the city of New York. In 1832, Lord Aylmer erected at his own expense a simple monument, and this was replaced in 1849, through the generosity of the British officers forming the garrison of Quebec.

THE WOLFE-MONTCALM MONUMENT

Under the administration of Lord Dalhousie, the Wolfe-Montcalm monument was erected, which is situated at the entrance to the Governor's Garden,

MONUMENTS OF QUEBEC

facing the river. The first meeting of citizens was held on the 1st November, 1827, under the presidency of the governor. On the 15th of the same month, Lord Dalhousie laid the corner stone in the presence of the official, religious, military and civil world of Quebec. On this stone is engraved the following inscription :

HUJUSCE
MONUMENTI IN MEMORIAM
VIRO RUM ILLUSTRUM
WOLFE ET MONTCALM
FUNDAMENTUM
P. C.
GEORGIUS COMES DE DALHOUSIE
IN SEPTENTRIONALIS AMERICÆ PARTIBUS
AD BRITANNOS PERTINENTIBUS
SUMMAM RERUM ADMINISTRANS ;
OPUS PER MULTOS ANNOS PRÆTERMISSUM
(QUID DUCI EGREGIO CONVENIENTIUS ?)
AUCTORITATE PROMOVENS, EXEMPLE STIMULANS
MUNIFICENTIA FOVENS
DIE NOVEMBRIS XVÆ
A. D. MDCCCXXVII
GEORGIO IV BRITANNIARUM REGE.

The ceremony concluded with the firing of a salute from the Citadel and the singing of the national anthem " God save the King."

The work of building the monument was begun in 1828 and completed on the 8th September, the day fixed for Lord Dalhousie's departure. Capt. Fox Maule, of the 79th Highlanders, had undertaken at the Governor's request to lay the crowning stone of the

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

monument. The ceremony, less solemn than the first, possessed a certain element of sadness for amongst those present were a great many who were very sympathetic to the noble lord and were really grieved at his final departure from Canada. Sir James Kempt, the new administrator, was present at this demonstration.

At the beginning, the committee appointed for the erection of the monument, had opened a competition and offered a medal to the person who would compose the best inscription. It was won by J. Charlton Fisher, LL.D., with a very short, very simple but very suitable Latin inscription. It is engraved on the cenotaph of the monument and reads as follows :

MORTEM VIRTUS COMMUNEM
FAMAM HISTORIA
MONUMENTUM POSTERITAS
DEDIT.

(Translation)

VALOUR GAVE THEM A COMMON DEATH
HISTORY A COMMON FAME
AND POSTERITY A COMMON MONUMENT.

THE STE. FOY MONUMENT

This monument was made after a design by the Chevalier Charles Baillargé of Quebec. It consists of a column of fluted bronze standing on a pedestal, the four corners whereof support four mortars also of bronze. The front of the pedestal facing Ste. Foy road bears the following inscription : " Aux braves de 1760—Erigé par la Société St. Jean Baptiste de

MONUMENTS OF QUEBEC

Québec, 1860." On the side towards the city, the name of MURRAY stands out in relief above the arms of Great Britain, on the side of Ste. Foy, the name of LEVIS stands above the emblems of Old France. In the rear a bas-relief represents the famous wind-mill of Dumont, which was held in turn by the English and the French, and finally carried by the Grenadiers de la Reine under M. d'Aiguebelles, after a furious battle with the Scotch Highlanders, under Colonel Fraser.

A statue of Bellona ten feet high, the gift of Prince Jérôme Napoléon, cousin of Napoléon III, crowns the monument which is itself sixty-five feet high.

The human bones found on the site of Dumont's mill in 1854 were transported with much pomp to the Quebec Cathedral and before being buried at the spot where the commemorative monument now stands, Archbishop Turgeon, in a very solemn ceremony, pronounced over the remains of the rival warriors, the words of hope and faith in the resurrection.

In the following year, on the 18th of July, 1855, General Rowan, the administrator and acting governor of Canada, laid the corner stone of this monument in the presence of M. de Belvèze, commander of the corvette "*La Capricieuse*," the first French man of war that had sailed up the St. Lawrence since 1759; in the presence also of the 16th regiment of British infantry with colours, of a detachment of artillery, a detachment of sailors from the French corvette under arms, of a group of Hurons from Lorette in war costume and an immense crowd of spectators.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

JACQUES-CARTIER MONUMENT

The idea of this monument originated in the midst of the Cercle Catholique of Quebec about the year 1885. In the following year it purchased from the Parke family the ground on which it was intended to erect a monument to the memory of the Discoverer of Canada and to the Jesuit Fathers de Brébeuf, Massé and Lalemant. It was decided also to erect a *fac-simile* of the cross planted by Cartier on the 3rd May 1536 at the confluence of the river St. Charles and the river Lairet.

In 1887 the Literary and Historical committee of the *Cercle* issued a warm appeal for subscriptions. The public who had favorably received the project, responded, and generously subscribed the \$4,500 which was the cost of the ground, the monument and cross. Amongst the most eminent subscribers may be mentioned His Excellency the Marquess of Lansdowne, Governor-General of Canada, Hon. L. R. Masson, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, H. H. the Comte de Paris, the Duc d'Aumale, the Marquis de Bassano, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, His Excellency Lord Stanley of Preston, Governor-General, Prince Roland Bonaparte, and the city of St. Malo.

The shape of the Jacques-Cartier monument greatly resembles that of an antique cippus. Its height is about 25 feet including the tumulus upon which it stands. The pedestal is of Laurentian gneiss nine feet

MONUMENTS OF QUEBEC

square and consists of three courses with projections of eight inches on each face. The base, of Deschambault limestone, is ornamented on each side with a cartouch carved in high relief. The die resting on that base is a single block magnificently polished resembling lapis lazuli. It bears the following inscriptions, engraved and gilt.

At the entrance :

JACQUES CARTIER
ET SES HARDIS COMPAGNONS
LES MARINS
DE LA GRANDE HERMINE
DE LA PETITE HERMINE ET DE L'EMÉRILLON
PASSÈRENT ICI L'HIVER
DE 1535-36

(Translation)

JACQUES CARTIER
AND HIS BRAVE COMRADES
THE MARINES
OF LA GRANDE HERMINE
OF LA PETITE HERMINE AND L'EMÉRILLON
PASSED THE WINTER HERE
OF 1535-36

Facing the city :

On the 3rd May 1536 Jacques Cartier erected at the spot where he had spent the winter, a cross 35 feet high, bearing a shield with fleurs-de-lys, and the inscription :

FRANCISCUS PRIMUS
DEI GRACIA FRANCORUM
REX REGNAT.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

On the East side :

On the 23rd September 1625, Fathers Jean de Brébeuf, Ennemond Massé and Charles Lalemant solemnly took possession of the ground known as Fort Jacques Cartier at the confluence of the rivers St. Charles and Lairet to erect thereon the first residence of the Jesuit missionaries in Quebec.

On the side facing the river Lairet, above the cypher of the Society of Jesus, in the middle of a large palm, appear the names of the principal martyrs of the Society of Jesus in Canada : Brébeuf, Lalemant, Jagues, Garnier, Buteux, Massé, Daniel and de Noue.

The principal mouldings of the cornice and the frieze with carved rosettes, contain, (facing the entrance,) the arms of the city of St. Malo ; on the other side those of the Cercle Catholique de Québec.

The whole is surmounted by a naval crown resting on a small cylindrical base. This crown has the usual masts, sails, poops of vessels and crenellated tops.

The honour of executing the plan of this monument is due to Mr. E. E. Taché and it was executed by M. J. A. Bélanger, marble-cutter of St. Roch, Quebec.

The inauguration of the Jacques Cartier monument took place on the 24th of June 1889 amidst an immense concourse of people. His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau celebrated mass on the monument grounds. After the service the Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau delivered a very eloquent speech worthy of figuring beside that which he had delivered in 1855 at the inauguration of the Ste Foy monument.

MONUMENTS OF QUEBEC

Hon. Mr. Angers, then Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec, had opened a literary competition in connection with Jacques Cartier. The medals were distributed at the same place. Messrs. J. Pope, N. E. Dionne, H. B. Stephens and Joüion des Longrais were proclaimed laureates amidst the applause of the assembly.

CHAMPLAIN MONUMENT

The idea of erecting a monument to the Founder of Quebec has been discussed on various occasions during the last fifty years. In 1890 the St. Jean Baptiste Society resolved to carry out the project in earnest. A meeting of citizens was called to undertake the work, and a committee was appointed with the Hon. Judge Chauvean as chairman. Subscription lists were opened, and in less than two years the sum of \$17,000 had been obtained. The committee decided, however, that at least \$30,000 would be required for a monument worthy of Quebec and of its Founder.

On the 20th of February, 1895, the site of the future monument was chosen, and the committee, through the newspapers, called for plans and specifications and for tenders for the monument. Fourteen plaster casts and eleven drawings were examined by a jury, who chose the design submitted by Messrs. Chevré and LeCardonnel, the former a sculptor, and the latter an architect, of Paris. The contract was signed on the 23rd of May, 1896.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Work on the foundation was begun about the 15th of June, 1898. All the materials were brought from France. The steps are of granite from the Vosges, and the pedestal of stone from Chateau Landon. Champlain stands on the summit, hat in hand, saluting the soil of Canada. The statue is 14 feet 9 inches high and weighs 6927 lbs. On the pedestal is a bas-relief in bronze of superb appearance : a woman representing the city, enters on a tablet the works of the founder ; on her right the genius of navigation, in the form of a child, recalls the fact that Champlain was a sailor before he was a governor ; above this group Fame, with outspread wings and a trumpet, proclaims the glory of the great Frenchman and seems to call upon young French Canadians to follow in his footsteps.

In the distance may be seen the outline of the cathedral of Quebec, surmounted by a cross. Several cartouches with the arms of Canada, of Quebec, and of Brouage, Champlain's native city, complete the monument.

The inscription is as follows :—

SAMUEL DE CHAMPLAIN
NÉ A BROUAGE EN SAINTONGE, VERS 1567 ;
SERVIT A L'ARMÉE SOUS HENRI IV
EN QUALITÉ DE MARÉCHAL DES LOGIS ;
EXPLORA LES INDES OCCIDENTALES DE
1569 A 1601,
L'ACADIE DE 1604 A 1607 ;
FONDA QUÉBEC EN 1608 ;

MONUMENTS OF QUEBEC

DÉCOUVRIT LE PAYS DES GRANDS LACS ;
COMMANDA PLUSIEURS EXPÉDITIONS
CONTRE LES IROUOIS
DE 1609 A 1615 ;
FUT SUCCESSIVEMENT LIEUTENANT-GOUVERNEUR
ET GOUVERNEUR DE LA NOUVELLE FRANCE,
ET MOURUT A QUÉBEC, LE 25 DÉCEMBRE, 1635.

The bronze statue was placed on its pedestal on the 1st August, 1898, but the installation was completed only on the 20th September, the day before the inauguration. The statue was unveiled by His Excellency, Lord Aberdeen, Governor-General of Canada, in the presence of 50,000 persons. Amongst the most notable personages were : Admiral Sir John Fisher, General Lord Seymour, Lieutenant-Governor Jetté, Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Lord Herschell, Sir R. Cartwright, Sir L. Davis, Mgr. Marois, M. Kleczkowski, Consul-General of France, Hon. Mr. Marchand, Prime Minister of the Province of Quebec and the members of the Cabinet, Honourable Judge Routhier, and all the members of the Monument Committee, including Mgr. Laflamme, Mgr. Gagnon, Hon. P. Garneau, Mr. S. Le Sage, Mr. H. M. Price, Mr. F. X. Berlinguet, Mr. Ernest Gagnon, Hon. Mr. Chapais, Dr. N. E. Dionne, Mr. A. Evanturel, Mr. G. E. Tanguay, Mr. L. Brunet and Mr. A. Talbot.

The St. Jean Baptiste Society took this opportunity to celebrate the national festival of the French-Canadians. The celebration began with a solemn High Mass in the Basilica. A magnificent procession defiled

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

through the principal streets of the city, with banners and bands. A grand banquet crowned all and gave our best orators an opportunity of making patriotic speeches in which Champlain's name was repeated more than once and was always received with applause.

Its work over, the Committee handed to the city a sum of \$500.00, which remained in its hands after paying all expenses, and requested the Mayor and citizens to take possession of the monument and assume its maintenance. On the 10th February, 1899, the city passed a resolution to that effect, and the city of Quebec now owns the monument and is bound to preserve it.

THE MONUMENT TO FATHER MASSÉ

This monument is erected at Sillery on the very spot where stood the first chapel built by the Com-mandeur de Sillery, in memory of Father Ennemond Massé, the first Jesuit missionary who labored in that mission, called the St. Joseph Mission. It was inaugurated on the 26th of June, 1870, in the presence of the parishioners of Sillery and of several notable personages of Quebec. Speeches were made by Vicar-General Cazeau, Hon. P. J. O. Chauveau, and Mr. R. R. Dobell.

The monument occupies a very pretty site. It consists of a column in the shape of an obelisk of cut stone, twenty feet high and surmounted by a white marble cross. The column stands on a white brick vault containing the remains of Father Massé. It is

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surrounded by a palisade with a black walnut gate. Inside the palisade, stone posts with chains indicate the outline of the main nave and sanctuary of St. Michael's church. On two faces of the monument are two inscriptions in French which are repeated in English on the two other faces, as follows :

THE INHABITANTS OF SILLERY
HAVE ERECTED THIS MONUMENT
TO THE MEMORY OF
PIERRE ENNEMOND MASSÉ, S. J.
FIRST MISSIONARY IN CANADA
BURIED IN 1646
IN THE CHURCH OF ST. MICHEL
ON THE DOMAIN OF
SAINT-JOSEPH OF SILLERY

THE CHURCH OF SAINT MICHEL
WHICH FORMERLY STOOD ON THIS SPOT
WAS BUILT BY
THE COMMANDER OF SILLERY,
FOUNDER IN 1637, OF THE
SAINT JOSEPH DOMAIN.

THE SHORT-WALLICK MONUMENT

On the 16th May, 1889, St. Sauveur suburbs were devastated by fire which threatened to destroy the entire ward. Several hundred houses, mostly of wood, had already been burned, when the soldiers thought that the only way to arrest the progress of the destroying element would be to blow up some buildings. Barrels of gun-powder were prepared for the purpose, and Major Short of the Royal Canadian Artillery, with a

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

sergeant of the same corps, approached the flames too closely with the dangerous burden, and became the victims of their bravery. It is supposed that a spark must have set fire to one of the barrels. In any case a terrible explosion suddenly occurred and the bodies of both were blown into space. When found they were nothing but disfigured corpses.

Moved by this double death and desirous also of expressing their gratitude to these two heroes of charity, the citizens of Quebec contributed to the erection of a monument to their memory. When it became necessary to choose a site, some wished to place it on the spot where the tragedy had occurred, but after mature consideration, the committee of citizens decided to place it where it now stands on the grounds of the Drill Hall, close to the Grande Allée.

THE MONUMENT TO QUEEN VICTORIA

This excellent bronze, which surmounts a stone pedestal designed by Mr. Taché, I. S. O., is placed towards the centre of Victoria Park, on the banks of the river St. Charles. The statue is the work of Marshall Wood, who offered it to the government for the sum of \$20,000.

For some years the statue was lying in Dufferin Avenue, but finally the Hon. Mr. Parent purchased it for the sum of \$1,700, and placed it in its present position. The statue was unveiled by Lord Aberdeen in the year 1897.

CHAPTER XVI

—
1639-1903
—

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

GENERAL HOSPITAL — HOTEL-DIEU DU PRÉCIEUX SANG
— HOTEL-DIEU DU SACRÉ-CŒUR — JEFFREY HALE
HOSPITAL — GOOD SHEPHERD ASYLUM — SISTERS
OF CHARITY — ST. ANTOINE ASYLUM — ST. BRID-
GET'S ASYLUM

ON the 13th of September, 1692, Mgr. de Saint Vallier bought the convent of the Recollets on the bank of the River St. Charles and a little later gave it to some nuns of the Hotel Dieu who were chosen to found a General Hospital. By the terms of the contract the Recollets conveyed to the bishop one hundred and six arpents of land, their church and convent of Notre Dame des Anges, consisting of a cloister of seven or eight arcades on each side ; of a dormitory containing twenty-four cells, beneath which were the pantry, kitchen, refectory, and a vestibule, with cellars and garrets.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

On the 30th of October of the same year, the poor people who had hitherto been kept in the house of Providence in the upper town, were transferred to this building, which was to be the refuge of the homeless and friendless poor. On the 1st of April, 1693, four hospitalières nuns took possession of the new hospital, which soon had forty-two inmates.

In 1710 and 1711 two wings were added to the former buildings, thanks always to the care of Mgr. de Saint Vallier, who spared no expense in connection with a work in which he took a deep interest. Some years afterwards, Father Charlevoix wrote: "The General Hospital is the finest house in Canada, and would be no discredit to our largest cities in France.

In 1736 the nuns decided to receive in the hospital discharged soldiers unfit for service, and built a wing one hundred and twenty feet long. The foundations were commenced in the following spring, and the corner stone was solemnly laid on the 6th of June.

In 1743, a new building, one hundred and fifty feet long, by forty-four in width was begun to the west of the building commenced in 1736. The hospital having become too small, the nuns were compelled to open a ward, on the spot where the former dormitory of the Recollets stood. The narrow cells of the Recollet Fathers disappeared, and with them the antique character of the monastery of Notre Dame des Anges, which until then could be considered the oldest religious monument of New France.

Summit Hospital



QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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St. Vincent Hospital



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HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

In 1850, a considerable amount of work was done towards embellishing the building. Nine years later the Hospitalières nuns had a wing built on the site of the old asylum for the insane. Until the Beauport Asylum was opened on the 12th of September, 1845, the General Hospital took charge of the insane.

The General Hospital is one of the most interesting convents, historically speaking. Whenever it became necessary to succour the unfortunate, of whatever nationality, either in times of epidemic or in time of war, the Hospital opened its doors to all in need of medical care. After the siege of Quebec, in 1759, the wounded of the English army were received with the same charity as the French. The wounded soldiers of Arnold and Montgomery were also as carefully attended to as if they had been in a Boston hospital.

Four bishops and more than sixty priests have been taken there to die, as the surest retreat, feeling nearer to God and heaven there than anywhere else.

At present the staff of the Hospital consists of 50 nuns, 2 novices, 19 lay sisters, 4 postulant nuns and 4 postulant lay sisters. The number of poor inmates varies from 200 to 230. There are also six priests and six old lady boarders.

The sacristy of the chapel contains an *Ecce Homo* which is admitted by connoisseurs to be a master-piece. Unfortunately the name of the painter is not known. The greater portion of the treasures of the church date from the time of Mgr. de Saint Vallier and consist of a chalice, altar-cruets, censer and candle-sticks of silver,

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

the gifts of Madame de Maintenon to Mgr. de Saint Vallier, the value of which is estimated at 3,000 francs.

L'HOTEL DIEU DU PRECIEUX SANG

The Hotel Dieu, like the Ursuline convent, is the oldest monastery in Canada. Its foundation dates from the year 1637. Two years after, Mère Marie Guenet de Saint Ignace, and two other hospitalières, who had been sent by the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, nièce of Cardinal Richelieu, arrived in Quebec. In the early days of the country's history, the nuns had to lodge temporarily at Sillery, and afterwards in a house in Quebec. The corner stone of the present convent was laid in 1654. The building, which contained a chapel and a hospital, was finished in 1658; it was consecrated by M. de Queylus, on the 10th of August. Another building was added to it in 1672. In 1696 considerable additions were made to the main building. Two centuries later a very large wing was built in the modern style, intended chiefly for private patients.

The Hospitalières nuns, as their name indicates, take care of the sick of all classes. The poor are admitted as well as the rich. All receive, either in private rooms, or in the public wards, medical care and assiduous attention from the nuns. A splendid operating room is connected with the building which contains everything calculated to give the patient the best possible chance of being cured.



Washington

Hotel Union

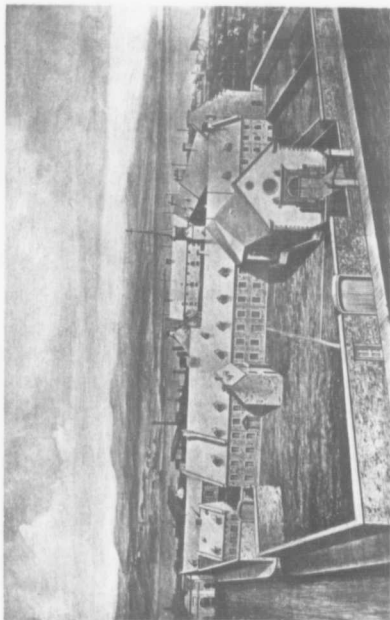
QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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St. Myer's

Hotel Dixie

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HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

The medical service is irreproachable and is performed by a certain number of professors of Laval University.

The convent chapel, the entrance to which is on Charlevoix street, is old, and contains several mural tablets, and master-pieces by artists such as Lesueur, the French Raphael, Coypel and Stella.

In the Hotel Dieu there are several souvenirs of a by-gone age which are carefully preserved ; besides relics of the first Canadian martyrs. Amongst other treasures may be mentioned a silver gilt chalice, richly chiseled, and of older date than the foundation of the hospital ; a ciborium, two silver-gilt altar cruets with stand, and a silver censer given by M. Dannemarche, cousin of Mother Jeanne Suppli de Sainte Marie, who died in 1641 in the monastery of Sillery ; a silver lamp suspended in front of the main altar, given to the Hotel Dieu by M. de Courcelles, Governor of New France, and bearing his arms. There is also a silver bust representing Father de Brébeuf who suffered martyrdom at the hands of the Iroquois, but the origin of the bust is unknown. The bust stands upon an ebony pedestal containing the skull of Father de Brébeuf. This relic was brought to the Hotel Dieu by the Hurons, when the tribe came to Quebec. Another reliquary contains the two thigh-bones of Father Gabriel Lalemant, a Jesuit, who was Father de Brébeuf's companion in martyrdom ; a very rich reliquary containing the skull and bones of Mother Catherine de Longprey of St. Augustin, an Augustine nun who died in the

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

odour of sanctity at the Hotel Dieu on the 8th of May, 1668, at the age of 36, after having edified Canada for twenty years by the nobility of her virtuous life. Two reliquaries containing bones of the martyrs of Montmartre sent from France in 1640 by Madame de Beauvilliers, abbess of the Benedictine nuns, whose monastery stood on the very spot where now stands the Basilica of the Sacred Heart, on the *butte Montmartre*, in Paris.

