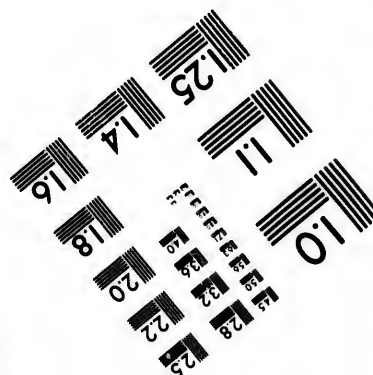
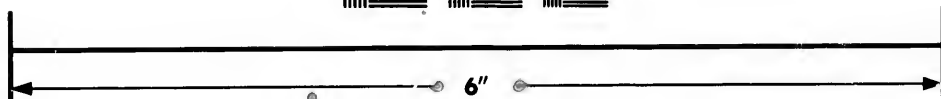
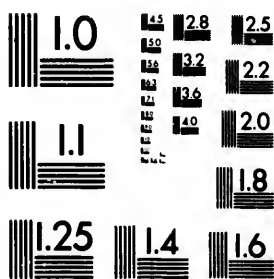


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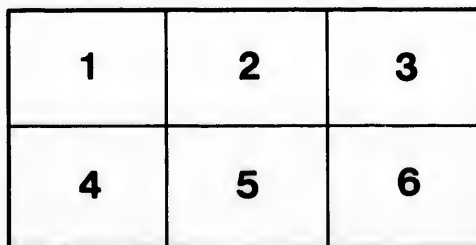
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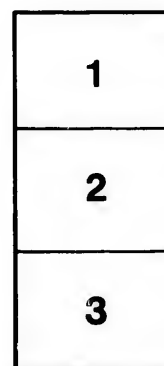
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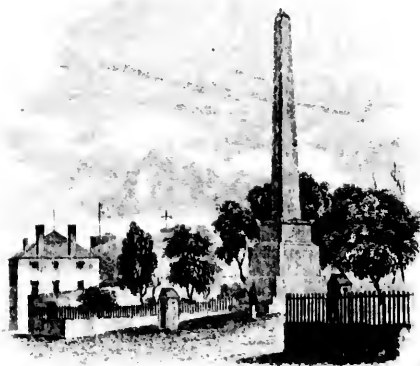




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PICTURE
OF QUEBEC.



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1831.

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SECOND EDITION, REVISED AND CORRECTED.

QUEBEC:

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NOTICE.

THIS volume is intended to supply a blank in the Northern Tourists' Library. It has been a just complaint, that strangers meet unexpected difficulties in exploring the curiosities of the far-famed Canadian Fortress, and the adjacent country.

The requisite information is now furnished in reference to every object, to which the varied pursuits and tastes of Travellers turn their research.

QUEBEC, September, 1831.

THE PLATES.

- 1 Quebec from Point Levi,
- 2 Vignette Title Page,
- 3 Quebec Driving Club,
- 4 Castle of St. Lewis,
- 5 Parliament House,
- 6 Catholic Cathedral,
- 7 Episcopal Cathedral,
- 8 Presbyterian Kirk,
- 9 Trinity Chapel,
- 10 St. John's Chapel,
- 11 Methodist Chapel,
- 12 St. Roch's Church,
- 13 Court House,
- 14 General Hospital,
- 15 New Exchange,
- 16 Episcopal Church, Point Levi,
- 17 Map of Quebec.

PICTURE OF QUEBEC.

The Engravings.

I. THE VIGNETTE.

THE Vignette contains an accurate delineation of a Picturesque Scene. Standing close to the wall of the Governor's Garden, opposite to Mount Carmel street, the wall column before the observer is the Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm—on the left is the residence of the Protestant Bishop—and above it, the north-east angle of the Citadel; with the Flag Staff and the Nautical Telegraph.

II. QUEBEC.

VISITORS who are anxious to behold Quebec, and especially in reference to its castellated exterior, should not omit the survey from Point Levi. The elevation of the summit on the eastern bank of the river above the Churches, combined with its nearness, for the interval is scarcely one mile, gives to all the prominent objects their proportionate perspicuity.

On the left, the St. Lawrence may be traced for some length towards the south-west ; with the opposite shores and shipping Coves, which are the chief depositories of the immense masses of timber that are floated down the river for exportation. The Plains of Abraham, where the decisive battle was fought between the English and French armies, and in which both the Generals, Wolfe and Montcalm, closed their military career, defended by the Martello Towers, are next discernible—and the verdure on the top is beautifully contrasted with the wild, rugged and barren exterior of the precipitous descent.—Underneath, the Wharves, Stores and Habitations assume the appearance of regularity—until, at Diamond Cove the eye meets two circuitous foot-paths like ladders ascending the hill. Near this point the docks exhibit the ships in continuous succession to the north-east extremity of the Lower Town. A distinguished object in the upper part of this view is the Railway extending from the top of the Cape to the wharf.

On the top of the hill, near the machinery, appears the parapet of the Citadel, proceeding on the brow of the Cape northerly to the Flag Staff, whence the descent is, to the wall which surrounds the Governor's Garden, extending to the Castle of St. Lewis. To the right of which, are seen in order, the steeples, of the Episcopal and Catholic Churches, and of the Seminary—and in immediate front adjoining the wall

considerably below the Chateau, is the Parliament House—whence the wall of the city is prolonged without interruption, being the site of the Grand Battery; which gradually diminishes in height to the Artillery Barracks on the west, where the fortifications towards the river St. Charles on the north-west terminate.

This military display becomes more imposing from its contrasts. The base of the stone parapet towers upon the summit of the high rocky projection, which is nearly perpendicular and bare except a few stunted pines and coarse shrubs. Of a dark embrowned hue, the rock exhibits enormous strata, which, to the distant observer, seem ready every moment to be precipitated upon the insecure citizens beneath, over whose habitations they appear to be suspended in the air.

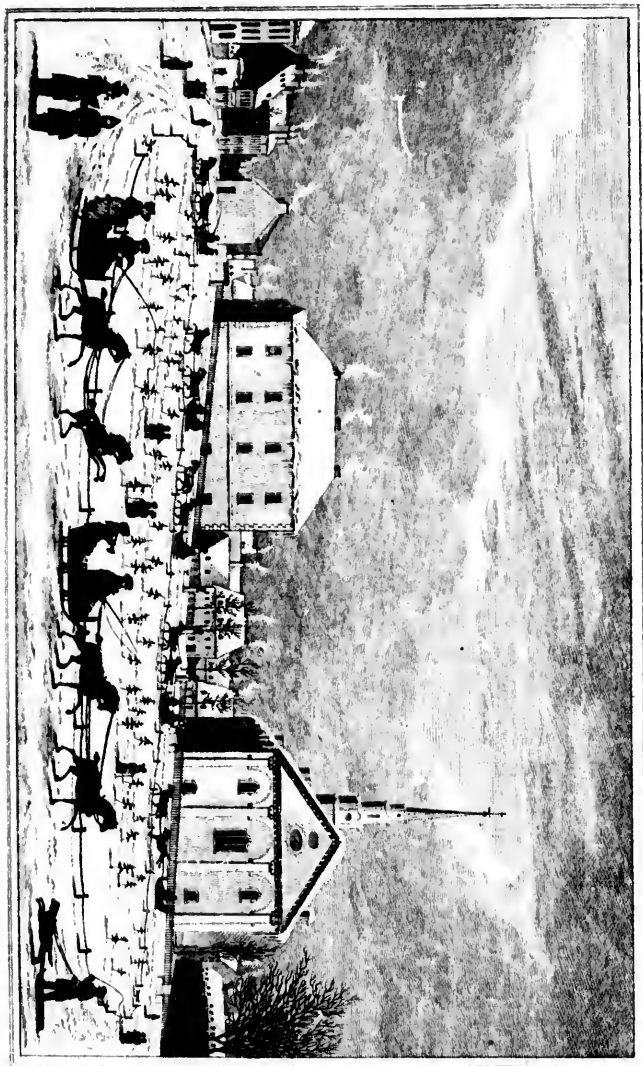
The dreariness of this rugged portion of the landscape is instantly relieved, as the eye glances along the river. Of the buildings in immediate front below, none peculiarly arrest attention except the large cut stone stores on the King's Wharf, the steeple of the Lower Town Church, and the New Exchange at the extremity of the north-east point. Thence the observer explores partially the course of the suburbs, with all the environs of the city to the west and north, as circumscribed by the hills above Lorette, Charlesbourg, Beauport, and the falls of Montmorenci. From the heights, the prospect towards the east and south is not without interest.