Amongst several remarkable and very rare pictures, some of which date back to 1640, preserved in the Hotel Dieu, are a *Crucifixion*, by Van Dyke ; a *Christmas night* by Stella, given by Mgr. Dosquet ; a *Presentation of Mary in the Temple*, by Lebrun ; a *Visitation*, by Rubens, on copper, given by the Duchesse d'Aiguillon ; a *St. Francis of Assisi*, by Zurbaran ; the *Martyrs of the Society of Jesus in Canada* ; a very fine tapestry in two pieces one of which is the *Adoration of the Shepherds*, and the other, the *Adoration of the Magi*, given by Mr. Danemarche ; portraits of Louis XIV, the Intendant Talon, Louis XV, Marie Leckzinska ; Fathers Ragueneau and Charlevoix ; Mother Bénigne Thérèse de Jésus, a carmelite, daughter of M. de Denonville, Governor of New France ; Mother St. Augustin ; Mother St. Ignace, annalist of the Hotel Dieu and the first Canadian superioress of the institution.

Amongst the engravings are those of Father Le Jeune, Cardinal Richelieu and the Duchesse d'Aiguillon.

The archives of the Hotel Dieu are very precious. They contain a number of old plans and other manu-

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

script documents, such as deeds of purchase, of sale, of exchange, of immoveables, several of which bear the signature of a governor or intendant with his arms on the seal ; deeds of gift, inventories, wills and even contracts of marriage of various persons interested in the affairs of the Hotel Dieu ; very old letters, amongst others one from St. Francis de Sales, another from St. Vincent de Paul, from Talon, Montcalm, Mgr. de Pontbriand ; Vaudreuil, Bigot, Maisonneuve, Madame D'Ailleboust ; Father F. X. Duplessis ; the registers of the entry, discharge or death, of all the patients admitted to the Hotel Dieu since 1689, with the place of their birth ; the registers of the patients who died in the hospital and were buried in the Cemetery of the Poor from 1723 to 1867 ; the manuscript Annals of the Hotel Dieu by Mother Marie Andrée Duplessis de Ste Hélène, under the direction of Mother Jeanne Françoise Juchereau de St. Ignace ; six volumes of the sermons of M. Joseph de la Colombière, brother of the celebrated Jesuit Father Claude de la Colombière.

Many of the original documents, especially of those relating to the Siege of Quebec in 1759, were kindly lent by Mother Saint André in 1902, for an exhibition in the Franciscan Convent.

Three hundred and eight nuns and 85 lay sisters have lived in the Hotel Dieu du Précieux Sang since its foundation. Of this number, 17 nuns were supplied from 1639 to 1670, both by the house in Dieppe and by the French communities which issued from it. Three nuns returned to France, being unable to stand the

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

rigours of hospital life in Canada ; four sisters died in the General Hospital, two of whom were foundresses and two auxiliaries. Three nuns and a lay-sister are now in the Hotel Dieu of Levis, which they founded in 1892 ; 64 nuns and 19 lay-sisters are now living in the Hotel Dieu.

HOTEL-DIEU DU SACRÉ CŒUR

As the General Hospital was an off-shoot from the Hotel-Dieu du Précieux Sang, so is the Hotel Dieu an off-shoot of the General Hospital. Its foundation in the year 1873, is due to the efforts of the Archbishop of Quebec, nobly assisted by Chevalier Falardeau, notary, who was its temporal founder.

The object of this institution is wholly charitable, and is devoted to the care of foundlings and of infirm old people.

The staff of the monastery at present, is as follows :

Professed Nuns.....	38
Novices.....	11
Lay Sisters.....	19
Patients.....	146
Children.....	40
Boarders.....	17

The community, being still a young one, has not accumulated many paintings, engravings or books. Nevertheless it possesses a memento of the old Jesuit

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

church under the French régime, consisting of sixteen statues of wood, painted a bronze colour, representing the twelve Apostles, St. John the Baptist, St. Paul, St. Ignatius of Loyola and St. Francis Xavier. They are said to have been carved by a lay brother of the Society of Jesus.

The Hotel-Dieu also has a picture in relief of the crucifixion of Our Lord between two thieves. This picture was found in the attic of the Basilica by Mr. Regali, a statuary of Quebec. There is also a picture of the birth of Our Lord, that came from the gallery of Lord Metcalfe, a former governor of Canada.

The principal business carried on by the community is the cultivation of plants and flowers, the manufacture of mass-wine and wafers; and laundrying for outside persons, and sewing.

THE JEFFREY HALE HOSPITAL.

This hospital was founded in 1865 through the liberality of Mr. Jeffrey Hale, who gave a portion of the money required to purchase a ground and hospital for the Protestant sick. In the month of December, 1865, a property was bought situated on the edge of the cliff overlooking St. Roch suburbs, at the corner of Richelieu and Glacis streets. This hospital was opened in 1867 and remained open until 1901. Shortly before that date the authorities of the Jeffrey Hale Hospital had found that they had not sufficient room for their patients, and had purchased from the nuns of the Hotel Dieu an extensive piece of ground between Claire

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Fontaine and de Salaberry streets, on which they erected a new building on the most modern plan, with a special department for contagious diseases. A generous legacy of \$150,000 from the Hon. James Gibb Ross was of great assistance in enabling the governors to attain their object.

The present Jeffrey Hale Hospital is a splendid brick building whose shape greatly resembles a Maltese cross. Its dimensions are 142 feet by 34. The arms of the cross are 66 feet by 45. The building is four stories high, with a basement. It can easily accommodate 60 patients apart from the paying patients.

The administration is in the hands of six governors elected yearly. The actual president is Mr. J. Theodore Ross.

Jeffrey Hale whose name is given to the hospital, was born in Quebec in 1803 and died in England in 1864. He was a man of high character and great liberality. He founded the Quebec Provident Savings Bank, which on several occasions gave sums of money to the religious institutions in Quebec, both Catholic and Protestant.

ASYLUM OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD

This asylum dates from the 11th of January, 1850. The first Asylum, on Richelieu street, was only of a temporary nature, for in the month of October of the same year, the St. Vincent de Paul Society assisted by the Chevalier Muir and Mr. Cazeau purchased a house on Lachevrotière street, which, for four years served the purpose of the foundress, Madame Roy.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

In 1854, the Asylum of the Good Shepherd was built on the same street, the house being 72 feet by 55. Six years later the building on St. Amable street, called after the Holy Family, was added to the others. The corner-stone of the chapel was laid on the 2nd of July, 1867, and it was opened for worship on the 28th of May, 1868. The St. Magdalen building, on Lachevrotière street, was erected in 1876. The building dedicated to Notre Dame de Toutes Grâces, on the corner of Berthelot and St. Amable streets, and the St. Joseph Building on Berthelot street, date from 1899.

The St. Louis Academy was opened in 1892. The St. Jean Berchman's School, purchased in 1890, in which at first only little girls were taught, was opened as a school for little boys in 1901. The school belonging to the School Board dates from 1900.

The St. Louis Academy was inaugurated with the view of obtaining additional resources for the main work of the Good Shepherd convent ; providing a home for young women of dissolute life. This Academy is under the exclusive control of the community and the course of study laid down by the Council of Public Instruction is followed. At the present time 140 pupils attend the Academy.

The Good Shepherd school dates from the 7th of January, 1851. As soon as it was opened, it received the support of a friend of education, Mr. Jacques Crémazie, who spared no sacrifice for it. He may justly be considered as the founder of this school.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

In 1880, the Council of Public Instruction conferred the title of Academy on the Good Shepherd school.

The Good Shepherd community has charge of the St. Charles Asylum and the Lying-in Hospital. The former is a reformatory and industrial school for girls. It occupies the old Marine Hospital, which the nuns purchased from the Federal Government in 1891. The staff consists of a chaplain, and 16 nuns, and there are 221 children under their charge.

Thirteen nuns have charge of the Lying-in Hospital, on Couillard street. The Asylum of the Holy Angels is an annex to the latter.

The staff of the Good Shepherd community is as follows :—

Nuns.....	221
Lay-Sisters.....	58
Novices.....	56
	—
Total.....	335

The number of penitents at the present time is 150, but the number varies, and is generally greater, than less.

ASYLUM OF THE SISTERS OF CHARITY

The asylum of the Sisters of Charity was founded in 1848, by Mgr. C. F. Turgeon, Archbishop of Quebec, by means of collections and subscriptions throughout the diocese.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Poor as it has always been, the community of the Sisters of Charity, or Grey Nuns, has, by the exercise of perseverance, succeeded in carrying out and developing its work, morally and materially, in a marvelous manner. Twenty-five years ago the convent staff consisted of 65 nuns and 24 novices; at present that number has doubled, without including those sent to the country missions.

The number of inmates at present is :

Nuns.....	130
Novices.....	67
Lay nuns.....	137
Orphans of both sexes.....	397
Lady boarders.....	2
Infirm old women.....	84
Children in the asylum rooms....	152
Out-door pupils.....	1,579

At the asylum of St. Louis de Gonzague there are 5 priests, 172 boy boarders and half-boarders, and 25 old men.

The Sisters of Charity have charge of the Asylum of St. Michael the Archangel, at la Canardière, on the Beauport road. The inmates are : 4 physicians, 36 nuns, 54 lay-sisters, 12 female keepers, 37 male keepers and porters, 31 mechanics, tradesmen and others; 570 male patients, 10 boarders; 485 female patients and 13 boarders.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Moreover, the Sisters of Charity have charge of the St. Antoine Asylum of St. Roch, and St. Bridget's Asylum on Grande Allée.

The archives of the convent, since its foundation, are contained in two enormous volumes, besides ten volumes of Annals, or the History of the Institute.

The library contains 6,121 well selected volumes.

ST. ANTOINE ASYLUM

On the 28th of October, 1897, the *Cercle Catholique* of Quebec handed over to the archiepiscopal corporation the handsome building owned by it on St. Francis street. On the 25th of March, 1898, that corporation transferred the property to the pastor of St. Roch, who had obtained an act of incorporation from the Legislature on the 15th of January previous. The object of this foundation is to care for the old people of the parish. On the very day the asylum was opened 8 old men and 16 old women were comfortably installed in suitable apartments. Soon afterwards the building became too small to accommodate the number of applicants. The parish priest at once resolved to add a wing to the old building. This was begun on the 26th of July, 1900, and finished in 1901, the cost being \$26,950, which was collected by means of subscriptions. On the 9th of May, 1901, Archbishop Bégin blessed the building and presided at a banquet at which many priests and citizens were present, as well as the aged inmates of the asylum.

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Eleven Sisters of the Grey nuns are in charge of this asylum, which at present has a hundred and four inmates. It has no private revenues and relies on public charity for its support ; so far the latter has not failed it.

ST. BRIDGET'S ASYLUM ASSOCIATION

This Association which perpetuates the name of the famous Abbess of Kildare, may be considered to date from the spring of 1856, when a few of the non-commissioned officers of the regiments of the line stationed in the garrison, collected the sum of seventeen pounds, which they handed to the Reverend Father Nelligan, V.G., for the relief of the poor. This modest sum formed the nucleus of a fund for the establishment of a home for destitute children and orphans. Father McGauran continued the work commenced by Father Nelligan, and in December, 1856, a house was obtained nearly opposite the church, which for two years served as a home for children and an asylum for the aged and infirm. In 1858 this building was found to be too small for the growing needs of the parish, and a property was purchased on the St. Louis Road upon which the present building now stands. There was a stone building upon the grounds 60 feet by 40 which was fitted up to meet the requirements of the Association. Two years later the members of the Congregation of St. Patrick's who had carried out this charitable work, sought incorporation, and on the 19th of May, 1860, Sir Edmund Head assented to an Act, the preamble of which read as follows :—

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

“ Whereas an Association has been formed in the city of Quebec for the purpose of providing for the maintenance of aged and infirm persons ;

“ And whereas the said Association has established an Asylum for destitute orphans and immigrants, and has also in contemplation the establishing of an hospital where medical aid and attendance may be offered to the indigent ;

“ And whereas certain members of the said Association and others interested in its welfare, have, by their petition, represented that the said Association would be more efficient by giving to it the character of a corporation ;

“ Therefore, Her Majesty, &c., enacts as follows :

“ The Reverend Bernard McGauran, Henry O'Connor, Thomas J. Murphy, Maurice O'Leary, John Lane, jr., John Baxter, Patrick Shee, Wm. Quinn, E. O'Doherty, M. J. O'Doherty, J. C. Nolan, Jas. Murphy, J. Lilly, J. Magee, J. Flanagan, J. Thomas, J. Lane, sr., T. Morgan, P. Lawlor, J. Teaffe, T. M. Quigley, Hon. C. Alleyn, M. Kelly, T. McGreevy, W. Kirwin, E. Quinn, J. Quinn, M. Cavanagh, M. Cullen, M. A. Hearn, R. McGreevy, M. F. Walsh, H. Martin, G. Smith, J. O'Leary, Sergeant Walsh, R. W. Behan, G. W. Colfer, D. Carey, E. G. Cannon, M. Enright, J. Archer, G. Neilan, J. M. Jordan, M. Connolly, A. McDonnell, H. Devlin, M. Dunn, J. Ryan, J. Kindelin, J. O'Kane, T. Malone, J. B. O'Doherty, P. O. O'Doherty, J. O'Reilly, G. McGlynn, J. Enright, P. Hanning, J. O'Brien, P. Teaffe, J. Cook, J. Sharples, J. P. O'Meara, N. Lee, W. Nolan, D. O'Sullivan, P. McMahon, P. Wlash. W. Scanlan, M. Lynch, J. O'Donovan, W. Hannon, C. Gilbride, D. Malone, L. Stafford, J. Reid, R. Alleyn, E. Teaffe and the chaplain for the time being of the Catholics of

HOSPITALS AND INSTITUTIONS

Quebec speaking the English language, and all others who may be from time to time, elected members of the said Association, and who shall continue to be members by the observance of the Rules and By-laws which may be framed in that behalf, shall be, and are hereby constituted and made a body politic and corporate by the name of St. Bridget's Asylum Association."

In 1866, a new wing was commenced at a cost of \$26,000, which was completed in 1873, and various additions have since been made.

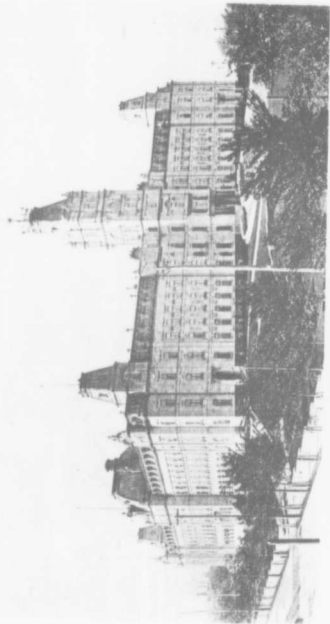
In the year 1870, the Act of Incorporation was amended, by which the property, real or personal, then held by the Association, was transferred and vested in five trustees, four of whom were to be laymen residing in the district of Quebec, and the fifth, the Chaplain, for the time being. The first trustees were to be elected by the Chaplain for a term of five years, and afterwards the trustees were to be elected by the members of the Association.

St. Bridget's Asylum Association has accomplished much good work, and it heartily deserves all the encouragement necessary to enable it to extend, to the utmost, its sphere of usefulness. The Grey Nuns attend to the Asylum, and at present there are 9 professed nuns and 8 lay sisters attached to the Asylum. In August, 1903, there were twenty-five old men and fifty-six old women provided for in the Asylum, and there were thirty-nine boys and fifty girls in the orphans branch.

Mr. Edward Foley is the Secretary of the Association.







*Parliament
Stormont, Belfast, Ireland*

CHAPTER XVII

1700-1903

PUBLIC BUILDINGS AND PLACES OF INTEREST

THE LEGISLATIVE BUILDINGS()—THE HOTEL DE VILLE
— THE PRISON — THE INTENDANT'S PALACE —
THE SENECHAL'S COURT — THE COURT HOUSE —
LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL.—QUEBEC GARRISON CLUB
— THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC — THE ARCH-
BISHOP'S PALACE — THE QUEBEC SEMINARY —
LAVAL UNIVERSITY—BEAUVOIR MANOR —
SPENCER GRANGE — MONTMORENCY

THE grounds on which the Parliament Buildings are erected, formed a part of the old Fief St. François, which was conceded to Jean Bourdon by the company of New France on the 16th of March, 1646.

The area of the ground occupied by the Legislative and Departmental buildings is 251,763 square feet, and that of Fountain Avenue, 18,000 square feet, making a total of 269,763 square feet.

(1) The data for these notes is taken from "Le Palais Legislatif" by Ernest Gagnon, F.R.S.C., Secretary of the Department of Public Works.



McGraw-Hill Building
New York City

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QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The green sandstone used in the basement was taken from the Levis quarries. The stone of the facing of the outer walls from Deschambault, and the stone used for the facing of the Court yard came from Murray Bay and Terrebonne.

The total cost of the buildings, including the purchase of the ground, the statues and the embellishment of the surrounding grounds, was \$1,669,249.16. Two accidents increased the cost of construction. First, the destruction of the old Parliament Building, near the Archbishop's Palace in April, 1883, which rendered it necessary to construct a temporary chamber, within the building in progress, for the use of the approaching session of the Legislature, and the double dynamite explosion caused by wanton hands in October, 1884, which necessitated the rebuilding of a portion of the edifice.

The building is of quadrangular form with an inner court yard. The face of each building is 300 feet in length. The building facing Dufferin Avenue is occupied by the Legislative Council and by the Legislative Assembly, the minimum width of this portion is 60 feet, and the maximum 107 ½ feet. The height of the walls from the soil to the cornice is 60 feet, the roof rising 17 feet above.

The tower of the campanile is 153 feet in height, but the crest surmounted by an iron crown is 19 feet above, making the total height from the ground to the summit, 172 feet.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

The three sides of the building occupied by the Public Departments have a minimum depth of 47½ feet and a maximum width of 57½ feet. The outer walls to the cornice have the same height as those of the main front, 60 feet and 103 feet to the top of the roof.

The whole building has a basement, a ground floor of rustic quoins, and two other stories separated by a continuous belt-course and surmounted by a large Ionic entablature.

A mansard roof, covered with galvanized iron, with ornaments in zinc, completes the exterior of the building.

The main front is remarkable for the fine proportions of its central tower, dedicated to Jacques Cartier ; by the purity of the lines of the fore parts added to this tower dedicated, one, to Champlain, and the other to Maisonneuve ; by the elegance of the pavilions at the angles, and by the ornamentation in its entirety.

The niches in the masonry of the front of the Campanile are to contain statues of Jacques Cartier, the discoverer of Canada ; of Champlain, the founder of Quebec ; of Maisonneuve, the founder of Montreal ; of Lavolette, the founder of Three Rivers ; of Pierre Boucher, Governor of Three Rivers ; of Father Brébeuf, Jesuit ; of Father Viel, Recollet ; of Mgr. de Montmorency-Laval ; of M. Olier, founder of the Society of St. Sulpitius. The niches already filled contain the statues of Wolfe, Montcalm, Frontenac, Levis, Lord Elgin, and de Salaberry, the hero of Chateaugay.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

On the piers of each story, trophies, surrounded by oak leaves, cartouches, panoplies and floating draperies, bear, carved in relief, the arms of the Governors and Royal Lieutenants : Montmagny, d'Ailleboust, d'Argenson, Tracy, Callières, Vandreuil, Murray, Dorchester, Prévost, Bagot ; of the discoverers : Marquette, Jolliet, La Verendrye, La Salle ; of the intendant Talon ; of the warriors : Daulac, Beaujeu, Hertel, d'Iberville.

The pediment of the fore-front dedicated to Champlain is surmounted by a fine group in bronze, by P. Hébert : *Poetry and History* ; another group in bronze, by the same : *Religion and Patria*, crowns the pediment of the fore-front dedicated to Maisonneuve.

In front of the main entrance, at the foot of the campanile, is a monumental fountain dedicated to the aboriginal races of Canada. The portico, of the Tuscan order, is surmounted by a bronze group representing an Indian family. Below, at the back of the sheet of water formed by an elliptical shaped basin, 45 feet long and 28 wide, another bronze representing an Indian with a fish-spear spearing a fish in a cascade, completes the ornamentation of this graceful out-work.

The interior decorations are as numerous as eloquent. In the vestibule appears, on the right, the arms of the Marquess of Lorne, and on the left those of the Marquess of Lansdowne, both Governors-General of Canada, the former from 1877 to 1883, and the latter from 1883 to 1888.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

Close by, on the left, are the arms of Hon. Mr. Robitaille and, as a pendant, on the right, those of Hon. Mr. Masson, both Lieutenant-Governors of the Province of Quebec, the former from 1879 to 1884 and the latter from 1884 to 1887.

The black walnut wainscoting of the vestibule, ground floor and first and second stories, is ornamented with arabesques, with arms and inscriptions carved and gilt with remarkable taste and skill. They tell the history of Canada in heraldic language. On the ground floor are the arms and names of personages belonging to the first period of the historical annals of North America and Canada: Verazzani, Sebastian Cabot, De la Roche, De Caen, Roberval, Pontgravé, Poutrincourt, de Monts, de Léry, de Chastes, Pontchartrain, Chateaufort, the Marquise de Guercheville, Lauzon, Courcelles, Hocquart, Denonville, Bégon, Duquesne, the Duchesse d'Aiguillon, Madame de la Peltrie, Marie Guyart de l'Incarnation.

In a cartouche at the foot of the grand staircase of the vestibule, traced in gold, is a sun lighting the world with the motto *Nec pluribus impar*, and the inscription "Louis XIV." Opposite in another cartouche are carved the arms and name of Colbert.

In the upper story, in a similar position, are the arms of George III and of his minister William Pitt.

The visitor has ascended a flight of stairs and history has advanced a century.

With consummate art the gilt arabesques and lines run along the panels of the staircase ascending to

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

the first and then to the second story multiplying their vared and graceful designs and surrounding the arms of personages chiefly belonging to a more recent period : Saint Vallier, Pontbriand, Beauharnois, La Galissonière, La Jonquière, Longueuil, Coulon de Villiers, Ramezay, Townshend, Amherst, Quesnel, Vallières, Sewell, Stuart, Panet, Baby, Taschereau, Bédard, de Léry, Lotbinière, Parent, Nelson, Lanaudière, Boucherville, Viger, Cuvillier, St. Ours, Bourdages, Plessis, Mountain, Blanchet, Laforce, Lartigue, Bourget, Rollette, Dambourgès, Duchesnay, De Gaspé, etc.

At the back of the top most flight of the main staircase, surrounded by abundant palms encrusted with gold on the wainscoting shine forth the monogramme of the Society of Jesus and the names of some of the Jesuit missionaries whose blood moistened and rendered fruitful the thenceforth Christian soil of Canada and North America ; Jogues, Lalemant, Rasle, Buteux, Garnier.

To the right are the names of the first historians of New France : Sagard, Lescarbot, Ducreux, Charlevoix ; to the left those of modern historians and historiographers : Garneau, Ferland, Christie, Bouchette.

The chamber of the Legislative Council and that of the Legislative Assembly are of the same dimensions : 67 feet long 50 wide and 33 high.

Each of the four angle pavilions has an entrance of smaller proportions with Ionic pilaster, consoles, cornices and cartouches on which are carved the arms of the province.

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

Work was begun in 1877 and the various public departments were installed at the end of the year 1880.

The architect of the building was Mr. Eugène Taché, I. S. O., and the work was carried out by Mr. P. Gauvreau and Mr. J. B. Derome, Government Engineers.

The foundations of the main building were laid in 1881. The corner stone which was laid on the 17th June, 1884, by His Honour, Lieutenant Governor Robitaille, is at the foot of one of the side pillars of the main entrance, on the left side.

The grounds have been very tastefully laid out under the direction of Mr. Chollet, the gardener of Spencer Wood, and during the summer months they are very attractive.

In the ground, adjoining the walls of the city, specimens of various kinds of Canadian trees have been planted, which in the course of time, when they come to maturity, will prove both ornamental and instructive.

THE HOTEL DE VILLE

The present City Hall stands on the grounds of the old Jesuit College. The college was afterwards occupied as a Barracks, and for many years it was known as the Jesuits Barracks. In the month of November 1889, a portion of the ground was purchased for civic buildings, the old city Hall being then on St. Louis St. The corner stone of the new building was laid on the 13th of August, 1895, and the opening

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

ceremony took place on the 19th of September 1896, His Worship Mayor Parent, presiding. The total cost of the new city Hall was about \$150,000.

The building is of an imposing and substantial character, and the surrounding grounds are well laid out. There is a fine chamber for the meetings of the council, and large reception rooms and spacious offices for all the requirements of the civic administration.

THE PRISON

The oldest prison of Quebec stood on the grounds belonging to the family of de Bécancour, near Fort St. Louis, on the corner of St. Louis and des Carrières streets, nearly opposite the main entrance to the courtyard of the Chateau Frontenac.

In the latter years of the French régime the public prison was situated in rear of the Palace of the Intendant, near the river St. Charles, at the place commonly called "the fuel-yard."

In 1784 vacant rooms in the Recollets convent served as a temporary prison. When the convent was burned, the prisoners were kept in buildings adjoining the Artillery Barracks, near Palace Hill.

In 1810 the building of a prison was begun on the piece of ground between St. Stanislas, Dauphine and Ste. Angèle streets: this prison was inaugurated in 1814 and was used until 1867. It is now Morrin College.

The main door on St. Stanislas street was removed, and replaced by a new one. Above it was the following inscription:

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

A. D
MDCCCX

L. A. REG. GEORGIO III
PROV. GUB. D. D. J. H. CRAIG, Bl. Eqt.
CARCER ISTE BONOS A PRAVIS
VINDICARE POSSIT.

The ceremony of laying the corner-stone of the present prison, near Grande Allée, took place on the 4th September, 1861. Hon. Joseph Cauchon, then Commissioner of Public Works, officiated in the presence of Mr. J. H. Pope, mayor of Quebec, of Hon. U. J. Tessier, Legislative Councillor, and Mr. Hector Langevin, member of the Legislative Assembly, by whom speeches were made at the banquet after the ceremony.

Work was begun in the same year and resumed in 1864, but it was not completed until 1867. The edifice consists of a main building 88 feet by 50, three stories high, with a basement; of a wing at right angles to the latter, in which are the cells, being two stories high with a basement 108 feet long by 47 deep; of a wing on the east side of the latter, two stories high 21 feet by 26; of a south wing, in rear of the central part 66 feet by 40 in which is the prisoners' chapel.

The sheriff took possession of the building on the 1st June, 1867, in accordance with a proclamation dated the 12th May previous.

THE INTENDANT'S PALACE

When Talon filled the office of Intendant, he had a brewery built at the *Palais*, which was finished in

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

1671. This industry, quite a new one in the country, did not prove as profitable as expected. Thereupon the Intendant made it his residence, and the Superior Council held its sittings there. The council, when first established, held its sittings in a house called the "Palais" at the corner of the Place d'Armes and St. Louis street, on the very spot, in fact, where the present court house stands.

Talon's brewery was destroyed by fire in the night of the 5th and 6th January, 1713. On its ruin was erected the splendid building of the Intendant's Palace, of which Kalm and Charlevoix speak in terms of admiration. In this palace justice was administered in Quebec during the last years of the French domination. It was almost entirely demolished during the siege of 1759. At the present day a large brewery stands on the ruins of the Intendant's Palace, which has restored to the building its former use.

THE SENECHAL'S COURT

The first building in which the Senechal's court sat, was at the foot of Mont Carmel street, near the north east end of the present governor's garden. The court was afterwards transferred to a building erected on the site where the court house now stands. The ground now occupied by the court house and the Anglican Cathedral was given by Louis XIV to the Recollets in 1681, for the purpose of erecting an asylum. The missionaries established there a branch of their monastery of Notre

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

Dame des Anges and it was called "The convent of the Castle." This convent stood a short distance away, on the north east portion of the grounds now occupied by the Anglican Cathedral.

THE COURT HOUSE

This splendid building, on the corner of St. Louis street and the Place d'Armes, was opened for the purposes of the administration of justice, by proclamation bearing date the 11th November, 1887, and inaugurated on the 21st December of the same year. The total superficies of the grounds is 46,777 feet.

The old Court House was destroyed by fire on the 1st February, 1873. In the interval the courts had sat in the old military hospital, in the rear of St. Louis street, where they continued to hold sessions for nearly fourteen years. The first Court House had been built, in 1804, on the site occupied by the dependencies of the old Recollet convent. Previous to that date, from the cession of the country, the courts were held in the Jesuits' College.

The new Court House is fire-proof ; its exterior, in the style of the renaissance, recalls the old chateaux built under Francis I. The main entrance, with the heraldic ornaments, is worthy of careful examination. The total cost of the building was \$940,759.00. It is beyond contradiction one of the finest and most solid buildings in Quebec. Nothing has been spared to make a durable monument of it. The specifications

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were drawn up by M. J. B. Dérome, then chief engineer of the Department of Public Works, from general plans drawn up by himself, and from plans of the exterior made by Mr. Eugène Taché.

LAVAL NORMAL SCHOOL

Laval Normal School was inaugurated on the 12th May, 1857, in the Old Castle, or "Haldimand Castle."

The seat of Government at that time was not fixed : sometimes it was in Kingston, or Toronto, at others, in Montreal or Quebec. From 1860 to 1865, the Normal School was required for the use of the Public Departments. The classes were then held in the building now occupied by the Jesuits on Dauphine street. The school returned to the Old Castle in 1866 and remained there until 1892, when the old building was sold to the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, and demolished, giving place to the Chateau Frontenac.

The Normal School was then transferred to the boarding house of Laval University, in the spring of 1892, and remained there until 1900. It now occupies the property purchased from Mr. J. Theodore Ross on the St. Foye road, just outside the city limits. The Government paid \$9,000 for the property and has since added a wing for a chapel, and for the use of the pupils.

QUEBEC GARRISON CLUB

We had occasion to remark in the first chapter of this book, that Quebec has been able to keep pace with



Garrison Club
1850

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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the spirit of the times without finding it necessary to obliterate all traces of her past. The walls and the gates are no longer necessary for the purposes of defence but they serve to adorn the city, and in no way impede its traffic. Another instance is furnished in the Quebec Garrison Club. In an old engraving of Quebec, published in 1820, a long, dingy looking structure is shown on St. Louis Street, described as "Engineer's Office." It requires the exercise of the imagination to realise that this building formed a part of the attractive Club established in 1879. Such, however, is the case. At the time of the Dufferin improvements it was proposed to build the Club in the form of a Norman Chateau, and it is a matter of regret that the work was not carried out entirely in accordance with the plans prepared by Mr. E. E. Taché, I.S.O., Deputy Minister of Crown Lands. The building would then have formed one of the most pleasing features of the city. The modified plan is not without interest, but we prefer to give an engraving of the building as it would have appeared under Mr. Taché's plan, rather than of the building of to day.

The club was originally intended for the officers only, but in the course of time civilians were admitted to membership, and it is now the only club in the city.

The officers at the foundation in 1879, were :

Patron :—The Marquess of Lorne, K.T., Governor General.

President :—Lieut.-Col. Duchesnay, D.A.G.

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Honorary Vice-President :—Lieut.-Col. T. Bland Strange, R.A.

Vice-President :—Lieut.-Col. J. Bell Forsyth, Q. O.C.H.

Treasurer :—Lt. Col. Turnbull, Q.O.C.H.

Secretary :—Capt. Crawford Lindsay, Q.F.B.

Committee :—Lieut.-Col. Lamontagne ; Lieut.-Col. Montizambert, B. Batt, C.A. ; Lieut.-Col. F. Wood Gray, Q.O.C.H. ; Lt.-Col. J. B. Amyot, 9th Batt. ; Lieut.-Col. Baby, Q.F.B. ; Lieut.-Col. L. P. Vohl, 9th Batt. ; Lieut.-Col. R. Alleyn, 8th Batt. ; Lieut.-Col. W. H. Forest, D.P.M. ; Surgeon H. Neilson ; Capt. LeSueur, 8th Batt..

The *Quebec Morning Chronicle* of December 26th, 1881, gives this description of the building, but the writer was not, probably, acquainted with the fate of the " interesting records."

" The early history of the Royal Engineers' office in Quebec is interwoven not a little with our old system previous to responsible Government, when the commanding officer of Royal Engineers was a most important personage and second only in authority to the Governor-General himself who was also a military officer and commander-in-chief. In those days before the Crown Lands were vested in the Provincial Government, the C.R.E. sat at the land board in order to retain reserves for the Crown, or for military purposes, and in other ways to advise the Governor-General in such matters ; but unfortunately all the old and interesting records of that period were removed with the headquarters under

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“ Sir John Oldfield, R.E., to Montreal in 1839 and
“ destroyed in the great fire of 1852.”

“ At a very early date after the conquest the R.E.
“ office was located in a wing of the Parliament House,
“ near Prescott Gate, and also in the old Chateau St.
“ Louis ; but upon the purchase of the present building
“ with the land attached at the foot of Citadel hill
“ from Archibald Ferguson, Esq., on the fifth of July,
“ 1819, removed thither and there remained as the
“ C.R.E. quarters until the withdrawal of the troops
“ a few years ago, in accordance with the change of
“ policy in England in regard to the Colonies, requiring
“ Colonel Hamilton, R.E., the last Imperial Com-
“ mandant of the garrison in 1871, to hand over to the
“ care of the Canadian Militia, whose pride it ever will
“ be to preserve and perpetuate the memories of the
“ army of worthies and statesmen who have sat and
“ worked within its walls.”

All the records of the Engineers' Office were not destroyed by fire, as stated in this article. It was the custom of the Engineers, from the date of their first residence in Canada, to send most of the original documents to the War Office, and to retain copies in their office at Quebec. These copies were often made and signed by the makers of the originals. Through the kind assistance of the distinguished patron of the Garrison Club, His Excellency, the Earl of Minto, we recently had the privilege of examining hundreds of the plans and records made in the Engineers' Office in Quebec, and those that were preserved therein. Amongst these priceless records are the reports of the Governors,

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and of Engineers and Officers, such as Murray, Carleton, Haldimand, Mackellar, Mann, Nicols, Twiss, Marr, By, Frome, and others. Although there is a very large collection of plans and records relating to every military post in Canada, the unrivalled collection of plans relating to Quebec is, of course, the most interesting to this city. The list of the plans and documents which we have seen and examined on several occasions during the past few months, is far too long to give in a work of this kind, but we may mention a number of special value: The original plan of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham, bearing the signature of Mackellar; the original plan of the Battle of St. Foy, bearing the signature of the same officer; the original report of the condition of the fortifications of Quebec, in the handwriting of Mackellar, together with the plan of the city, which he prepared and signed, for the use of General Wolfe during the siege of Quebec. There is also a complete series of plans in manuscript, bearing the signatures of different engineers, showing all the works that were undertaken in Quebec from the year 1760 to about 1864, including the sections and elevations of the present works: the Martello Towers, the Forts at Levis, and plans and reports of all the Ordnance properties in Quebec and elsewhere.

It will be seen from these notes that a new interest is given to the Quebec Garrison Club, and that through the efforts of its Patron, students may still consult the work that was done within its walls in the days that are no more. It was real work that was accomplished

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in those days, work which enables one to place much of the history of this city on a more enduring foundation than mere conjecture.

The staff of the Club in 1903 is as follows :—

Patron :—His Excellency, the Earl of Minto, Governor-General.

Honorary President :—Lieutenant-Colonel T. J. Duchesnay.

President :—Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar Pelletier, D. O. C.

Vice-President :—Mr. A. H. Cook, K. C.

Secretary-Treasurer :—Captain Wm. H. Petry, 8th Regiment Royal Rifles.

Committee :—Lieutenant-Colonel J. F. Turnbull, R.O., Lieutenant-Colonel Benson, R.C.A., Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., Commanding Q.O.C.H. ; Major F. M. Gaudet, R.C.A., Major Walter J. Ray, 8th Regiment Royal Rifles, Captain J. Geo. Garneau, R.O., Captain A. L. Panet, A.S.C., Hon. Chas. Langelier, K.C., Messrs. J. K. Boswell, Harcourt Smith, A. E. Doucet, H. E. Price and Murray Kennedy.

Library-Committee :—Major Ernest Wurtele, 18th Regt. Saguenay, Capt. R. J. Davidson, 8th Rgt. R. R.

THE CHATEAU FRONTENAC

Many circumstances combine to give to the Chateau Frontenac a peculiar charm. Its imposing situation

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

appeals to every lover of the beautiful with fresh force and interest as the seasons come and go. Within its precincts stood the Fort of the Founder of la Nouvelle France, and the residence of a long line of illustrious governors under the old régime and under the new.

For more than two centuries this site has been identified closely with the development of Canada, and the deeds thereon enacted furnish many of the brightest as well as many of the most sombre pages of our history.

The present structure which is an enduring monument to its architect, the late Bruce Price, serves admirably to mark the progress which has been made in our midst during the space of three hundred years.

Here on this spot where the pioneers of New France fortified themselves against the attacks of the ferocious Iroquois, stands a building whose luxury and refinement are unsurpassed even in countries which were old at the time of the birth of Canada. Within the past few years the interior decoration of the Chateau has undergone a transformation beneath the touch of artist hands. Mr. and Mrs. Hayter Reed are responsible for this change, and to-day the Chateau is without a rival. Many descriptions have been written of the rooms within this building, but they do not convey an adequate idea of their beauty. A glance in passing through the corridors will leave a more lasting and pleasing impression than can be obtained from the best written page. The decoration of the Chateau is an example of what can be accomplished by the intelligent exercise of artistic skill.

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THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE

On the 25th of August, 1844, the corner stone of this building was laid. It is situated at the top of Mountain Hill, in a commanding position. Monseigneur Turgeon, Bishop of Quebec, devoted much of his energy towards this work, and succeeded in carrying out the undertaking at a cost of \$65,800.00, by means of collections throughout the diocese, and the aid of generous gifts. As its name implies, this palace is the residence of His Grace, the Archbishop of Quebec, Monseigneur Bégin, and also of the Vicar General, Monseigneur Marois, and the staff of the Archbishop.

The building contains a chapel, a sacristy and a fine throne room. In the sacristy there are rich vestments of cloth of gold valued at \$3,600. They are probably the richest in America. In the throne room there are paintings of all the Bishops of Quebec, of Pope Pius VI, Gregorgy XVI, Leo XIII, His Eminence Cardinal Taschereau, and Monseigneur Marois. There are also many treasures received from Rome.

The archives comprise the registers of the archbishopric from the time of Mgr de Laval ; old title deeds concerning the abbeys of Meaubec and Létrée, the Bulls appointing the Bishops of Quebec, and others ; the correspondence with Rome, with the bishoprics of Canada, with the religious communities and parish priests ; the correspondence of the vicars-general of Canada, of the missionaries scattered throughout the vast diocese of Quebec previous to its dismemberment,

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and several manuscripts in the Micmac, Abenakis, Algonquin, Montagnais, Esquimaux and Outaouais languages.

Old souvenirs connected with personages of former days are preserved there, amongst others two pectoral crosses from Mgr de Laval, a gold watch of Mgr Plessis, another of Mgr Signay, a golden pectoral cross a souvenir of H. E. Cardinal Franchi.

THE QUEBEC SEMINARY

The Quebec Seminary was opened, in 1658, in a house belonging to the widow of Guillaume Couillard, at the entrance to the garden. In 1678, the cornerstone was laid of the wing that faces the garden and the junior pupils' play-ground. It was only one story high, with attics. After the first fire, in 1701, a second story was added. When the building was restored after the conflagration, in 1866, that destroyed nearly one-half of this wing, a third story was added.

After 1701, the Seminary was enlarged so that at about the year 1714 the total length of the building was 350 feet.

At present, the minor Seminary proper, is nearly 700 feet in length.

The Greater Seminary, of recent construction, is a splendid wing, and gives hospitality to a hundred ecclesiastics or theological students, recruited in many dioceses. The priests of the institution also have their rooms there. A fine staircase of iron and stone, which

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seems all of one piece, leads from the basement to the top of the building, and is much admired. The building is fire-proof and faces the garden and the rampart.

The personnel of the Seminary last year consisted of over 700 persons, as follows :—

Priests.....	38
Ecclesiastics.....	125
Pupil boarders.....	275
“ outside.....	272
“ half-boarders.....	16
	—
	726

In 1800, the number barely reached 110; in 1870 it was only 430.

LAVAL UNIVERSITY

Founded in 1852 by the Seminary of Quebec at the request of the Bishops of the Province. The royal charter granted to it by Her Majesty Queen Victoria, was signed at Westminster on the 8th of December, 1852. Under this charter the Visitor of the University is the Archbishop of Quebec, and the Rector is the superior of the Seminary. The Council of the University consists of the Directors of the Seminary and of three senior professors of each faculty.

There are four faculties: Theology, Law, Medicine and Arts. The university degrees are those of Doctor, Licentiate or Master, and Bachelor.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

By a Bull of Pius IX dated the 15th of April 1876, Laval University received its canonical erection from Rome, with extensive privileges. Under this very important document, the University has for its protector at Rome, the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda. Supervision and discipline, as regards faith and morals, are vested in a superior council, consisting of the Bishops of the Province with the Archbishop of Quebec as President. The Archbishop is the Chancellor of the University.

The museums of Laval University are very valuable and complete especially in the department of Physics, which contains over 1,000 instruments, including those connected with the most recent discoveries.

The mineralogical collection contains over 4,000 specimens ; the geological 2,000. The herbarium contains over 10,000 plants ; the ornithological collection consists of over 600 species collected in various parts of the world.

The entomological collection contains over 14,000 named species of insects ; the conchological collection over 950 species of Canadian and foreign molluscs, nearly all of which are named.

The ethnological museum, which is very interesting, consists of three divisions: 1. The Indian museum ; 2. the Chinese and Japanese museum, and 3. the General museum.

In the picture gallery there are several pictures by great masters, such as Teniers, Van Dyck, Lanfranc,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

LeSueur, Salvator Rosa, Joseph Vernet, Tintoretto, Poussin, Albane, Puget, Lebrun.

The gallery proper contains 137 pictures but there is in the Hall of the Literary Course another splendid collection that belonged to Mgr Marois, V.G. Moreover the university and seminary contain a good many pictures and remarkable engravings, distributed through the rooms and corridors.

The numismatic museum contains over 3,000 coins and medals.

The library has 120,000 volumes ; it is open to visitors on certain days fixed by the regulations.

The staff of the University consists of the following :

Directors.....	15
Faculty of Theology.....	7
Faculty of Law.....	11
Faculty of Medicine.....	14
Faculty of Arts.....	21
Students in Theology.....	124
" at Law.....	90
" in Medicine.....	109
" in Pharmacy.....	6
" in Arts.....	22
Pupils of the Seminary following the Arts course.....	76

17 under seminaries and colleges are affiliated to the University ; one only is associated ; two senior seminaries are also affiliated to it.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The academical year consists of nine months, divided into three terms :

BEAUVOIR MANOR

Along the Sillery road, beyond the village, there are several fine country seats, some of which no longer possess the attractions which once distinguished them. Amongst the most picturesque dwellings which are still maintained, is Beauvoir Manor, the seat of the late Honourable R. R. Dobell. This substantial house, situated within extensive grounds overlooking the St. Lawrence, is an ideal country residence. The grounds appeal to the lover of the beautiful in nature, and within its walls are collected many treasures from foreign lands which prove equally delightful to the lover of art.