Travellers generally are in too much haste to be fully repaid for their journey; and many of them do not enjoy this scene, of which, it has been remarked, this continent scarcely affords a parallel. Those strangers who visit Quebec to gratify curiosity, or to enlarge the boundaries of science, are reminded that the City and its vicinity combine many desirable objects of research; for which, in all ordinary cases, the detention of a day must be totally unimportant.

III. QUEBEC DRIVING CLUB.

THIS is a characteristic view of the Place d'Armes in the winter, and of the citizens in their winter dresses. A number of gentlemen, some years since, formed an association to exhibit the Canadian Cariole in superior style. They usually held a weekly meeting for their display, and paraded before starting for a country party before the Castle Yard. The middle and larger part of the area is surrounded with a chain fence. For safety it is essential that the winter roads should be well marked, that neither foot-travellers nor horses and carioles, should be unexpectedly buried amid the beds of untrodden snow alongside. Hence, branches of evergreens are fixed at short distances, so as to be perceptible in the dark nights, to limit the traveller's course. The Place d'Armes is therefore represented as filled with these beacons,

LOS ANGELES IN THE WINTER



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to direct the transverse foot-paths within the chains, and the routes for carioles without the fence.

The view was taken by Mr. Wallace of the 71st Regiment from the Guard House of the Castle, at the time when the Driving Club were waiting for the Governor to appear and head the train. In front, on the right, the conspicuous primary object of notice is a genuine Canadian curiosity—a boy on a low sled drawn with great vivacity and moderate speed by a dog trained to the harness. The Ladies and Gentlemen in the Carioles are depicted in their usual habiliments—Fur Caps, Overall Coats or Cloaks and Shawls, Muffs and Fur Gloves, prepared to defy equally the snow storm from the east, or the biting winds from the north west.

The trees at the north corner of the yard, surround the Episcopal Church, the east front of which is exhibited. Towards the south, next stands the east wing of the Court House, and on the extreme left the end of St. Lewis street. Between the Episcopal Church and the Court House in the rear, appears part of Garden street adjoining the Ursuline Nunnery.

The whole scene is a graphically correct representation of that part of the city; and also of the Quebec Driving Club during January and February, in their winter vehicles and costume.

Colonel Bouchette thus lucidly delineates the river scenery from December to April. "In almost any weather the Habitans will cross the St.

Lawrence in their large and strong wooden canoes, which are managed with great dexterity, and sometimes carry eight passengers besides the men who work them. When large masses of ice are floating with the tide, and a strong breeze, the passage is laborious, and apparently hazardous, yet seldom does a fatal accident happen. They are frequently driven leagues out of their course, in heavy snow storms, ignorant of their situation, but they generally arrive at their destined place. The boatmen are provided with strong ropes, and poles hooked with iron for grappling the ice. When a large sheet of ice opposes their progress, by means of the poles and ropes, the men hoist the canoe upon it, and drag it, with the cargo which is firmly secured, until they find a convenient opening to launch it; and then with their paddles they proceed until they are intercepted by another flat, upon which it is again hoisted, and thus they continue their toilsome alternations until they reach the shore. Often while forcing their canoe over a field of ice, it breaks beneath them—and in pursuing their course through a narrow channel of water between two masses, the ice frequently unites; but at the moment when a stranger would imagine the canoe must be shivered to atoms in the collision, by means of their poles, the men skilfully contrive to make the pressure of the ice so to act upon the keel, as to heave it upon the surface. In this laborious employment they are amazingly steady, from habit, unapprehensive of


danger, and almost insensible to the intense severity of the winter's cold; for their clothing although warm is peculiarly light for the season."

Formerly the St. Lawrence was frozen over almost every winter, now several seasons intervene between the formation of the glacial bridge or *pont*. The southern channel below the bay is very seldom closed, but the north branch is annually frozen over; which admits a direct carriage communication during about fourteen weeks from the Island of Orleans to Quebec.

TOPOGRAPHY

OF THE RIVER FROM

MONTREAL TO QUEBEC.



THE shores in the immediate vicinity of the St. Lawrence from the Bay above Montreal to a considerable distance north and east of Quebec swarm with people—for a large majority of the inhabitants reside adjacent to each other, and within a short distance of the banks of the river. Few interruptions of uncleared woodland intervene throughout the whole journey from Montreal to Quebec, so that the habitations on both sides of the river form almost one protracted street; with groupes of houses varying in number, around, or in the vicinity of the Churches, which are generally erected within sight of the passengers, on the river, except on Lake St. Peter. The Churches are from six to nine miles distant from each other, and many of them are prominent objects to enliven and embellish the otherwise attractive scenery.

Montreal at present is the largest and most populous City of Canada, and more real mercan-

tile business is transacted in it, than in the seaport and Capital. Its exterior aspect is also more modernized; and although to a traveller who is anxious to view either natural curiosities or antiquated memorials, it does not equal Quebec, yet it combines various objects worthy of notice. Some of the public buildings are beautiful—the monument to Nelson merits accurate survey—the new Catholic Church in grandeur, capaciousness, style and decoration, when its massive towers are completed, will surpass most of the edifices on the continent of North America—and the Nunneries which may be visited by an application to the resident Bishop and the Seminaries also claim inspection. From the opposite shore of the river, and in the Steam-boat descending from La Prairie, the perspective view of the city is agreeable and imposing—and a delicious landscape is beheld from the summit of the Mountain which is two hundred yards above the river. Thence the prospect to the south is circumscribed only by the distance, which precludes the distinct sight of the magnificent and verdant champaign country.

Visitors of taste and science are requested to procure an introduction into the Museum of the Natural History Society of Montreal—they will realize high gratification from the numerous assemblage of indigenous and exotic specimens which it includes.

In journeying from Montreal to Quebec, the observer by day-light may behold, on the south,

or right bank of the St. Lawrence, the large majority of the churches and settlements, in their order, as specified in the ensuing catalogue.

QUEBEC,

| | | MILES. | |
|------------|-------------|--------|--------------------------------|
| | North-east. | 180 | Point Levi, |
| | | | St. Nicholas, |
| | | | St. Antoine, |
| | | | St. Croix, |
| | | | Lotbinière, |
| | | | Deschaillons, |
| | | | St. Pierre les Becquets, |
| Invisible | | 100 | Gentilly, |
| " | | | Becancour, |
| | | 90 | St. Gregoire, |
| | | | Nicolet, |
| Invisible. | | | Lefebvre, or Baie St. Antoine, |
| " | | | St. Francis, |
| " | | | Yamaska, |
| | | 45 | Sorel, |
| | | | Contrecour, |
| | | | Vercheres, |
| | | 15 | Varennas, |
| | | | Boucherville, |
| | | | Longueuil—opposite, |
| | South-west | 9 | La Prairie—south, |

MONTREAL.

1. *La Prairie* is the grand thoroughfare between Montreal and St. John, and the landing place for the northern trade of Lake Champlain. It is a thriving town of more than 200 houses, to the south of Montreal, and besides the Catholic Church, contains a Nunnery.—A small Protestant Congregation also assemble at present in a room fitted up for public worship in a private house.

2. *Longueuil* is nearly opposite to Montreal.

3. *Boucherville*.—This Church is surrounded with a village containing more than 100 houses.

4. *Varennnes*.—This Church on account of its three spires, which are distinctly seen at Montreal, a distance of 15 miles, is a conspicuous object on the river.

5. *Vercheres*.—A few houses encircle this edifice.

6. *Contrecoeur*.

7. *Sorel*.—This town comprises about 200 houses, with barracks, stores and other buildings occupied by the Government, and is situated at the junction of the River Richelieu with Lake St. Peter by which the waters of Lake Champlain are discharged into the St. Lawrence.—The streets intersect each other at right angles, and it numbers nearly 2000 inhabitants. In Sorel are a Protestant and a Catholic Church—and there, some of the Steam-boats always call for passengers and merchandize. It is often the summer residence of the Governor in Chief in a building which any one on board the boat will point out.

8. *Yamaska*.—There is also a Protestant Church in this parish.

9. *St. Francis*.—This is the site of about 40 cabins, inhabited chiefly by Abenaki Indians.

10. *Baie St. Antoine*, or *Lefebvre*.—A neat little village.

Travellers in the Steam-boats do not perceive the churches of the three Seigniories last enumerated. The first is obscured by the intervening islands, and the others are not discernible on account of their distance in the interior, from the shore of Lake St. Peter.

11. *Nicolet*.—This village is in a beautiful location, with a populous seigniorie. Adjoining it is a College, with seven Tutors, besides the President. On account of its remoteness from the course of the Steam-boats, and the intervention of some woodlands on the margin of the Lake, passengers only have an occasional glimpse of the Church and its vicinity.