SPENCER GRANGE

"Retirement, rural quiet, friendship, books."

"When Spencer Wood became the gubernatorial residence, its owner reserved the smaller half, Spencer Grange, some forty acres divided off by a high brick wall and fence, terminating to the east in a river frontage of one acre. A small latticed bower facing the St. Lawrence overhanging the cliff, close to where the Belle Borne rill nearly dry during the summer months, rushes down the bank to Spencer Cove, in spring and autumn, a ribbon of fleecy whiteness. To the south it is bounded by Woodfield and reaches the north at a point opposite the road called Stuart's road,

PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

which intersects Hollands' farm leading from the St. Lewis to the Ste. Foye highway. The English landscape style was adopted in laying out the flower garden and grounds; some majestic old trees were left here and there through the lawns; three clumps of maple and red oak in the centre of the meadows to the west of the house grouped for effect; fences carefully hidden away in the surrounding copses; hedges, buildings, walks and trees brought in here and there to harmonize with the eye and to furnish on a few acres a perfect epitome of a woodland scene. 'The whole place is girt round with a zone of tall pine, beech, maple and red oaks, whose deep green foliage, when lit up by the rays of the setting or rising sun, assume tints of most dazzling brightness.'

This delightful residence has, for many years, been the abode of Sir James Macpherson LeMoine, whose numerous contributions to local history have familiarised the public with much of the past of Quebec which would otherwise have been lost sight of. Spencer Grange has been honoured by visits from members of the Royal Family and the most notable people who have from time to time been the guests of the city.

In the summer months the lawns of Spencer Grange present a charming scene, and there are hundreds of tourists who recall with pleasure an agreeable hour spent under the shadows of the maples, when they were permitted to enjoy the hospitality of Sir James and Lady LeMoine.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

MILITARY ORGANIZATION OF QUEBEC

SEPTEMBER, 1903

The Fortress of Quebec, under the command of Colonel Wilson, comprises the Citadel, the town lines and fortifications, and the forts at Levis. The Fortress is garrisoned by artillery and infantry.

District Staff

Lieutenant-Colonel Oscar C. Pelletier, R. C. A., D.O.C., 7th Military District.

Lieutenant-Colonel J. S. Dunbar, District Staff Adjutant.

Colonel C. C. Sewell, M.D., Principal Medical Officer.

Permanent Force

Royal Canadian Garrison Artillery (In the Citadel)—Colonel J. F. Wilson, Commanding Officer.

No. 5 Regimental Depot, Royal Canadian Regiment (In Barracks, d'Auteuil street)—Major Fages, Commanding Officer.

Volunteer Force

CAVALRY

10th Regiment Queen's Own Canadian Hussars—Lieutenant-Colonel R. E. W. Turner, V.C., D.S.O., Commanding Officer.

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Wolfe House at Montgomery.

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ARTILLERY

First Quebec Field Artillery—Major E. Laliberté
Commanding Officer.

6th Regiment Quebec and Levis Garrison Artillery
—Lieutenant-Colonel Vien, Commanding Officer.

INFANTRY

8th Regiment Royal Rifles—Lieutenant-Colonel
Ray, Commanding Officer.

9th Regiment Voltigeurs—Lieutenant-Colonel A.
Evanturel, Commanding Officer.

ARMY MEDICAL SERVICE, S.C., NO. 8.

Principal Medical Officer—Colonel C. C. Sewell,
M.D.

No. 5 Bearer Company—Major G. H. Parke, M.D.

No. 5 Field Hospital—Major Lorue Drum, M. D.

MONTMORENCY

From the earliest times visitors have recorded
their impressions of the beautiful Fall at Montmorency.
Peter Kalm, under the date of September, 1749, gives
this description :

“ The waterfall near Montmorency is one of the
“ highest I ever saw. It is in a river whose breadth
“ is not very considerable, and falls over the steep side
“ of a hill, consisting entirely of black lime slate.
“ The fall is now at the bottom of a little creek
“ of the river. Both sides of the creek consist merely
“ of black lime slate, which is much cracked and



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PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

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“ of black lime slate, which is much cracked and

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

“ tumbled down. The hill of lime slate under the
“ waterfall is quite perpendicular, and one cannot look
“ at it without astonishment. The rain of the pro-
“ ceeding day had increased the water in the river,
“ which gave the fall a grander appearance. The
“ breadth of the fall is not above ten or twelve yards.
“ Its perpendicular height I guessed to be between one
“ hundred and ten and one hundred and twenty feet,
“ and on our return to Quebec, we found our guess
“ to be confirmed by several gentlemen, one who had
“ actually measured the fall, and found it to be as we
“ conjectured. The people who live in the neigh-
“ bourhood exaggerate in their account of it, actually
“ declaring it is 300 feet high. At the bottom of the
“ fall there is always a thick fog of vapours spreading
“ about the waters, being resolved into them by its
“ violent fall. This fog occasions almost perpetual
“ rain here, which is more or less heavy in proportion
“ to its distance from the fall. Mr. Gauthier and
“ myself, together with the man who showed us the
“ way, were willing to come nearer to the falling
“ water, in order to examine more accurately how it
“ came down from such a height, and how the stone
“ behind the water looked. But being about 12 yards
“ off the fall, a sudden gust of wind blew a thick fog
“ upon us, which in less than a minute had wet us as
“ thoroughly as if we had walked for half an hour in a
“ heavy shower. We therefore hurried away as fast
“ as we could and were glad to get off. The noise of
“ the fall is sometimes heard at Quebec, which is two
“ French miles off to the southward, and this is a sign
“ of north east wind.”

Ten years after the visit of Peter Kalm, General Wolfe took up his abode in a cottage just beyond the old suspension bridge. The house is still standing.

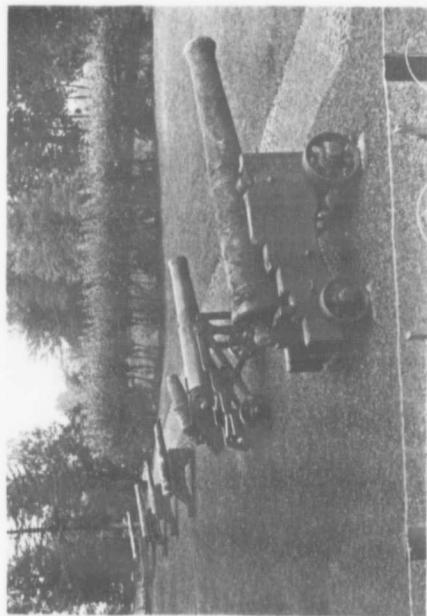


Automobile of the early 1900s

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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Remnants of the struggle for independence
in the grounds of Ft. Mifflin, Pa., West Chester, Pa.

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PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

In the summer of 1902, Colonel Townshend, of the Royal Fusiliers, was enabled to identify the spot, from measurements on a large manuscript plan of Wolfe's camp at Montmorency, whereon this building is described as "Wolfe's headquarters". The little chamber is still pointed out where Wolfe was confined to his bed during the month of August. The walls of the house are very thick, and may have been built a great many years before 1759.

The engraving given herewith is from a photograph taken for this work by permission of the owner of the building. At a short distance from this house, Townshend's Camp may be traced with the aid of a plan, and at the ford, above the river, may be seen the remains of Repentigny's camp. In the beautiful grounds of "Montmorency Cottage" the residence of H. M. Price, Esquire, there are several souvenirs of warlike times.

The grounds are, of course private, but these old guns may be seen from a certain portion of the road.

There is a history attached to each gun, the substance of which is embodied in these notes, which have been kindly prepared by Mr. Price.

1. Large cannon, belonged to French Admiral's ship "Le Prudent" captured and burned by the English at Louisbourg, 1758. See Vol. I, page 120 of "Siege of Quebec, &c."

2. English cannon found at English Bay, Anticosti.

3. Carronade found in remains of oaken vessel at Burstall's Cove, Sillery, about 1890.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

4. Cannon from wreck of Sir Hovenden Walker's Fleet in 1711. Found at Egg Islands in 1900 by Mr. Comeau, of Godbout River.

5. Small cannon same as No. 10, from Louisbourg.

6. Cannon from wreck of French Frigate "L'Elephant," lost at Cap Brulé, opposite Crane Island, 1729.

7. Cannon found about 1896 in bed of St. Charles River where Bridge of boats was in 1759. Evidently French.

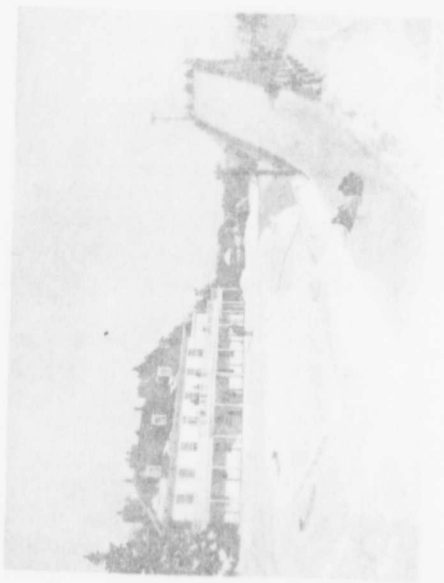
The guns are placed as numbered above, the last gun, No. 7, is the one nearest Mr. Price's house.

During the months of July, August and September, when the grounds of "The Cottage" have donned their brightest garb, there are few places more desirable than this picturesque spot.

The field adjoining Mr. Price's house is leased by the Quebec Cricket Club, and matches are generally arranged for each Saturday during the Cricket season.

At some distance in the rear of "The Cottage" are the "Natural Steps" which most visitors desire to see.

Since the advent of the Quebec Electric Railway, Montmorency has become a popular resort. "Kent Lodge" formerly the residence of H.R.H. the Duke of Kent, offers every accommodation to the public, and music, and various kinds of entertainment are provided. Within these grounds may also be seen the fur bearing animals, Buffalo, Bears, and other species, owned by Holt, Renfrew & Co., Furriers of Quebec.



West Haven, Connecticut

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

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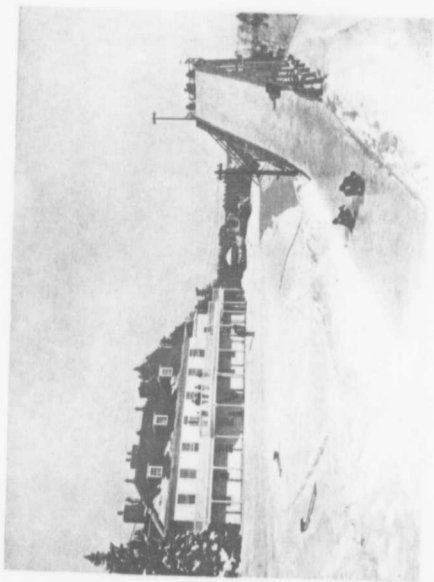
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Hotel House, Montserrat

The elevator
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PUBLIC BUILDINGS, &C.

The elevator which is close to the track of the electric railway, is a great boon to the numerous visitors to Montmorency. Within a few miles from Quebec, on the line of road to Montmorency, is the village of Beauport. During the siege of Quebec, in 1759, the French camp extended from the River St. Charles to Montmorency Falls, and the old house, which is still pointed out near Beauport Church, was occupied by Montcalm as his headquarters.



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CHAPTER XVIII

1764-1903

LITERATURE IN QUEBEC

THE FIRST PRINTING PRESS — THE NEWSPAPERS OF
QUEBEC — EARLY WRITERS — BOURNE — HAWKINS
— THE SUFFOLK SEAL — QUEBEC IN DURHAM
COUNTY — GARNEAU — CRÉMAZIE — FERLAND —
THE ROYAL SOCIETY — FELIX GABRIEL MARCHAND

MANY newspapers have been published in Quebec since the establishment of the first printing press, but few of them deserve any special mention, as the majority had a very brief career. The *Quebec Gazette* was the earliest newspaper. Its first issue appeared on the 21st of June, 1764, and its last number bore the date of October 30th, 1874, an existence of over one hundred and ten years.

The Quebec *Mercury*, which is one of the leading papers of to-day, as well as the oldest in existence, was founded on the 5th of January, 1805, and will soon celebrate its one hundredth anniversary. Mr. E. T. D. Chambers, the proprietor of Chambers' Guide, is the present editor.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

The *Canadien* was established, in 1806, to combat the influence of the *Mercury*. After three years its career was interrupted, for reasons given in another chapter. It resumed publication in 1831, and continued in Quebec until 1891, when the office was removed to Montreal.

In the year 1842, *Le Journal de Quebec* was founded by Messrs Joseph Cauchon and Augustin Côté, and ceased publication on the 1st of October, 1889. For a time the paper was prosperous, but during its later years it was published at a sacrifice to Mr. Côté.

The *Morning Chronicle* was first issued in the year 1847. Although there have been many changes in its management, it has always been considered as one of the best English papers. Its present editor is Mr. J. J. Proctor.

The *Courrier du Canada* was founded in 1857 and continued until the year 1901. Its first editors were Sir Hector Langevin, C.B., and Dr. J. C. Taché. The Hon. T. Chapais was the editor at the time it ceased publication.

L'Événement was founded in 1867, by Mr. Hector Fabre, and for a time it was regarded as the *Figaro* of Quebec. It is still the very active organ of the conservative party. Its proprietors are the Honourable Messrs Landry and Pelletier. The editor is Mr. Dumont.

The *Daily Telegraph* was established in the month of May, 1874, by the late James Carrel. His son, Mr. Frank Carrel, proprietor of Carrel's Guide to Quebec, has greatly improved the circulation and appearance of the paper. In addition to the daily

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LITERATURE IN QUEBEC

issue there is a weekly edition called the *Family Budget*. This is a popular family paper. Mr. Jordan is the editor.

Le Soleil, one of the most popular papers, owes its existence to Mr. Ernest Pacaud. In 1896 *Le Soleil* replaced *L'Electeur*, which has been founded in 1880. *Le Soleil* is a progressive paper, and the organ of the Liberal party.

La Vérité was established by its present owner, Mr. Tardivel in 1881, and it appears to be based upon a solid foundation.

L'Enseignement Primaire dates from 1880. It is a monthly review and the recognized organ of the Catholic Teachers of the Province. Under the direction of Professor J. C. Magnan, of Laval Normal School, the review has made great progress.

La Nouvelle-France, a monthly review, was founded in January 1902. It is edited by writers at home and abroad.

The Director is the Rev. Abbé Lindsay, and the Secretary, M. Dumontier.

North American Notes and Queries, was founded by Raoul Renault in June, 1900. It ceased publication after the issue of the ninth number, in March, 1901.

Amongst the other publications issued in Quebec at present, we may mention *La Semaine Commerciale*, *L'Echo de Québec*, *Le Bulletin du Travail*, *La Semaine Religieuse de Québec*, *Le Bulletin du Parler Français*, *Le Bulletin des Recherches Historiques*, *Les Fleurs de la Charité*, *La Revue Eucharistique*.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

From 1764 to 1792, four newspapers were founded in Quebec, but from 1792 to 1840, there were thirty-six; thirteen in French and ten in English, and three in both languages. From 1844 to 1867, the increase was remarkable. There were forty-eight in French, thirty-three in English, and two in both languages. Since 1867 the increase has still been greater; no less than one hundred and twenty having been published in French, twenty-six in English, and two in both languages.

During the period of one hundred and thirty-six years, two hundred and sixty newspapers and periodicals and reviews have been established, of all sizes and of every political shade; but only fourteen now remain, if we exclude the weekly issues of the daily papers. Several publications were prosperous for a time and made their mark in politics or in letters. Amongst others we may mention *La Fantasque*, *Le Nouvelliste*, *L'Abeille du Séminaire*, *Le Matin*, *L'Electeur*, *Le Canada Français*, *Le Courrier du Livre*. Previous to the union of the Provinces there is very little literary or historical work to record in Quebec. We may mention the valuable letters of Dr. J. Mountain, various contributions of Chief Justice Sewell and Bourne, the work of the Quebec Historical Society, which is referred to at length elsewhere, the writings of Dr. Fisher, the volume of verse published by Bibaud, and fugitive pieces from the pen of Morin, Chauveau, Bédard, Garneau, Angers, Chauveau and Soulard.

In 1834, "Hawkins' Picture of Quebec with

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LITERATURE IN QUEBEC

Historical Recollections", was issued from the press of Neilson and Cowan. The material was gathered by Mr. Hawkins, and the matter arranged by Dr. Fisher, a very graceful writer. This work is the most important of the early historical works in English relating to Quebec, published in the city.

Unfortunately, Mr. Hawkins was not very careful about his facts, and as his pages have been copied extensively, many curious errors have been widely circulated. An instance may be cited, which shows that one very interesting chapter which is given as being closely connected with Quebec, has not the remotest connection with the city; namely, the portion of the book relating to the Suffolk Seal, and to the Suffolk family. On page 119 there is an engraving of a mutilated seal with a Latin inscription. The seal, we are informed, belonged to William de la Pole, Earl of Suffolk and Lord of Hambury and of Quebec, in the reign of Henry V.

Quebec at that time "was a place of sufficient importance to give one of his titles to a distinguished statesman and warrior, so early as the seventh year of the reign of Henry V. of England, the hero of Agincourt... and proves that Quebec was a Town, Castle, Barony or Domain, which the powerful Earl of Suffolk either held in his own right, or as Governor &c."

After correspondence with His Grace the Duke of Norfolk, the Countess of Suffolk, and the Herald's College, we are informed by the Norroy King of

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Arms, on the authority of the Rolls of Normandy, that " William de la Pole was created Lord of Hambye " and Briquebec, in Normandy, 12 March, 1417 " .

Mr. Hawkins concludes his lengthy remarks on the family of the Earl of Suffolk by saying " there are strong grounds for believing that the name Quebec, *per se*, is in fact a Norman word. That some Indian name which ressembled it in sound was heard by Champlain, and considered to be that of the place where he settled ; that this Indian word was most probably the latter division of their name for the River St. Charles, Cabir-Coubat ; and that from this word it probably acquired its present appellation " .

This is only one instance of the pitfalls which beset the student in endeavouring to ascertain the truth, but it supports the statement made by the late Lord Acton, Professor of History in Cambridge University, " that the student is constantly misled by the classics of history, and cannot accept without reserve and secondary authority " .

In pursuing our enquiries regarding the Suffolk seal, we endeavoured to ascertain at what date the name Quebec was given to a place in Durham County, which although small, boasts of a Post Office. Lord Durham, the grandson of a former Governor of Quebec, has kindly sent a letter from the Vicar of Lanchester in Durham, from which we extract the following. " There was a small farm of 55 acres known as Quebec, " which on the division of Hamsteels Common in " 1775 or 1776, was awarded to Mr. Anthony Wil-

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LITERATURE IN QUEBEC

"kinson, one of the Streaton family. It continued in the family until it was sold to a Mr. Wiggen in 1845. It never belonged to the Lambton's, but adjoined a farm of theirs known as "Greenland". Probably the name Quebec was given after the victory of Wolfe, when public feeling was running "high."

Since 1840 writers have been more numerous, and from this date we may trace the commencement of a distinctive Canadian literature. Amongst the French we may mention Etienne Parent, E. L'Ecuyer, Huot, Chauveau, Morin and Plamondon, who have written good prose on various subjects. In 1845, the first volume of Garneau's History of Canada was published. This work was so far in advance of anything that had been previously written that it may be considered as marking an epoch in Canadian literature. The publication of the second, third and fourth volume, only added to the reputation of the author, whose works have ever since been regarded as classics.

After Garneau came Octave Crémazie, the poet, whose verse has a universal reputation. With the publication of *Les Soirées Canadiennes* and *Le Foyer Canadien*, in 1861, and 1863, arose a host of litterateurs who only needed a favourable opportunity to make themselves known.

In 1861, the Abbé Ferland published the first volume of an excellent work, entitled *Cours d'Histoire du Canada*.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

At the time of Confederation, great progress had been made in literature in the city. A glance at the bibliographical list for the thirty-five years preceeding 1867 shows that in the field of letters every branch was ably represented. Of the living writers we do not propose to speak, their name is legion ; and the list of their works would properly find a place only in a bibliography. Of the Quebec authors living to-day, seventeen are members of the Royal Society, and we give their names simply on that account. There are many able writers, however, who are not members of the Society, each section of which is limited to twenty-five members for the whole of Canada. The members are : Monseigneur Bégis, Monseigneur Laflamme, Sir James LeMoine, Judge Routhier, Chevalier Baillairgé, Abbé Casgrain, Abbé Gosselin, L. P. Lemay, N. Legendre, Paul de Cazes, Dr. George Stewart, J. E. Roy, Hon. T. Chapais, Ernest Gagnon, Rev. F. G. Scott, Mgr. L. A. Pâquet and Dr. N. E. Dionne.

Since 1760 a number of Literary and Historical Societies, clubs, organizations composed of citizens of all nationalities, have existed in Quebec. A brief description of some of the literary and historical societies may be given.

The first public library was opened in 1779. At that time probably all the books in Canada could be stored in a moderately large room. In 1793 the second story of the Quebec Insurance Company was utilized as a library. The Parliamentary Library in Quebec dates from the first Parliament in 1792. It was a very

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LITERATURE IN QUEBEC

small collection, and indeed, at this time the system of government was novel, and the needs of the people were not great. The members of the Legislature, as a body, were not a highly cultured class; the few who had a taste for literature were content with the odd volumes which reached our shores. Amongst the books that we know were in Quebec at this time, were the works of Voltaire, The Arabian Nights, and the Mille et un jours.

There was no regular librarian of the Legislature at this time. The Clerk of the House had charge of the books for the first forty years. In 1817 there were 1000 books in the library, and in 1832 the number is given as 4921. In 1833 Etienne Parent, the French translator and law clerk, was appointed librarian with a salary of two hundred pounds. He resigned in 1885, and his successor, Jasper Brewer, found 5,500 volumes in the library when he commenced his duties. In 1841 the library contained 7,000 volumes.

At the Union of the Provinces in 1841, the political leaders agreed to place the library of United Canada under the charge of two officials, who since 1836 had acted as librarians of Upper Canada, namely, Dr. Winder, librarian, and Alpheus Todd, assistant librarian.

After the Union, the Parliament sat alternately in the four principal cities of Canada, Quebec, Montreal, Toronto, Kingston. As there was only one library, and it could not be divided, the books were transferred every four years to the temporary capital. In 1849

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

the library in Montreal, after having been four years in Kingston, contained 8,232 books, and there were 4,000 volumes in Quebec which had not been removed.

On the 25th of April, 1849, a fire broke out in the Parliament building during a riot in connection with the Indemnity Bill, a measure in favour of those who had been exiled in 1839. The library valued at twenty-five thousand pounds was almost destroyed. The Government at once commenced to repair the loss by purchasing books from abroad. Five years later, 17,000 well chosen volumes were collected, and Quebec possessed the best library in Canada. When the Parliament Buildings and their contents were threatened by fire, the soldiers and the pupils of the Seminary succeeded in saving 9,313 volumes. New books were purchased, and in 1834, 30,000 books were found in the library. In 1865 most of the books were transferred to Ottawa. The official library contained 65,000 volumes at this time. It then became necessary to purchase a new Library for Quebec. Between 1867 and 1883, thirty thousand volumes were collected. In the spring of 1883 the Parliament House was destroyed by fire, and with it 25,000 volumes. The library at present contains 63,000 volumes.

The first literary association formed in Quebec, probably dates from the year 1809. To encourage English and French literature, the society offered two medals for an ode on the anniversary of the birth of the King.

The Literary and Historical Society of Quebec

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LITERATURE IN QUEBEC

was founded in 1824. It is the senior Institution of the kind, and has at present seventy-nine members. In its early days it accomplished a great deal of permanent work, and it possesses a fine library. Mr. F. C. Wurtele is the librarian, and one of its most active members. Under the auspices of the Society eleven volumes of transactions, and five volumes of Memoirs have been published, which are highly valued by students of history.

The Canadian Scientific Society, established in 1840, was the forerunner of the Institut Canadien, founded in 1847. Its meetings were held in a room in the old Parliament Buildings until 1850. From 1850 until 1863, its quarters were in the house of Mr. Simard on the corner of Buade and Port Dauphin Streets. After 1863 the Institute removed to rooms in the Building of the Caisse d'Economie, and later it occupied a building on Fabrique Street, which has since disappeared. Its present quarters are in the City Hall. The Institute and the Literary and Historical Society have rendered great service to the history of Canada. We find in the publications of the societies a faithful echo of the past—a past which we recall with pride.

A Natural History Society was formed in Quebec, but as it was not well supported, it soon closed its doors. Lord Durham founded an Agricultural Society in 1789, with a branch in Montreal. The *Cercle Catholique* was founded in 1876. During the first years of its existence it played a prominent part. One of the most recent societies, is the Société du Parler Français, the

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

object of which is to preserve the purity of the French language. The Canadian Press Association founded in 1882, has been the means of making French Canada known abroad. The Medical Society, amongst the good work to its credit, was the first to organize a French Medical Congress in North America.

FELIX GABRIEL MARCHAND

The late Honourable Felix-Gabriel Marchand, Prime Minister of Quebec, who died on the 25th of September, 1900, is one of the most interesting figures in the political history of this Province since confederation. Other men have risen to prominence in political life whose brilliant oratory, whose personal magnetism, or whose undoubted scholarship kept them steadily before the public gaze. They were men of the day. They served their time, many of them faithfully, but the record of their achievement is seldom now recalled. The memory of Felix Gabriel Marchand, however, will not pass away, although he had not, in any specially marked degree, those qualifications which distinguished some of his confrères,

For the secret of his influence upon his fellow men during his life time, and for those characteristics which have left their impress upon the people of this Province, we must look beneath the surface. It is not as a statesman, nor yet as a leader, nor even as a scholar, that we recall his memory, although he had a claim to each distinction ; it is rather as Felix Gabriel Marchand, the man.

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LITERATURE IN QUEBEC

His Eminence, the late Cardinal Newman, once said, that if we were to search the English language for the most appropriate terms to express the highest tribute to a man, we could find none which would compose a grander epitaph than is formed by these three simple words "An honest heart," and these three words sum up, as no other words could do, the character of the late Premier.

Three days before his death he wrote to his constituents, who for over thirty years had chosen him as their representative in the Legislature :—

"Soyez sûrs, mes chers et fidèles amis, que si j'ai manqué en quelque chose dans l'accomplissement de mon devoir, cela n'a pas dépendu de ma volonté. J'ai toujours désiré servir mon pays dans toute la mesure de mes forces."

The key note of his life was an unswerving devotion to duty, whether as a citizen, a soldier, or a statesman, and the world is better because he lived. He gave to his country a whole hearted service, and throughout his long career his honour remained inviolate. He was seen more clearly in death than in life. In life he was esteemed, in death he was revered.

The Archbishop of Montreal, in the course of the funeral sermon, said :—

"Vous permettez, messieurs, à ma franchise d'évêque, de dire ici que, relativement à certaines mesures pour lesquelles il a combattu, j'aurais différé de sentiment avec lui, mais cela n'empêche pas que ses intentions aient été droites, qu'il ait eu la conviction de ne

QURBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

travailler que pour le bien, qu'il n'ait eu recours qu'à des moyens honorables, qu'il ait aimé sincèrement son pays, qu'il ait eu le désir ardent de son progrès intellectuel et matériel. Sur tous ces points, il n'y a qu'une voix pour lui rendre hommage ; je le répète : il a été le citoyen intègre qui n'a pas failli à l'honneur."

The ideal of lofty, inflexible character, and true manliness which the simple story of his life presents, is the reflex of one—

".....who bore without abuse,
"The grand old name of gentleman."



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APPENDIX

No. 1

DOCUMENTS *RE* LE CHIEN D'OR

WARRANT OF ARREST AGAINST THE SIEUR DE REPENTIGNY

Seeing the information laid by us, Francois Daine, this day on the petition of Sieur Nicolas Jacquin Philibert, plaintiff and complainant.

The King's procurator being associated herein, against the Sieur de Repentigny, an officer of the troops of the Marine detachment in garrison in this town, defendant, accused, and the conclusion of the representative of the King's Procurator in the Prevoste, dated this day: We order that the said Sieur de Repentigny be arrested and taken to the royal prison in this said town to be heard and interrogated on the facts resulting from the charges contained in the said information and others on which the said representative may wish to have him heard; if not and after search has been made for his person, he shall be summoned to appear within a delay of fifteen days with another summons by a single public cry, giving a delay of eight days; his property shall be seized and inventoried and a guardian appointed thereto, which shall be done notwithstanding any opposition or appeal whatsoever and without prejudice thereto.

Done at Quebec, the 21st of January, 1748.

(Signed) DAINÉ.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

No. 2

22ND JANUARY, 1748.

To Monsieur the Intendant,

The Comptroller of the Marine has the honour to represent to you that for many years the Sieur Philibert, merchant, of this town, had the contract for supplying bread to the troops and for the other requirements of the service ; that in the course of such contract several amounts were paid on account to the said Philibert by the Treasurer of the Marine which may amount to a much greater amount than that represented by the goods supplied by him and for which he has not yet accounted to the said Treasurer ; that, moreover, the said Philibert received from the King's stores during the past month 150 barrels of flour to be made into bread for the subsistence of the troops and that he is further indebted to the King's domain according to his note of the 2nd September last, in a sum of two thousand six hundred and forty-four *livres ten sols* for entrance duties. And whereas the said Philibert died last night, it is the duty of the said Comptroller to take every precaution for the preservation of His Majesty's moneys.

Considering the above you are requested to be pleased to order that seals be affixed on all the moveables and effects in the house of the said Philibert in order that the proper orders may be given after his widow shall have settled accounts with the Treasurer of the Marine respecting the supplies furnished by the deceased and the sums to him paid as well as the 150 barrels of flour.

FOUCAULT.

Gilles Hocquart, Intendant of New France.

Seeing the petition submitted to us, we have appointed and do appoint Sieur Daine, Lieutenant General in the Prevoste to affix seals upon the effects of Sieur Philibert as requested—sub-delegating him for the purpose—and he shall be accompanied by the clerk of Prevoste.

Ordered, etc., Quebec, 22nd January, 1748.

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APPENDIX

No. 3

In the year one thousand seven hundred and forty eight, on the twenty second January at ten of the clock in the morning, we, Francois Daine, King's Councillor, Lieutenant Governor in civic and criminal matters at the seat of the Prevoste of Quebec, sub-delegate of Monsieur the Intendant in this matter, in virtue of his commission dated this day, witness at the foot of a petition of the Comptroller of the Marine in this country, proceeded, accompanied by the clerk of the Prevoste and with the Commission of the said Monsieur the Intendant, to the house situate on Mountain street belonging to the late Sieur Nicolas Jacquin Philibert where he died yesterday, at about the hour of ten in the evening, for the purpose of affixing seals upon all the moveables and effects in the said house, where we took the oath of Demoiselle Marie Anne Guerin, wife of the said late Sieur Philibert, whom we found ill in bed as well as of Jean Baptiste Pinault, Jacques Clement Lesueur, Mathurin Buron and Pierre and Louis Robert, negro servants of the said house, that they had not taken any of the moveables and effects belonging to the succession of the said late Sieur Philibert, nor had any knowledge of any being taken by anybody whomsoever, either directly or indirectly, of which oath we gave *acte*, and afterwards proceeded to affix seals as follows:

Firstly: We affixed a slip of paper, upon the two ends whereof is impressed the seal of our arms, upon the door of the store which is on the ground floor of the house; we affixed none on the windows as the latter have iron gratings;

We affixed a slip of paper as aforesaid upon the opening of the lock of the vault of the said house;

Idem., upon the door of the biscuit store, having no other entrance, but the door on the second story;

Idem., upon the door of the flour store on the same story, having no other entrance than the said door;

On the door and lock of a large room attached to the house looking upon the back of the same on the first story in which room are the papers, money and linen of the said late Sieur Philibert;

Idem., on the entrance door of the cellar of the said house having its entrance in the dining room of the same;

Idem., on the opening of the lock of a closet in the dining room of the said house, as one enters, on the side of the cellar;

A slip of paper as aforesaid on another closet beside that above mentioned;

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

These are all the seals that had to be affixed in the said house. After this we proceeded to take a list of the effects in the said house, as follows, to wit: In the kitchen of the said house:

Twelve earthenware plates,
 Six small China dishes, idem,
 Seven pewter plates,
 Six China plates,
 Three China dishes, idem,
 One large pewter dish,
 Two medium do
 One set of China casters,
 Two do salt cellars,
 One large China soup dish,
 One earthenware dish,
 One pewter porringer,
 Five pewter spoons,
 Three copper stew-pans,
 One small do pie dish,
 One copper sauce pan,
 One fish kettle with cover, idem,
 Four frying pans,
 One iron pot,
 One brass kettle,
 One copper do
 Three iron do
 One iron pepper mill,
 Another copper kettle,
 Three brickets with iron hoops,
 One table with folding leaf,
 Two steel axes,
 One iron soup ladle,
 One iron shovel,
 One pair of andirons.
 In the dining room :
 One iron stove with pipe,
 One wooden cup board,
 Eight straw seat chairs,
 Two curtains of green serge,
 A short curtain on the door of this room,
 One wooden sideboard.
 In the bed-room of the late Sieur Philibert were :
 A bed made of pine wood with curtains, feather-bed, pail-
 lasse, mattress, bolster, blanket, trimmed with green serge;
 An arm chair covered with green plush,

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A glass mirror with gilt frame, nine pieces of blue and white China, two curtains of green serge with poles, two damaged andirons,

One birch wood table with turned legs, eight wooden chairs with turned legs and covered with heavy green plush,

A picture of St. Peter,

A crucifix on velvet with gilt border,

Two large glass tumblers,

Four small glass carafes,

Six porcelain cups and saucers and a porcelain tea pot with cover.

A large China jug,

A silver watch with do case.

We afterwards proceeded to the bakery of the said house where we found only the implements necessary for the same all of which were sealed, as well as all the effects found in the said house, which we left in the care of the said Demoiselle Marie Anne Guerin, widow of the late Sieur Philibert, who voluntarily undertook to be the guardian thereof, promising to produce the same whenever called upon to do so. Of all which we have drawn up a proces-verbal on the day and in the year aforesaid and the said Pinault, Lesueur, Buron as well as Pierre and Louis Robert, negroes, have declared that they are unable to sign their names as being thereunto required according to the ordinance.

DAINE,

BOISSEAU.

GUERIN-PHILIBERT.

In the year one thousand seven hundred and forty eight, the twenty third January at five o'clock in the afternoon, we, Francois Daine, hereunto sub-delegate of Monsieur the Intendant, proceeded, accompanied by the clerk of the Prevoste in obedience to the order given us this day, written at the foot of a petition and preceded by Demoiselle Marie Anne Guerin, widow of the late Sieur Philibert to the house, sixteen Mountain street, belonging to the succession of the said late Sieur Philibert, for the purpose of verifying the seals affixed by us, at the request of the Comptroller of the Marine in this country on the goods and effects left by the said late Sieur Philibert, as appears by our proces-verbal of yesterday, where being and in the presence of Sieur Louis Robin, King's writer and of the widow Philibert, constituted guardian of the effects so sealed as well as of the

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QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

other effects, in the house, we, the Lieutenant General aforesaid, found the seals affixed in the house according to our proces-verbal, unbroken and handed over the same to Maitre Panet, Royal Notary in the Prevoste of this town, with the consent of Maitre Foucault, Comptroller and Commissioner of the Marine, to be by him removed as the inventory of the effects so sealed is proceeded with. Whereof, we have drawn up the present proces-verbal on the day and in the year aforesaid.

And the said widow Philibert, as well as the said L. Robin and Maitre Panet have signed with us.

ROBIN,
DAINE,

PANET,

GUERIN-PHILIBERT,
BOISSEAU.

No. 4

23RD JANUARY, 1748.

To Monsieur the Lieutenant-General for civil and criminal matters of the Prevote of Quebec and Commissioner herein.

Marie Anne Guerin, widow of Sieur Nicolas Jacquin Philibert, in his lifetime merchant of this town humbly prays : That seeing the proces-verbal of the affixing of seals on the petition of the Comptroller of the Marine, you will be pleased to fix a day for proceeding to remove the same, the said Sieur Comptroller being present or duly summoned, in order that an inventory may afterwards be made of the furnitures, moneys, letters and papers under the said seals, in the presence of Monsieur the Comptroller of the Marine or of any other person whom Monsieur the Intendant may be pleased to appoint and you will do us justice.

GUERIN PHILIBERT.

Seeing the present petition we order that we shall proceed this day at four o'clock in the afternoon with the clerk of the commission to the house in which the Sieur Philibert, merchant of this town, died, for the purpose of removing the seals by us affixed on the moveables and effects belonging to the community of property between him and Marie Anne Guerin his wife, after having verified the same in the presence of Monsieur Foucault,

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Comptroller of the Marine, hereto duly summoned and in his default of the person he may appoint, the seals having been verified and handed over to Maitre Panet, Royal notary, that he may proceed to make the inventory of the effects found under the said seals in the presence of the said Comptroller or other person appointed by him.

We order, etc.

Done at Quebec, the 23rd January, 1748.

DAINE.

No. 5

On this day the twenty third February, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight, in the afternoon in the office of the Prevote of this town and of the clerk thereof, came and appeared: Joseph Demeule and Andre Bouchaud, traders along the shores, who declared to us as follows, to wit: the said Demeule that he trades at la Valtrie near Montreal and has a store at that place for carrying on his trade on the neighbouring shores; and the said Bouchaud that he likewise trades at Berthier near Montreal where he also has his store and that they were summoned on behalf of the late sieur Philibert to depose the truth on the inquiry made on his petition against the Sieur de Repentigny, an officer in the troops of the Marine detachment; that Dame widow Philibert had summoned them to remain in this town until re-examined and confrontation on their depositions which would cause them considerable damage owing to their having abandoned their stores at the places aforesaid; to obviate which the said Sieurs Demeule and Bouchaud, bind themselves to be present in this town on the eighteenth day of the month of March next to answer any summons that may be made upon them, hereby electing domicile in this town in the house of Sieur Bouchaud, the elder, situate in Sous le Fort street, protesting as regards all their expenses for travelling, remaining in and returning to this said town and other places and of all things which the said summons may cause to them and of all things respecting which they may protest in such cases.

Whereof they have required *acte*, to them granted to serve as the same reasonably may and have signed.

(Signed) DEMEULE,
BOUCHAUD.
N. BOISSEAU.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

No. 6

On this day, the twenty-fourth of January, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight in the afternoon, in the office of the Prevoste, before us, the clerk thereof, came and appeared Maitre Jean Claude Panet, royal notary in this provoste, on behalf and as attorney of Mademoiselle Marie Anne Guerin, widow of Nicolas Jacquin Philibert, in his lifetime merchant of this town under the deed passed before Maitre Dulaurent and his colleague this day ; who, on the said behalf, declared to us that he will start from this town to-morrow to proceed by relays to that of Montreal for the purpose of following up, on behalf of the said dame Philibert, the execution of the warrant of arrest issued against the Sieur de Repentigny, an officer in the troops of the Marine detachment, and to prosecute the inventory of all his moveable effects ; to that end protesting on behalf of the said widow for all his travelling expenses for his stay in the town of Montreal and other places and in returning to this town of Quebec and for all costs, damages and interest suffered and to be suffered and everything which she has the right to protest in such cases ; of which appearance, declaration and protests the said Maitre Panet, on the said behalf, has demanded *acte*, the same being granted him and both signed.

PANET,
BOISSEAU.

No. 7

Performing the duties of King's Procurator from the said twenty first January, on which day it was ordered that the said Repentigny be arrested and taken to the royal prison there to be interrogated as to the facts resulting from the said charge and information and others respecting which the said King's Procurator may wish to have him heard ;—the warrant of arrest issued by us on the said twenty first day of January against the said Sieur de Repentigny ; the return of the search for the said accused by the bailiffs Valet and Cantin on the twenty first of the said month ;—the summons with a delay of fifteen days given to the said Sieur de Repentigny on the twenty second of the same month to appear on seventh February following; the petition presented by the said Marie Anne Guerin, widow of the said Sieur Philibert, the prosecutrix and civil party ; our ordin-

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ance that communication be given to the King's Procurator, of the said twenty second day of the same month ; the requisition of the said King's Procurator of the same day ; our ordinance at the foot thereof by which we permitted the body of the said late Philibert to be opened by the said Briant in the presence of the said Sieur Beaudoin, to ascertain the wound he had received from the said Sieur de Repentigny ; the report drawn up by the said Sieurs Briant and Beaudoin on the said twenty second day ; another summons with a delay of eight days, given to the said Sieur de Repentigny on the eighth of the said month of February, to appear on the seventeenth of the same month ; the requisition of the said King's Procurator of the twentieth of the said month of February for the re-examination of the witnesses heard on the said information and that their re-examination will be equivalent to confrontation with the said Sieur de Repentigny. Our judgment of the twenty fourth of the said month of February whereby it is ordered that the witnesses heard on the said information shall be re-examined on their requisition and the re-examination shall be equivalent to confrontation with the said Sieur de Repentigny, the accused ; our ordinance of the twentieth of the said month of February for summoning the said witnesses ; the writ of summons to them given on the twentieth of the same month ; the re-examination of the said witnesses dated the twenty first of the said month ; the petition presented by the said Marie Anne Guerin, widow of the said Philibert, that the said Sieur de Repentigny be duly declared attainted and convicted of having murdered the said Philibert and other cases mentioned in the said suit, for reparation where of he be condemned to thirty thousand *livres* for damages with civil interest in favour of the said widow Philibert and the costs of suit, saving the right of the King's Procurator to conclude as he may deem advisable and we grant her *acte* for having produced the exhibits of the suit in support of the facts alleged in the said petition ; our ordinance at the foot of the petition that it be served upon the said Sieur de Repentigny at his last domicile...

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

No. 8

COPY OF JUDGMENT

Considering the criminal prosecution instituted and proceeded with by us, Francois Daine, King's Counsel, Lieutenant-General for civil and criminal jurisdiction at the seat of the Prévoté of Quebec, originally on the petition of Nicolas Jacquin Philibert, merchant of this town, plaintiff and prosecutor and since his death on the petition of Marie Anne Guerin, widow of the said Philibert, plaintiff and prosecutrix the King's Procurator acting therein against the Sieur de Repentigny, an officer of the troops of the Marine detachment in this country, defendant, accused of having killed the said Sieur Philibert :—the petition of complaint presented to us by the said Philibert on the 20th January last, replied to by us on the same day, by which he asks permission to lay a complaint and our ordinance of the same day, the twentieth January, granting permission to lay an information as to the facts therein contained and to be examined by the said Beaudoin, surgeon ;—A petition presented to us on the said day for leave to receive the oath of the said Sieur Beaudoin, replied to on the same day :—the certificate of the taking of the oath on the said twentieth January, the report of the said Sieur Beaudoin of the same date ;—our ordinance of the said twentieth day of the month of January to summon the witnesses to be heard on the said information,—the summons to one Bouchard, *fils*, Demeule, cooper, Pierre Voyer, Joseph Delorme, Dumont and the wife of the said Dumont, by writ of the said twentieth day of January issued on the petition of the said Philibert against the Sieur de Repentigny containing the examination of six witnesses ;—our ordinance communicated to the said King's Procurator, duly received ;—the discontinuance of the said King's Procurator of the same date inasmuch as he cannot take cognizance of the matter owing to relationship within the prescribed degrees, afterwards an ordinance of the twenty-first of the same month appointing Maitre Dulaurent, notary, in the said Prevote, in the place and stead of the said King's Procurator ;—Another discontinuance on behalf of Maitre Dulaurent, notary, of the said twenty-first of the same month, our ordinance at the foot thereof of the same date by which we appointed M. Barolet, notary, in the place and stead of the said M. Dulaurent to perform the duty of King's Procurator ;—Conclusion of the said Maitre Barolet dated the first of this month, the said petition served upon the said de Repentigny at his last domicile

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March

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in the house of one la Palme;—Conclusions of the said Maitre Barolet, acting as King's Procurator, dated the 5th of the said month. And, having on the whole deliberated and having obtained the opinion of Maitre Gilbert Boucaut de Godefus, Provost judge of the Seigniori of Beaupre and of Maitre Charles Turpin, practitioner in this Prevote, taken as assessor with us; We have declared the coutumacy of the said de Repentigny, the accused, to be fully proved; and, adjudicating upon his designs, declaring him duly attainted and convicted of having killed the said Philibert; in reparation whereof, condemning the said Repentigny, in view of his quality of gentleman, to have his head cut off on a scaffold to be erected for the purpose on the public square of the Lower Town of Quebec, condemning him moreover to pay 8000 livres for damages with interest to Marie Anne Guerin, widow of the said Philibert and to the costs of the suits; We have declared the remainder of his property confiscated to whomsoever it may appertain, after the sum of 105 livres shall have first been taken therefrom, in case confiscation affect His Majesty's property; And the present sentence shall be executed in effigy on a picture to be placed on a post fixed for the purpose on the public square.

Done at Quebec the 20th March, 1748.

And the said Sieur Millon and the said Maitres Boucaut and Turpin have signed with us in the presence of Maitre Milloncarde, Major.

Signed	BOUCAUT DE GODEFUS,
"	TURPIN,
"	MILLON,
"	N. BOISSEAU.

On behalf of the King, I demand the execution of the above Judgment.

Done at Quebec the 20th March, 1748.

Signed,	C. BAROLET,
	<i>Procurator.</i>

The above judgment was executed on the said 20th day of March, one thousand seven hundred and forty-eight.

Signed,	N. BOISSEAU.
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QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

No. 9

MM. DE LA GALISSONNIERE AND HOCQUART.

17th AUGUST, 1748.

Monseigneur,

..... Last winter an unfortunate affair happened here to Sieur de Repentigny, the elder, who, having had a quarrel with the Sieur Philibert, wounded him by a sword thrust where of that merchant died. That officer seemed to us more unfortunate than guilty and we trust that you will so decide after reading the information we shall send you when we ask you to obtain his pardon from His Majesty.

We have the honour, etc., etc.,

LA GALISSONNIERE, HOCQUART.

Quebec, 17th August, 1748.

No. 10

1st SEPTEMBER, 1748.

LE GARDEUR M. DE REPENTIGNY.

Asks for letters of pardon in connection with the death of one Philibert, merchant of Quebec.

Monseigneur,

The misfortune that happened to me to give a sword thrust in the just defence of my honour and even of my life, to the Sieur Philibert, merchant of Quebec, compels me to have recourse to your Grace's kindness and most respectfully beg that you will be pleased to obtain for me letters of pardon for that murder. In the annexed petition I set forth the unfortunate circumstances that compelled me, on the first impulse, to proceed to that extremity. I hope that, in the investigation that was made, the witnesses have related the facts as they occurred, your Grace will find me more unfortunate than guilty, I never-

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theless deeply regret having contributed to the death of a citizen. I have been condemned in the Prevoste to have my head cut off and to a fine of eight thousand livres besides two thousand livres for costs. I venture to hope, my Lord, that your Grace will be pleased to obtain for me the remission of a fine which completely prevents me from remaining in the service where I will endeavour more and more to make myself worthy of your kindness. I flatter myself, my Lord, that your Grace will be pleased that I should have the honour of submitting my report on a campaign I carried on this summer at the head of a party which my brother, who accompanied me as second in command, had brought here; and whereof M. de Sabrevois, the Commandant of this fort, gave me the command. In obedience to his orders I started on the 24 July with 25 Frenchmen, about one hundred Savages from the upper country and others settled here, to strike a blow on the shores of Carlogne, distant 40 leagues from this fort. On the 29th of the same month about 5 o'clock in the morning we arrived at a spot three quarters of a league from the fort and at the large village of Carlogne where the scouts came upon three men whom they attacked. One of the three was killed, another was made prisoner and the third escaped. Thereupon the savages, alarmed at the proximity of the enemy and following their constant custom to be content with one scalp rather than run the risk of a second attack, were very well satisfied with what they had done and thought only of returning home. Such a design disturbed me very much and I set to work at once to induce them to change their mind. To that end I gave them a collar to show that Monsieur the Marquis de la Galissonnière would have a bad opinion of the repentance they would feel for their faults, whereof they would be accused were they to relax their efforts at sight of the enemy; that they could not take such a step without obliging me to bring them to account myself. And I urged them by that collar to second me in the resolution I had taken to keep the dead body and await those who might come to remove it. After much deliberation, the chiefs sent me word that they accepted the collar and we at once placed ourselves about two arpents from the body where the enemy appeared only at three o'clock in the afternoon to the number of a hundred and ten men. We attacked them as soon as they came near us and after a short resistance on their part, we compelled them to retreat from the battlefield leaving 21 dead. The proximity of their fort and of their village did not prevent our pursuing them and we made 13 prisoners notwithstanding the advantage of a very thick wood which greatly favoured their retreat. We learned

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

from the captives that a great many of their people had escaped wounded. A Canadian and six of our Savages were wounded and one Outououa killed.

I venture to hope, Monseigneur, that your Grace will be pleased to take my conduct during that campaign into consideration.

I remain with respect, etc., etc.,

LE GARDEUR REPENTIGNY.

Fort St. Frédéric, 1st September, 1748.

No. 11

You have been informed, monsieur, of the unfortunate affair that has happened to Monsieur de Repentigny and of the judgment against him. Permit me to unite with those who crave pardon for him. It costs him too much in every way for his example to have dangerous consequences.

† L. M., Bishop of Quebec.

No. 12

REGISTRATION OF SUPERIOR COUNCIL

The Council having seen :

The letters of grace, pardon and remission obtained by Pierre Legardeur, esquire, Sieur de Repentigny, lieutenant of a company of the marine troops maintained for His Majesty's service in this country, the said letters dated in the month of April last, signed "Louis" and on the back "By the King, Phelippeaux," and on the side "Visa-Daguesseau," and sealed with the great seal in green wax with red and green ribbons, in connection with the homicide by him committed on the person of Nicolas Jaquin Philibert, merchant of this town ;

The informations and other criminal proceedings in connection therewith by the Lieutenant-general for civil and criminal

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matters of the Prévosté of this town, on the petition both of the said Philibert in his life-time and of Marie Anne Guerin, his widow, the representative of the King's Procurator-General in the said Prévosté, being associated with him ;

The entry of the voluntary imprisonment of the said Sieur de Repentigny in the prison of this town, of the twenty-eighth September last ;

The judgment of the Council of the twenty-ninth of the said month on the presentation and reading of the said letters in the Council Chamber, in open sitting, in the presence of the of the said Sieur de Repentigny who was bareheaded and on his knees, and after making oath to speak the truth, he stated that he had given instructions to obtain them, that they contain the truth and that he wishes to make use thereof ; by which judgment the Council ordered that the said letters and informations be communicated to the King's Procurator-General, and copies thereof be given to the civil party to enable the same to show cause within the delay fixed by the ordinance ; the said Sieur de Repentigny to be heard and interrogated by Maître Jacques Lafontaine, Councillor, appointed by the Council as Commissioner in the case to report on the facts resulting from the said letters and information, so that, after the examination is held and also communicated to the said King's Procurator-general, such order may be given as may be deemed proper ;

His examination on the same day, the twenty-ninth of the same month of September, by the said Maître Lafontaine, the Reporting Commissioner, his answers, confession and denials ;

The notice served on the same day on the petition of the said Sieur de Repentigny, upon the said widow Philibert, of his said entry in the prison register, of the said Letters of Pardon and of the said judgment with summons to show cause, if any she has, against the same within the delay fixed by the ordinance ;

The return of service of a notice effected on the thirtieth of the said month of September on the petition of the said widow Philibert upon the said Sieur de Repentigny by the bailiff Thibault and signed by her and by the said bailiff, by which notice she declared that she had no cause to show against the ratification of the said letters served upon her, as she had been paid the civil damages and interest awarded her by the court, that moreover, she left the matter in the hands of the court as regards what is set forth in the said Letters notwithstanding the delays allowed her by the ordinance ;

The conclusions of the King's Procurator General of the first of this month.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Having heard and examined the said *Sieur de Repentigny* on the matters referring to him and contained in the said letters, the tenor whereof is as follows :

LOUIS, by the Grace of God, King of France and of Navarre, to all present and to come: Greeting.

We have received the humble petition of *Sieur de Repentigny*, lieutenant of the troops maintained for Our service in Canada, professing the Roman Catholic Apostolic religion, setting forth : That on the twentieth January, 1748, having a billet quartering him, in his said capacity, on one *Nicolas Jacquin Philibert*, merchant of Quebec, the latter went to a woman named *Lapalme*, with whom the petitioner there lodged to induce her to continue to give him lodging, but that, being unable to agree with the woman as to the price, the said *Philibert* said he would have the billet changed.

That the petitioner, who was then within hearing of this conversation, addressed himself to *Philibert* and in a tone calculated to give him to understand that he would not be inconvenienced by the lodging he had to give him, he told him that it was silly on his part to try and effect the change. That *Philibert*, instead of taking this speech as a notice that the petitioner intended to give him in order to appease the anxiety such lodging seemed to cause him, allowed himself to be carried away by his naturally violent anger and not content with insulting the petitioner in a gross and vile manner, he struck him with a stick; that the petitioner on being so struck had, under the first impulse which he could not control, drawn his sword and struck the said *Philibert* who died some time afterwards, to the great regret of the petitioner ;

That although this misfortune happened without premeditated design and at a moment when the petitioner was no longer at liberty to stand without defending himself, the judges in Quebec had instituted proceedings in consequence whereof he deemed it advisable to absent himself and would not venture to present himself without first obtaining Our Letters of Grace, pardon and remission which he humbly begs us to be pleased to grant him ;

Wherefore, preferring mercy to the rigour of the Law, with the advice of Our Council and of Our special grace, full power and Royal authority we have granted and by these presents signed with Our hand, We do grant the *Sieur de Repentigny* grace, pardon and remission of the acts and charges as hereinabove set forth together with all penalties, fines, corporal, civil and criminal punishments he may have incurred towards

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us and towards justice in consequence of the same, We set aside all decrees, all sentences of contumacy for default, sentences, judgments and orders that may have been pronounced against the petitioner.

We restore him his good name and fame as well as his property not otherwise confiscated, after satisfaction to the civil party if this be not already done and if any be due.

We impose silence upon our Procurators General and their representatives, present and future and upon all others.

We also command our beloved and faithful members of Our Superior Council established in Quebec within whose jurisdiction the facts aforesaid have occurred, to ratify these presents, Our Letters of grace, pardon and remission and to cause the petitioner to fully, peacefully and perpetually enjoy what is set forth therein, ceasing and causing all troubles and hindrances thereto to cease. On condition that he shall present himself for the confirmation of these presents within six months, on pain of nullity.

For such is Our pleasure.

And in order that the same may endure for ever, We have caused Our seal to be affixed to these presents.

Given at Versailles, in the month of April in the year of Grace one thousand seven hundred and forty nine and of Our Reign the thirty fourth.

Signed: "Louis," and on the back: "By the King Phelipeaux," Visa-Daguesseau to be remitted to D'arpenigny," and sealed with the great seal in green wax with red and green silk ribbons.

Having heard the report of Maitre Jacques Lafontaine, Councillor, and upon the whole deliberated, the Council has ratified the said Letters of Remission that the said Sieur de Repentigny may enjoy the effects and contents thereof according to their form and tenor.

(Signed)

DELAFONTAINE, BIGOT

No. 13

QUEBEC, 11th October, 1749.

Monseigneur,

I have the honour to report that the letters of pardon granted by the King to the Sieur de Repentigny have been ratified in the Superior Council and that officer has accordingly resumed his rank in the service.

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The widow and children of Philibert have just represented to me that if the said Sieur de Repentigny remains in this colonie they would have the unpleasantness of seeing the author of the death of the said Philibert; this would be more disagreeable than the widow and children still feel the full weight of sorrow for so great a loss.

Moreover it is to be feared that the resentment on both sides may give rise to some regrettable occurrence.

I think therefore, Monseigneur, that it would be advisable to send the said Sieur de Repentigny to the Islands and to request you to give him some employment at St. Domingo or Martinique. That officer possesses very good qualities and in the event of its being impossible to give him a place in the islands, he would be well qualified for service at Louisbourg in the capacity of Captain. Pending the receipt of your orders he will serve in the Montreal garrison.

I remain with most profound respect, etc., etc.

LA JONQUIÈRE.

N^o. 14

Before the undersigned Royal notary in the Prevosté of Quebec, residing there and the witnesses hereinafter mentioned, came and appeared :

Demoiselle Marie Rénée Roussel, widow of Mr. Louis Chambalon, in his lifetime Royal notary in the said Prevosté and Magdeleine Roussel, all residing in this town, who of their own free will have by these presents acknowledged to have sold, assigned, ceded, made over, transferred and abandoned henceforth and for ever, each with warranty on her own behalf against all disturbance, debts, hypothecs and other encumbrances generally whatsoever, to Sieur Nicolas Jacquin *dît* Philibert, merchant and Burgess, residing in this town, present and accepting, the purchaser, for himself, his heirs an assigns in future, to wit, a lot of land situate and being in this upper town in Buade street, containing eighty feet in front on the said street and sixty-three feet in depth and more if there be, bounded on one side by a road or lane leading from the Chateau St. Louis to the Lower Town and on the other side on the West by the land and lot of Sieur Baune, in front by the said Buade street

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and in rear by the land and lot of the Representatives of Monsieur Dauteuil with the two story stone house built thereon as the whole now is and stands closed and fenced in with upright stakes, without the said Demoiselles, the vendors, reserving or retaining anything, the said purchaser, declaring that he knows the said lot and the house built thereon through having visited and examined the same. The said property belongs to the said Demoiselles; the vendors, through having been adjudged to them by decree at the seat of the Prevosté in this town, dated the thirtieth of April, one thousand seven hundred and twenty as a property forming part of the succession of the late Sieur Thimothé Roussel, in his lifetime Master Surgeon of this town and of the late Demoiselle Magdeleine Dumortier Deleur, his wife, the father and mother of the Demoiselles, the vendors; to which said Sieur Roussel the said lot belonged to wit: forty-six feet in front on the said street and thirty-six feet in depth through a concession to him granted by the *fabrique* of this parish and by contract passed before the late Maitre Becquet in his lifetime Royal notary in the said Prevosté dated the third of September one thousand six hundred and seventy-three; thirty-four other feet in front by a like depth of thirty-six feet through a gift to him made by Monsieur Chambly by deed before Mathieu Bonneau in his lifetime Royal notary in the Island of Martinique, dated the tenth of February one thousand six hundred and ninety-three registered at the seat of the Prevosté in this town on the twelfth of October of the said year after the expiration of the delay of ten months granted by the said Sieur Chambly for such registration mentioned in the said deed owing to the distance of the said place; the said quantity of land belonged to the said Sieur Chambly through the concession to him granted by the *fabrique* of this parish by contract before the said late Maitre Becquet, dated third of September one thousand six hundred and sixty-three, the said two concessions being dependencies of the *fabrique* and the remainder of the said lot which is a dependency of the King's Domain having been conceded to the late Sieur Roussel by Monsieur the Comte de Frontenac, in his lifetime Governor and Lieutenant-general of the King in this country, as is established by the *procès-verbal* of Jean Le Rouge in his lifetime sworn land-surveyor in this country, dated the sixteenth day of June in the year one thousand six hundred and seventy-seven, which states that by order of Monseigneur the Comte de Frontenac he measured a lot for the benefit of Thimothé Roussel, Master Surgeon, containing eighty feet in front on the side of the *Place d'Armes* and twenty-eight feet in depth on the side of the hill and thirty-two feet in depth on

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the side of the unconceded lot, which said titles of concession and *procès-verbal*, together with the said gift and decree of adjudication, besides the copy of a contract constituting a rent of the sum of thirty livres, one fourth deducted, consented by the said late Sieur Roussel in favour of the said *fabrique* with the acquittance for the said Rent and the principal thereof passed before Maitre Boisseau, Royal notary in the said Prevosté, dated the twenty-eight August, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-one, have been presently delivered by the said Demoiselles, the vendors, into the hands of the said purchaser who has received them and relieves the said Demoiselles and all others from them.

This sale, assignment and transfer is so made on condition that the said purchaser shall pay in future every year from the first October next two *sols* as *cens* for which a portion of the said lot is liable towards the said *fabrique* of this town with forty *sols* of ground rent also annual, perpetual and unredeemable in favour of the same *fabrique*, besides the *cens* for which the other portion of the said lot is liable to the King's Domain, the amount of which *cens* the said Demoiselles, the vendors, on being thereunto required, could not state as to the present free and clear nevertheless of all arrears of the said *cens et rentes* for the past to the said first day of October next, on which day the payment of the said *cens et rentes* is to be effected every year. Also for the price and sum of eight thousand *livres*, which said sum of eight thousand *livres*, the said purchaser promises and binds himself to pay to the said Demoiselles, the vendors, or order, six years from now at the latest and until then to pay the rent and interest every year at five per cent. Nevertheless in the event of the said purchaser paying any sums on account and in reduction of the aforesaid sum during the said six years, then and in such case the interest on the sums paid by him shall be deducted proportionately to the payments made by him on account of the principal, on which said principal of eight thousand *livres* the said Demoiselles Geneviève and Magdeleine Roussel have stated and declared that they are interested to the extent of three-fourths, namely, the sum of six thousand *livres*, owing to the sale of one fourth of the said lot and house to them by the late Sieur Jean Baptiste Demeule and Demoiselle Marie Louise Roussel, their brother-in-law and sister by contract before Maitre Hiché, Royal notary in the said Prevosté dated the—.

The copy of which deed the said Demoiselles Geneviève and Magdeleine Roussel promise to hand over immediately to the said purchaser, and, in consequence thereof, the said purchaser promises and binds himself to pay to the said Demoiselles Geneviève and Magdeleine Roussel, and to each of them

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the sum of three thousand livres for their share of the price of the aforesaid sale and interest until the expiration of the term allowed, and to the said Demoiselle Marie Rénée Roussel, the other two thousand livres, being the one-fourth and the share she claims to have in the aforesaid lot with interest as aforesaid. And for the purposes of all the above, the said Sieur Philibert, the purchaser, has hypothecated all his property generally whatsoever present and future, and in particular the said lot and house presently sold without the general and special obligations derogating one from the other. Accordingly the said Demoiselles, the vendors, have assigned and transferred and do assign and transfer all rights of ownership and all other rights whatsoever which they may have or claim to have in and to the property now by them sold and whereof they did seize and divert themselves in favour of the said purchaser, his heirs and assigns, to enjoy and dispose of the same as his own property, in virtue of these presents, willing and consenting that he be placed in full possession and seizin thereof by whomsoever and as the same may appertain, constituting as attorney, etc., for thus, etc., promising and binding, etc., renouncing, etc.

Done and passed at Quebec in the office of the said notary on the seventh June, one thousand seven hundred and thirty four in the afternoon, in the presence of Sieurs Louis Burgevin and Alexis Brunet, witnesses residing in Quebec aforesaid, who, with the said Demoiselles, the vendors, the said purchaser and the undersigned notary, have signed these presents first duly read according to the ordinance.

(Signed)

ROUSSEL, VEUVE LAMBER.	G. ROUSSEL, VEUVE.
MADELEINE ROUSSEL.	CHAMBALON.
BURGEVIN.	PHILIBERT.
	BRUNET.

(JACQUES PINQUET, R. N.)

No. 15.

Before the aforesaid and undersigned notary came and appeared, Demoiselle Louise Roussel, widow of Sieur Jacques Pagé, who in her own name and as common as to property with the said late Sieur Pagé, acknowledged to have received from the said Sieur Nicolas Philibert, the Sieur Charles Turpin, practitioner in this town the sum of five thousand one hundred and

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sixty livres, to wit : four thousand six hundred and fifteen *livres*, seventeen *sols* and four *deniers* in acquittances and five hundred and forty *livres*, two *sols*, eight *deniers* in money, which said two sums together make up the first aforesaid sum of five thousand one hundred and sixty *livres*, besides that of forty-one *livres*, one *sol*, six *deniers* for interest due from the fifth March, 1745, to this date ; also that of one hundred and sixty-seven *livres*, seventeen *sols*, six *deniers*, for costs to which he has been condemned by judgment of the Council dated the twenty-ninth of August last and executory on the ninth of this month. The whole on account of the rights which the said widow may claim to have in the sale mentioned in the above deed, the said Sieur Philibert making all reservations as regards the sum of 269 *livres* mentioned in a note of the 30th of October, 1741, initialled by Monsieur the Lieutenant-general of the Prevosté of this town on the 5th of April last and being one of the items of the account served by the widow Lambert on the eight of June, 1741, together with interest and the costs to which he was condemned by the aforesaid judgment for re-payment of the said sum of 269 *livres* together with the interest and costs. The said Sieur Philibert reserves the right to proceed against whomsoever and as it may appertain. The said Sieur Philibert also acknowledges having received from the said widow Pagé the documents in the proceedings.

For thus, etc., Promising, etc., etc., etc.

Done and passed at Quebec aforesaid in the office of the said notary in the forenoon of the twelfth of September, 1746, in the presence of the Sieurs Nicolas Bellevue and Alexis Brunet, witnesses residing in Quebec aforesaid who with the said Widow Pagé, the said Sieur Turpin and the undersigned notary have signed these presents first duly read.

BELLEVUE-BRUNET.

VEUVE PAGÉ,

C. TURPIN,

PINQUET,

PHILIBERT.—From 20th January 1757,—Buade Street.

The widow Philibert who showed us a deed of sale in her favour by the widow and heirs Lambert by contract before Pinquet, notary, the 7th June 1734, in virtue whereof she possesses in the *censive* of His Majesty a lot and house situate in de

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Buade street, 80 feet in front by 32 in depth and whereas she has been unable to find the original title to ascertain the *cens et rentes*, we have fixed them at five *sols* six *deniers* per annum.

THE NEW PARK

In September, 1901, the Dominion Government purchased from the Community of the Ursulines the ground commonly called "The Race Course", and transferred it to the Corporation of the City of Quebec for the purposes of a public park.

Under the administration of the Honourable S. N. Parent, the Mayor, plans were prepared for beautifying the western part of the city, and in the course of time this hitherto vacant piece of land will be converted into a picturesque resort.

For many years the Race Course has been regarded by the tourist, and even by many of the inhabitants, as forming not only part of the property once owned by Abraham Martin, after whom the Plains, or Heights, were named, but also as the site of the famous contest between Wolfe and Montcalm.

This ground, however, was never in the possession of Abraham Martin, and it had no connection with the British victory in 1759, or with the British defeat in 1760.

The land comprised within the area of the new park was ceded by the French crown in five divisions to the following inhabitants of Quebec.—The *Sieur de Maur*, *Denis Duquet*, *Guil. Gaultier*, *Antoine Brassard*, and *Pierre and Gervais Normand*. The first concession was dated November 14th, 1647, and the last on the 8th of May, 1651; and the whole property was transferred to the Ursulines a few years after. The date of the last transfer was November 20th, 1678. The whole of the property thus transferred by the original owners to the community of the Ursulines, has remained in their possession until it was sold to the Dominion Government in 1901.

With the expansion of the city westward, the enclosure was used as a military parade ground, and many brilliant reviews were held there, the last being in the presence of His Royal Highness the Duke of Cornwall and York, in September, 1901.

During the first half century of British rule the military displays were held nearer to the city, as may be seen by the plans made at the time.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

THE SITE OF THE BATTLE OF THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

Much misconception has existed within comparatively modern times as to the site of the Battle of the Plains of Abraham; and for many years past the Race Course, now converted into a Park, has been pointed out as the exact place.

The error arose through the statement made by a writer about sixty years ago, who placed the battle upon this ground, and his *ipse dixit* has been accepted and copied over and over again by writers ever since, until the statement has been accepted as a fact.

To an ordinary observer the Race Course would no doubt be hailed as an ideal battle field. Wolfe, however, was not an ordinary observer, and he chose the place, as he told his Brigadiers shortly before the battle, where he thought he could best succeed. He could scarcely hope to have been successful if he had chosen the ground of the Race Course.

The place chosen by Wolfe, as we find by the plans made by his Officers, and by the documents which they prepared for the express purpose of showing the site of the Battle, was nearer the city. This ground afforded Wolfe the advantage of a rising ground on his right, and the protection of several houses on his left. Wolfe's line of battle extended almost from the cliff near the river St. Lawrence to the St. Foy Road, in a line with de Salaberry Street; and Montcalm's army met in a parallel line separated by only a distance of 40 yards. The exact position of both armies is shown on the plan accompanying this work, and a more detailed description is to be found in "The Siege of Quebec and the Battle of the Plains of Abraham".

THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM

The history of the Plains or Heights of Abraham commences in the days of the Founder of Quebec, 1635, one hundred and fourteen years before the decisive battle in which both Wolfe and Montcalm found a soldier's grave. In the archives of the Ursuline Convent may still be seen the deed of concession by which the land, now so widely known, was ceded to Abraham Martin. This document is dated the 4th of December, 1635, and it is of special interest because it contains a reference to the

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illness of Champlain, who died twenty-one days after its completion. Thirteen years later, on the 10th of October, 1648, Abraham Martin acquired the adjoining property, making a total of thirty-two acres. These two parcels of land were bounded on the north by Cote Ste. Genevieve, on the south by a line parallel with St. Louis road, two hundred yards north, on the east by Ste. Genevieve street, and on the west by Claire Fontaine street, officially described as the Fontaine d'Abraham.

This ground appears to have been used for pasturage in Martin's time, and as very little of the land in the immediate vicinity was under cultivation, Abraham's cattle wandered at pleasure over the adjoining fields, and thus the name of The Plains or Heights of Abraham was given to a far larger tract of land than that confined by the boundaries of the concession.

A reference to the plan of the battle shows that on the 13th of September, 1759, the right wing of Montcalm's army occupied a part of the original ground owned by Martin, and thus this land was closely associated with the commencement and termination of the French Regime. In the course of time this property was sold for building purposes, and for many years it has been thickly studded with dwellings.

Abraham Martin was a Pilot, and in the early days of the Colony was a man of importance, but in his later years he appears to have forfeited much of the good opinion of his fellow-citizens. He was the father of a large family, and all his children were highly respected, and some of them rose to eminence. For many years after the close of the campaign of 1759, the *Plains of Abraham* were the scene of grand military displays. The first of importance took place on the 29th of August, 1787, in the presence of His Royal Highness, Prince William Henry, and the Governor. An excellent description of this sham battle is found in a manuscript plan of the time, now in Washington :—

“ ORDER OF BATTLE.”

“ ON THE PLAINS OF ABRAHAM ”—(1787)

Brigadier General Hope.
 Brigade Major Skene.
 Grenadiers, Major Ancram 34th Regt.
 Light Infantry Major Duff, 26th Regt
 Commanding Lt. Col. Hastings 34th Regt.
 Royal Artillery Major Goll.
 1st Brigade.—5th Regt. Major Smith.
 4th Regt. Major Campbell.
 Commanding Major Campbell.

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Reserve.—34th Regiment Major Ross.

2nd Brigade.—31st Regt. Major Cotton.
2th Regt. Captain Burrows.
Commanding Major Cotton.

Various movements of the troops are shown on the plan. In one position the 5th, 29th, 34th, 31st and 26th Regiments are formed in a line facing north along the Grand Allée, between the Drill Hall and Claire Fontaine Street, near which, on the south side of the street, is shown the gallows. Another position shows the troops on the St. Foy road near Scott street and a third position places the men on the St. Foy road near the monument, with a movement towards Sillery. On the St. Foy road a farm house was supposed to be fortified. The Cove Fields, the Gaol hill, the Race Course and nearly all the ground was included in the movements, but the principal operations were on the St. Foy road, nearer to the city.

With the expansion of the city the space available for military operations was gradually restricted, until the Race Course, commonly called the Plains or heights of Abraham, was the only place left suitable for a parade ground.

THE COVE FIELDS

The Cove Fields, the property of the Federal Government, are bounded on the north by the rear of the houses on the Grand Allée, on the south by the River St. Lawrence, on the east by the walls of the city, and on the west by the Martello Tower, No. 2. On the old plans of Quebec, a large portion of these fields is enclosed under the name of "The King's Field," and near the handsome stone building known as the "Drill Hall," there was a windmill, and beyond this, westward, the town gallows.

On the rising ground in the vicinity of the targets may be seen the ruins of old fortifications. These ruins are erroneously described by local historians, and on map Baedeker's (1900) as the remains of "French Fort."

These works are of British origin, and were commenced on the 9th of October, 1779, under an order signed by General Haldimand, and the original plans and the progress plans of the work, may be seen by the student in the splendid collection of plans which has been rendered available His Excellency, the Earl of Minto.

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From time to time, portions of the fields have been occupied by the Government for factories, such as the Cartridge factory; and recently a large area has been acquired by Sir Charles Ross for a small arms factory. This building obstructs the magnificent view which was obtained in a westerly direction, and it also considerably limits the recreation ground.

For many years the links of the Quebec Golf Club have been on the Cove Fields, and at one time there were none better in Canada. The erection of so many buildings, however, has considerably interfered with the location of the holes, and consequently the round has been shortened. The Royal Victoria Curling Club is at present erecting a building adjoining the Skating Rink, and quarters are to be allotted to the Golf Club in this club house. The Cove Fields appeal equally to the citizens of Quebec whether of French or English origin, and it is a matter of regret that intelligent interest was not devoted to the preservation of this unrivalled recreation ground at an opportune time.

ST. GEORGE'S SOCIETY OF QUEBEC

On the 13th of October, 1835, an advertisement appeared in the *Quebec Gazette*, and in the *Mercury*, inviting all persons of English origin who were interested in the formation of a St. George's Society, to attend a meeting to be held at the Albion Hotel on the 16th of October.

This meeting was numerously attended, and a Committee was chosen by ballot, composed of the following gentlemen. Messrs. C. F. Alywin, LeMessurier, H. H. Kerr, W. Kemble, John Bonner, J. C. Fisher and J. Dyde.

The meeting was adjourned until the 13th of November, but on that day the Rules and Regulations were not completed, and therefore the meeting was further adjourned until the 20th of November. The articles were agreed to at this meeting, and from that date St. George's Society has continued its good work.

Mr. H. T. Machin, the President of the St. George's Society in 1902, in the course of his remarks at the Dinner of a sister society, ably set forth the aims of the founders of St. George's Society and the work accomplished by its members; we therefore make an extract from his speech on that occasion.

"Our national Friendly Societies owe their origin to the disposition of Scotchmen, Irishmen and Englishmen in foreign Countries and in Colonies of the Empire, to help such of their fellow countrymen and countrywomen as owing to misfortune or sickness are in need of aid.

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" On this continent these Societies existed in the old colonies prior to the American Revolution, and they are numerous and prosperous in Canada and the United States at the present time. The St. George's Society of Quebec is, I believe, of the same age as the St. Andrew's Society, having been established in 1835, and among its first members will be found the names of many whose descendants are occupying leading positions in Quebec to-day.

The objects of the Society, at the time of its formation, were stated to be to aid English and Welsh immigrants and their descendants when in need; to comfort and relieve the sick, aged and infirm; to assist orphans and destitute children, and generally to do all that a Benevolent Society ought of right to do.

It was also declared to be the duty of its members to cherish amongst themselves and their descendants, veneration for, and attachment to, the Institutions of the Mother country. I think, Mr. President, that the records of the St. George's Society of Quebec will show that its members have carried out the objects for which the Society was formed and that, while the principal part of its revenues and the efforts of its members have been devoted to the relief of those of English or Welsh descent, a liberal portion of its income has been distributed among charitable institutions that are attached to no particular nationality.

I think that I may also say that the members of the St. George's Society of Quebec while proud of their race and devoted to the upholding of English institutions in this country, and to the maintenance of its connection with the Empire, are not in favour of perpetuating national divisions amongst our population; divisions which are gradually being obliterated by the inter-marriages between those of English, Scotch, Irish and French descent—but are desirous of hastening the time when all the people of Canada, irrespective of origin, will be imbued with a common Canadian patriotism worthy of our great and beautiful country—a patriotism that is necessary to develop strengthen and advance us as a people, and make this Dominion of Canada the most powerful and valuable unit of the British Empire beyond the seas."

According to the last report, there were 280 members on the books of the Society.

The Hon. Treasurer of the St. George's Society is Mr. E. J. Hale.

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YOUNG MENS' CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION

On the 1st January, 1870, a meeting was held in Jeffery Hale's Sunday School, to consider what steps were necessary for the organization of a Young Mens' Christian Association for the city of Quebec. The Rev. David Marsh presided, and Mr. W. Ahearn acted as chairman. At an adjourned meeting held on the 25th of January, the late Henry Fry was elected President of the Association, the late D. Wilkie, 1st Vice-President, C. P. Champion, 2nd Vice-President, W. Ahearn, Secretary, and J. C. Thompson, Treasurer, and the Committee was formed of the following gentlemen: James Hamilton, Geo. Lamb, W. A. Marsh, H. W. Powis, D. McPhie, W. Brodie, S. H. Robertson.

The first meetings were held in the Jeffery Hale School Room, but in March, 1870, rooms were leased in a building formerly occupied by Belanger & Co. Three years later more extensive accommodation was required, and rooms were leased over McLeod's Drug Store, in Fabrique Street, which served for the needs of association until 1880. In 1879, steps were taken to raise a fund for the erection of the main part of the present substantial building, which was opened on the 20th of April, 1880.

In the year 1894 steps were taken to secure the funds necessary for the building of a gymnasium. In the course of two years a sufficient sum had been secured to commence the work, and in 1897 the contracts were given out.

The building is well arranged, and is provided with a class room, a library, reading-room, and reception rooms.

In the season the gymnasium is much frequented.

There is provision made for all kinds of physical exercise, and the members of the permanent force both Artillery and Infantry, are admitted to membership at a reduced rate. There is also an excellent swimming bath. A regular course of instruction in commercial subjects is provided in the winter season.

The following gentlemen have filled the office of President: Henry Fry, 1870-8; John C. Thompson, 1878-89; Robert Stanley, 1890; W. C. Scott; 1891-94; W. A. Marsh, 1895-99; G. W. Parmelee, 1899-0; W. W. Wiggs, 1900-1; L. C. Webster, 1901; John Thompson, 1903.

The Secretary of the Association is W. H. Distin.

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L'AUDITORIUM DE QUEBEC

Note by MR. BARTHE, Secretary of the Auditorium Co.

Such is the legal name of a local company incorporated in April 1902 with a capital stock of \$100,000 to provide the city with a first class theatre. The City authorities made for that purpose a free gift of a vacant lot situate close to St. John's Gate, which had been conceded to them by the Dominion Government.

The Auditorium buildings, the inauguration of which took place on the thirty-first of August 1903, comprise: 1. A capacious theatre Hall, 90 feet long, 75 feet wide and 45 feet high, besides the stage space, which is 35 feet deep, 70 feet wide and 70 feet high, along side of which are the artists' dressing rooms in a four story wing; 2. A four story building fronting on St. John Street, 85 x 50 feet, the ground and second floors to be used as a fashionable Café and Restaurant with grille rooms, ladies and gentlemen's drawing and café rooms, the upper stories designed to be rented as lodge or club-rooms, for a conservatory of music, and other like purposes; 3. An arched promenade connecting the café with the Theatre.

The street facade is designed in a curve, so as to be visible from the western end of St. John street, and its elaborate French Renaissance style makes it an ornament for the city. The grille-room on the first floor is finished in the style of the old English inns, with beam ceiling, high wainscoting and fire places.

The approach to the theatre is through an arched promenade after the order of an arcade, with booths for the sale of flowers, confectionery &c., and a terrace on the side which is used in conjunction with the Café during the summer months, modelled after the outdoor cafés of Paris. At the end of the promenade is a large lobby, where tickets are sold for the performances, with entrances to the carriage porch and galleries.

The entrance to the theatre proper is a large foyer, 16 by 34 feet, with wide stairways to the balcony and smoking rooms, and entrances to the Auditorium, ladies parlors and cloak rooms,

The seating capacity of the Auditorium is 1800, with standing room for 200. The hall, with its sweeping balconies, boxes and galleries, is finished in French Renaissance style, with roomy aisles and wide seats.

Few theatre buildings are more immune against fire than the Quebec Auditorium, which is completely isolated on all sides,

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and provided with ample fire escapes making the number of exits twenty-three in all. The boiler room is an outside fire proof vault, the whole building being heated by steam and lighted by electricity; and a special 4 inch supply pipe runs from the street to the back of the stage board, providing ample sprinkling in case of fire. The galleries on one side have a direct landing on the fortification wall, which may be used in the summer months as a promenade between the acts: a feature which is probably unique in the history of theatres.

FIRE BRIGADE

The Quebec Fire Brigade was inaugurated on the 16th of September, 1866, with Mr. James Ferguson as chief, Mr. Léon Lemieux, as deputy and about fifteen men. Six or seven years afterwards Mr. Felix St. Michel succeeded Mr. Ferguson as chief, and Mr. Léon Lemieux became deputy. In 1875 Mr. Léon Lemieux replaced Chief St. Michel and Mr. Matthew Coleman was named deputy. On the 16th February, 1877, Mr. Philippe Dorval was appointed chief, and Mr. Matthew Coleman, assistant.

On the 12th of February, 1896, Deputy-chief Coleman died, and a few weeks afterwards was replaced by Mr. John Walsh and Mr. Edward Martinette. The brigade consists at present of a chief, two deputies, 8 captains and 52 firemen. A new station has recently been established at St. Amable Street, Montcalm Ward, with 10 men and 7 horses. There are at present.

Nine stations
36 horses
3 steam engines
10 hose-reels
2 large fire escape ladders (75 feet long)
4 ladder-waggon
1 chemical engine
3 vehicles for the chief and his two deputies.

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FIRE SHIPS

(*Note by MAJOR WOOD*)

As fire ships and radeaux-à-feu played a conspicuous part in the siege of Quebec in 1759 it is interesting to note the regular way of preparing them in those days. What is still more pertinent to the present work is to notice that Vaudreuil's fire ships and rafts were many times more expensive than the proper ones, and yet they were just as many times less effective. A fire ship cost, roughly, about five dollars per ton to prepare. Five-inch timbers were hollowed into troughs and laid in two tracks a couple of feet apart round the deck; these were connected by cross troughs, and all communicated with each other and with the stopped port-holes, which were designed to blow open and let out the fire when it had gained headway, and also with the pitch-barrels which spread the fire into the masts and rigging. The deck and troughs were all well laid with melted rosin. Funnels were arranged to create a strong updraught from between decks towards the rigging. A communicating trough to a sally-port in the ship's side, laid with quick match, enabled the crew to fire the ship all over in a minute or two. The spread and fierceness of the fire was much helped by the priming composition, each barrel of which contained one hundred pounds of gunpowder, fifty pounds of saltpetre, forty pounds of sulphur, six pounds of rosin and three pints of oil, a truly infernal mixture!

BRIGADIER GENERAL, GEORGE TOWNSHEND

It is somewhat remarkable that writers on the Seven Years' War, and more particularly on the Campaign of 1759, have failed to do justice to that great silent arm of the Service, the Navy, or to recognize the brilliant services of Wolfe's second Brigadier, George Townshend. And yet without the hearty and effective co-operation of the navy, the execution of all Wolfe's carefully laid plans for the reduction of Quebec would have been impossible, and without the assistance of Townshend, his victory would have been incomplete. It is true that it is only within the last few months that the papers upon which his fame must ultimately rest, have been brought to light; but they might have been discovered long ago by persistent research. Historians, however, have been content to cast a stone at him, without apparently caring whether there was any truth in their remarks

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or not. Townshend was a remarkable character, and while abuse was directed against him from all quarters, he remained silent, and would not even give those who were willing to defend him, the weapons with which to do so. His friends constantly injured his memory, while the production of his own writings, and official documents, would, in every case have furnished a complete refutation of the numerous charges which were made against him. It is singular also that even till this day, it is his own people who have injured him the most. In the year 1901, Colonel Townshend, a descendant of the family, published "The Military Life of George, First Marquess Townshend," and although he could have had access to all the papers that would have placed his ancestor in a true light, he failed to make use of them, and went out of the way to drag in secondary evidence to establish claims for the Marquess, which he himself had expressly denied.

To Wolfe alone must be given the merit of the plan by which Quebec was taken; but to George Townshend belongs the honour of setting the seal to that victory which Wolfe's brilliant tactics had made possible.

Townshend had the misfortune in life to suffer from the misdirected efforts of his friends, who for political purposes claimed for him the honour of the victory of Quebec. Townshend's own official letters, which have now been brought to light, prove beyond question that he never even claimed his proper share in that victory. His remarkable career after the Siege of Quebec, and his deep interest in Canadian affairs, are all matters of which historians have told us nothing. These papers are shortly to be published, and they will show to us the Brigadier in a character which we little suspect, and one which is entirely at variance with anything which we now possess of him.

Lord Chesterfield appears to have held Townshend in high esteem. Writing a few years before his death he says:—"It has been observed long ago that to be reproached and defamed is a tax that every man must pay, for being eminent; eminence of whatever kind naturally produces envy; and envy without any opposition of interest, without any prospect of advantage, except the gratification of its own malignity, is always busy in the prosecution of its object. But the same merit that excites envy to defamation, naturally renders it difficult, by securing the testimony of truth in its favour, envy therefore of necessity must have recourse to falsehood, and before she can impute faults must make them."

"The expediency of Government, like that of medicine, arises from the imperfection of human nature, and it may as

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“ reasonably be expected that medicine should be pleasant, as
“ that government should be administered without offence.....
“ No chief governor ever appeared to have the welfare of this
“ country more at heart by the general tenor of his conduct, nor
“ can any administration be remembered in which so many acts
“ passed for the support of the constitution, the defence of the
“ country, and the security of the public money from waste and
“ dissipation.”

Speaking of Quebec, he says : “ To be called in a moment
to the command of troops in such a situation, to stand in the place
and perform the duty of two such persons as Wolfe and Monckton
who had within a very short time been stricken upon the field,
was a severe test both of courage and ability, to which, however
Lord Townshend shewed himself equal.”

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE

(Notes by MR. M. F. WALSH, of Ottawa, and MR. T. J. WALSH,
of Quebec.)

This Institute was founded on the 28th of December, 1852,
by the Reverend Father James Nelligan, for the benefit of the
members of St. Patrick's Congregation. The first President
was the late Honourable Mr. Sharples, father of the Honourable
John Sharples, M. L. C. The Council was composed of the
following gentlemen :—

President,	Mr. John Sharples.
1st Vice-President,	“ Michael Connolly.
2nd Vice-President,	“ John Doran.
Treasurer,	“ J. P. O'Meara.
Recording-Secretary,	“ Charles J. Colfer.
Assistant Recording-Secretary,	“ Mr. J. C. Nolan.
Corresponding-Secretary,	“ Matthew Ryan.
Assist. Corresponding-Secy.,	“ Moore A. Higgins.

Council :—William Quinn, William Mackay, John O'Leary,
Lawrence Stafford, Michael Mernagh, James Mackay, Phillip
Whitty, Thomas J. Murphy, Maurice O'Leary, James Foley.

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Of the sixty-nine founders only six are now living, viz

Messrs. Arthur H. Murphy,
 James A. Green,
 Matthew W. Clark,
 James Connolly,
 Jeremiah C. Nolan;
 John Giblin.

None of the above gentlemen are now residents of the city. The numbers given indicate the names as they appear on the Treasurer's book.

The institute was opened by a lecture from the late Rev. Father Kerrigan, a man of brilliant talents. Amongst other notable lecturers the following will give an idea of the scope and aims of the Institute.

Rev. Henry Giles, who was a Unitarian Minister. His fame as a lecturer was world-wide.

Mr. Ives. This gentleman was at one time Protestant Bishop of North or South Carolina, and author of the celebrated work, "The Trials of a Mind," in which he gives his reasons for his change of Faith, by stepping down from being a Bishop with its big salary, to become a layman and a school master.

Thomas d'Arcy McGee. Of this gentleman his name, being of later date, is quite sufficient; suffice it to say that unlike the others he appeared several times before the Institute as a lecturer.

The Rev. Dr. Cahill, gave a series of six lectures.

The Institute gave its first Soirée on the 17th March, 1857, in their Hall, in rear of St. Patrick Church. The Soirée was suggested and organized by the Rev. Father Colfer, yet living. The programme is still in existence.

The 25th anniversary was celebrated by a grand concert. Strictly speaking the Institute was not an Irish Society. While all its members were Irish and Catholic, of course, it was instituted for the purpose of advancing in a social and literary point of view, the interests of Catholics speaking the English language.

In the year 1876, the Institute bought the present hall, Tara Hall, paying therefor the sum of five thousand five hundred dollars. There was some little trouble in perfecting the titles to the property for the reason that the late Jefferey Hale, who owned the house at one time, stipulated in the deed of gift to a Protestant sect, that the hall should never be loaned or leased for anything Catholic—not even for a Catholic charity. At the time the Institute bought the Hall, it was then being used as a theatre, and owned by Mr. Thomas H. Grant.

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Thirty five years after the foundation of the Institute to a day, namely 28th December 1887, the Hall was totally destroyed by fire. The Institute rebuilt on the same ground.

In the life of the ever to be lamented Lord Edward Fitzgerald, who died in Ireland's cause in 1798, (the author is Moore the Poet), we find that the deceased nobleman was a visitor in Quebec and spent a St. Patrick's Day there in 1789. Lord Edward was then an Officer in the British army, and his regiment was in that year stationed in New Brunswick, as on the 2nd September, 1788, he writes from Frederick's Town (sic) to his "dearest, dearest mother," telling her of a trip he and some friends intended making in canoes some two hundred and fifty miles up the river St. John to Grand Falls, which he says "are by all accounts beautiful." Again, on 21st November, in a letter, he says that he means to go to Quebec "in snowshoes." On the 14th March, 1789, he writes to his "dearest mother" that he had arrived in Quebec on the previous day. His party consisted of a brother officer, his own servant and "two woodmen." They were thirty days on the march, "twenty-six of which were in the woods, and never saw a soul but our own party." Mentioning his arrival in Quebec, he says :

"When we got here, you may guess what figures we were: we had not shaved or washed during the journey; our blanket coats and trousers all worn out and pieced; in short we went to two or three houses and they would not let us in. There was one old lady, exactly the *hôtesse*, in *Gil Blas*, *elle me fait la mesure du pied jusqu'à la tête*, and told me there was one room, without a stove or bed, next a billiard room, which I might have if I pleased; and when I told her we were gentlemen, she very quietly said: "I dare say you are," and off she went. However, at last we got lodgings in an ale-house, and you may guess, eat well and slept well, and went next day, well dressed, with one of Lord Dorchester's aides-de-camp, to triumph over the old lady; in short, exactly the story in *Gil Blas*. On the 12th April he was still in Quebec, as on that date he writes to his step-father, Mr. Ogilvie, (over whom, by the way, he shows great affection), saying that he did not expect to get away for some time, but would fill up the interval visiting the outposts. A letter from Mr. Hamilton Moore, to the Duke of Richmond, dated Quebec, 22nd May, 1789, mentions Lord Edward's arrival after a journey of 175 miles by the route he had taken, instead of the 375 miles, involved in the route usually taken, via the rivers St. John, Madawaska and Kamouraska. On the 4th May, he writes to his "dearest mother" from Montreal where he had then been

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for a week, intending to "set off in a few hours for his long journey" down the Mississippi. In this letter he writes: "I have nothing new to tell you, for at Quebec, and here I have done nothing but feast, and I am horribly tired of it. . . . The Canadians are a good people,—very like the French,—and of course I like them. There was one family at Quebec very pleasant and very good to me,—a mother and two pretty daughters. Don't be afraid,—I was not in love. We were very sorry to part."

Now there are a couple interesting points—one particularly interesting—that possibly some old records or family traditions may solve: Who was the "old lady" who opined that Lord Edward and his friend *might* possibly be gentlemen? And, more important still, who were the "mother and two pretty daughters" of whom Lord Edward writes in such kindly terms?"

St. Patrick's Day is fittingly honoured in Quebec every year, and a concert or dramatic representation usually takes place in the evening, preceded by a speech from a leading Irish orator. At the gathering, in 1901, a memorable address was delivered by the Honourable Charles Fitzpatrick, LL. D., the present Minister of Justice.

ST. ANDREW'S SOCIETY

In the short sketch of St. Andrew's Church it will be seen that from the earliest days of British rule in Canada services were provided for the natives of Scotland who had settled in Quebec. The work of relieving Scottish emigrants, or those in distress, was therefore undertaken by the members of the congregation, as occasion required. As early as the year 1836 there appears to have been some definite organization in this respect under the direction of Dr. Cook and Dr. Douglas, and the charitable work was carried on for a long time by a Society known as St. Andrew's Society of Quebec.

After many years the Society sought incorporation under an Act which was assented to on the 1st of February, 1870. The preamble of this Act reads as follows:—

Whereas the president and members of the association, which hath for many years existed in Quebec under the name of the St. Andrew's Society of Quebec, have, by their petition to the Legislature, represented that the said association has been formed for the benevolent purpose of affording pecuniary, medical, and other relief, to such natives of Scotland and their descendants, as may from sickness or other causes have fallen

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into distress, and of aiding, directing and relieving the necessities of Scottish immigrants on their arrival in Canada, and hath prayed for the better attainment of the objects of the said association, it may be invested with corporated powers; and by reason of the good effected by the said association, it is expedient to grant the prayer of the said petition,

Therefore, Her Majesty, by and with the advice and consent of the Legislature of Quebec, enacts as follows:—

John Cook Thomson, D. McPherson, John Laird, P. McNaughton, A. Nicoll, A. Robertson, jr., J. W. Cook, J. Fraser, C. Wilkie, T. G. Hunter, J. Cook, D. D., W. B. Clark, W. Brodie, W. D. Campbell, James Dean, J. Gilmour, J. Gibb, W. Hossack, G. Irvine, L. T. McPherson, J. McNaughton, D. McGie, P. Paterson, J. G. Ross, J. Ross, McLean Stuart, R. Shaw, R. Casseis, A. Stuart, H. S. Scott, M. Stevenson, J. Thomson, D. Wilkie, W. Walker, D. A. Ross, and such other persons as are now members of the said association, or shall hereafter become members of the same, shall be, and are hereby constituted a body politic and corporate, by the name of the "St. Andrew's Society of Quebec."

THE LITERARY AND HISTORICAL SOCIETY

Reference is made on page 194 of this work, to the contemplated demolition of Morrin College, in which the Literary and Historical Society has quarters.

Arrangements have been made, however, by which the College will undergo considerable alteration, and more space is to be allotted to the Society. Through the generosity of Dr. James Douglas, a sum of \$500 is to be paid annually to the Society for the purchase of new books, and this amount is to be augmented by a liberal grant on the part of the governors of Morrin College. With this substantial assistance the Society will be able to resume the publication of valuable documents, and with an increase of membership it should be in a position to regain its former reputation.

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APPENDIX

SOME OF THE STREETS OF QUEBEC

SOUVENIRS CONNECTED WITH THEIR ORIGIN

- BUADE—In remembrance of Louis de Buade, Count de Palluau et de Frontenac, Governor of New France in 1672.
- BURTON—Sir F. N. Lieutenant-Governor of Canada, in 1808.
- CARILLON—The famous battle in which Montcalm greatly distinguished himself.
- CARLETON—Sir Guy Carleton, Governor of Canada in 1768.
- CARON—The Hon. R. E. Caron, Lieutenant-Governor of the Province of Quebec in 1873.
- CHAMPLAIN—Samuel Champlain, Founder of Quebec in 1608.
- CHARLEVOIX—A Jesuit, Historian of New France.
- CHÉNIER—Instigator of the rebellion in St. Eustache.
- CHRISTIE—Robert Christie, a Canadian historian.
- CLAIRE FONTAINE—Named after the spring on Abraham Martin's property.
- COLLINS—A land surveyor of Quebec towards the end of the 18th century.
- CONROY—Mgr Conroy, Bishop of Ardagh in Ireland, apostolic delegate to Canada.
- COOK—Named after Dr. Cook, of St. Andrew's Church.
- COTE D'ABRAHAM—Named after Abraham Martin, a Pilot, and one of the first inhabitants of Quebec.
- DAMBOURGÈS—A French Canadian Colonel who contributed to the defeat of Arnold in 1775.
- D'AIGUILLON—The Duchesse d'Aiguillon, Foundress of the Hotel Dieu.
- D'ARGENSON—Pierre Voyer, Vicomte d'Argenson, governor of New France in 1658.
- DE JUMONVILLE—A French officer assassinated under Washington.
- D'ARTIGNY—A French bibliophile and savant who died in 1847.
- D'AUTEUIL—A Quebec family, of note, formerly very numerous.
- DE COURCELLES—Governor of New France, in 1665.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

DAULAC—Adam Daulac (or Dollard) des Ormeaux, the hero of the Long Sault, May 21st, 1660.	LA
DOLLARD—Same as above.	LA
DE SALABERRY—The hero of Chateauguay.	LA
DE TRACY—Lieutenant of the King in New France.	LA
DE VILLIERS—A brother of Jumonville.	LE
D'IBERVILLE—Third son of M. de Longueuil, a most valorous soldier.	LÉ
DONNACONA—Chief of the Indian village of Stadacona, in the time of Jacques Cartier.	MA
DORCHESTER—A Governor-General of Canada. (See Carleton).	MC
DUQUESNE—Governor of New France, in 1752.	MO
D'YOUVILLE—The foundress of the Grey Nuns in Montreal.	MO
DU FORT—The road that formerly led to the Chateau of St. Louis.	PLJ
DU PALAIS (Palace)—The street ending at the palace of the Intendant.	PRJ
DU PARLOIR—The street adjacent to the parlour of the Ursuline convent.	PRJ
DU TRÉSOR—The Treasurer of the Marine lived in the vicinity.	RA
DUFFERIN—Governor General of Canada in 1872.	RAJ
ELGIN—Governor General of Canada in 1846.	SAT
FERLAND—A priest and historian of Canada.	SAU
FRONTENAC—Governor of New France. (See Buade St.)	SAU
GARNEAU—A historian of Canada.	SOU
GRANDE ALLÉE—A street that dates from the time of Montmagny, the second Governor of New France.	SOU
GOSFORD—Governor General in 1835.	SOU
GUYART—The family name of Mother Mary of the Incarnation, the foundress of the Ursuline Convent.	SIGI
HALDIMAND—Sir F. Haldimand, Governor of Canada in 1777.	ST.
HAMEL—Abraham Hamel, merchant.	VAU
HÉBERT—Louis Hébert, the first inhabitant.	VICJ
HENDERSON—William Henderson the owner of the adjoining land.	VOL
JACQUES CARTIER—The discoverer of Canada.	WOI
JOLIETTE—Louis Jolliet, the explorer.	origi
LALEMANT—A Jesuit martyr.	Colo
	Nels

APPENDIX

- LANGELIER—Hon. Mr. F. Langelier, a former mayor of Quebec.
- LANGEVIN—Sir Hector Langevin, a former mayor, and minister of the Crown.
- LANSDOWNE—Governor-General of Canada in 1885.
- LA SALLE—An explorer and discoverer.
- LETELLIER—Lieutenant-governor of the Province.
- LÉVIS—The Marquis de Lévis.
- MARCHAND—A Prime Minister of the Province.
- MCMAHON—The first pastor of St. Patrick's Church.
- MONTCALM—The French general.
- MONTMAGNY—Governor of New France in 1636.
- MORIN—Hon. A. N. Morin, a judge.
- PLESSIS—Mgr. Plessis, Bishop of Quebec.
- PRÉVOST—Governor-General of Canada in 1811.
- PRINCE EDWARD—Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
- RACINE—Mgr. Racine, Bishop of Sherbrooke, once pastor of the church of St. Jean-Baptiste.
- RAMEAU—E. Rameau de St. Père, a French writer, friendly to the Canadians and Acadians.
- SAINT-CYRILLE—Named in honour of Monseigneur Marois, Vicar General of Quebec.
- SAULT-AU-MATELOT—A sailor is reported to have jumped from the cliff at this spot.
- SOUS-LE-CAP—A lane, under the cliff parallel to St. Paul and Sault-au-Matelot streets.
- SOUS-LE-FORT—Under the old Fort St. Louis which stood over this spot.
- SIGNAY—The archbishop of that name.
- ST. VALIER—The second bishop of Quebec.
- VAUBAN—The celebrated French Engineer.
- VICTORIA—Her Majesty Queen Victoria.
- VOLTIGEURS—The 9th Battalion of Militia bears that name.
- WOLFE—Named after the English General.

There is also a certain group of names of streets whose origin it is unnecessary to recall, such as : Arago, Bayard, Colomb, Colbert, Talon, Vaudreuil, Franklin, Jérôme, Napoléon, Nelson, O'Connell, Richelieu, etc.

QUEBEC UNDER TWO FLAGS

Many streets bear the names of the places or institutions near which they pass, such as: (Des Jardins), Garden, (Des Carrières) Quarries, (de l'Eglise), Church, (De la Montagne), Mountain Hill, etc.



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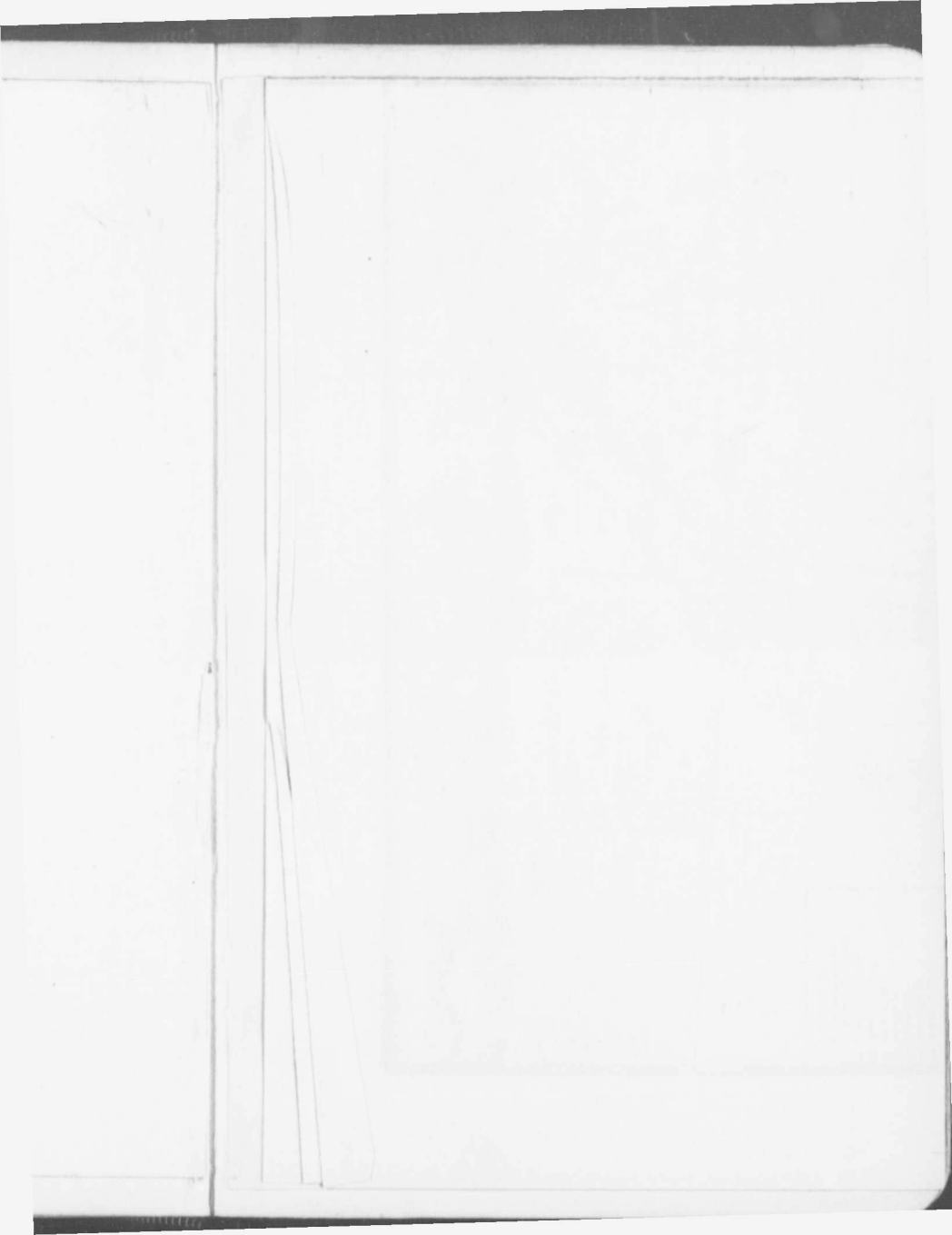
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253	3	C. Tardif	Le Tardif
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† DEATH OF THE DUKE OF RICHMOND

His Grace died of hydrophobia, at the military settlement of Richmond, Ontario, on the 28th of August, 1819. It is claimed by many well known writers that the Duke died from the effects of the bite of a tame fox, which he received at Sorel. There appears to be some doubt about this however, and we therefore reproduce a paragraph from the press of the same year, which may prove of interest to our readers

"An official despatch from Charles Cambridge, Esq., addressed to Earl Bathurst, contains some particulars of the death of the late Duke, which prove incontestably that he died of canine madness. Whilst he was suffering under the complaint reason occasionally resumed her empire. He availed himself of these lucid intervals to address a letter to Lady Mary Lennox, in which he reminded her that a favourite dog belonging to the household, being in a room at the Castle St. Louis, at a time (five months before) when the Duke, shaving, cut his chin, the dog was lifted up in order to lick the wound, when the animal bit His Grace's chin. The animal subsequently ran mad."





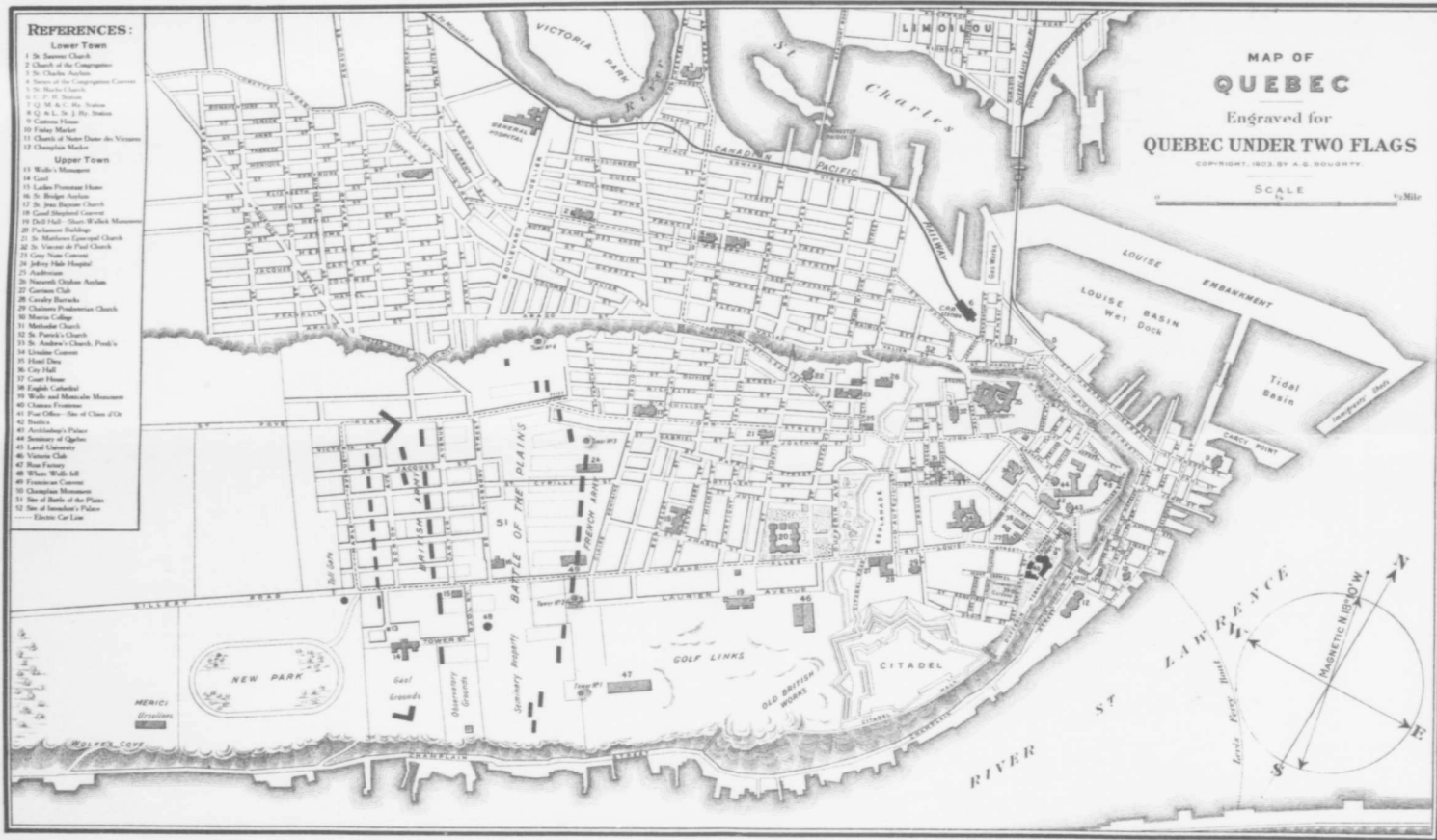
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 - 9 Catholic Station
 - 10 Fish Market
 - 11 Basin of Notre-Dame des Victoires
 - 12 Christian Market
- Upper Town**
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