12. *St. Gregoire*.—This Church has a small cluster of houses adjoining it.

13. *Becancour*.—Near the Church are a few farm houses; and at some distance from it, some Indian families of the Abenaki tribe have fixed their residence.

This land is almost opposite to Three Rivers, but the Church is imperceptible to Steam-boat travellers—that of St. Gregoire is also not discernible.

14. *Gentilly*.—Here the southern shore,

which through part of the previous route is low and occasionally overrun by the waters of the Lake, rises to a considerable height.

15. *St. Pierre les Becquets* is situated immediately upon the bank of the river.

16. *Deschaillons*.—This Church stands a short distance above Cap à la Roche.

17. *Lotbinière*.—A few comfortable houses surround this edifice.

18. *St. Croix*.—This Seigniorship appertains to the Ursuline Nuns of Quebec.

19. *St. Antoine*.

20. *St. Nicholas*.

The traveller, as he descends the St. Lawrence, when arrived at the mouth of the Chaudière will observe the beautiful one arch wooden bridge thrown across it; the falls are about three miles distant, and the spray may sometimes be seen rising from them. The traveller perceives at about six miles distance down the river a high cliff nearly intercepting the prospect—this is the promontory on which Quebec is built, and it is denominated Cape Diamond, on account of the numerous quartz crystals found in its limestone and slate formations. Speedily he beholds a range of hills skirting the northern horizon, these are beyond the falls of Montmorenci—and then embosomed in a harbor of masts, he is pointed to *Wolfe's Cove* on the left—thus distinguished from its being the place where that General and his

troops made their memorable ascent to the Plains of Abraham in September 1759. On the right, Point Levi, with its verdant scenery as contrasted with the naked barrenness of Cape Diamond interests the observer, who, upon his arrival opposite l'Ance des Meres, enjoys the view of the heights frowning upon the wharves and vessels below. The walls of the citadel and the large building for officers' barracks arrest his attention.

21. *Point Levi*.—This village, although on the opposite shore of the river, may be considered almost a suburb of Quebec. The Catholic Church stands exactly at the projection of land where the St. Lawrence turns short to the east. The Episcopal Church, from its commanding position and attractive neatness, combined with the circumjacent landscape, constitutes an agreeable object of survey.

All Travellers sleep one night at least on board the Steam-boat while journeying between the two cities—they should arrange to alter the hours, so that on their return, they may view by day that part of the river which had been passed before by night. The Steam-boats invariably leave Quebec near the time of low water—that they may pass through the Richelieu Rapid about 40 miles above the port, with the stream at the time of flood, and during the travelling season, if desirable, the chief part of the river may generally be viewed either sailing downwards or on the ascent.

By tracing the location of the Churches, the

traveller on his return from Quebec to Montreal, will discern that they are generally erected in nearly a straight line on both banks of the river, and on the north or right hand of the St. Lawrence—those in the following catalogue, stand in the order designated.

MONTREAL

| | South west. | MILES. | |
|------------|-------------|--------|--|
| | | 171 | Long Point, Point aux Trembles, |
| | | 156 | Repentigny, St. Sulpice, Lavaltrie, Lanoraye, Isle du Pas, |
| Invisible, | | 135 | Berthier, Maskinongé, Rivière du Loup, |
| " | | | Machiche, |
| " | to | 90 | Pointe du Lac, Three Rivers, Cap de la Magdeleine, Champlain, |
| | | 75 | Batiscan, |
| | | 60 | St. Anne, Grondines, |
| | | 45 | Deschambault, |
| | | 30 | Cap Santé, Les Ecureuils, or Belair, |
| | | 21 | Point aux Trembles. St. Augustin. |

QUEBEC.

1. *St. Augustin*.—The old Church was built upon a point which projects into the River, the new church is not seen. The whole Seigniorship is in the possession of the Nuns of the General Hospital of Quebec.

2. *Pointe aux Trembles*.—This is a small village of about 30 houses skirting the river, with an establishment for elementary education, conducted by two Nuns from the city.

3. *Les Ecureuils*, or *Belair*.

To Travellers by land the scenery near the bridge of the Jacques Cartier River, at the mouth of which, the navigator of that name is generally incorrectly stated to have wintered in 1536, is highly interesting and romantic. "The general view along the course of the river," says Col. Bouchette in his *Topographical Description of Canada*, "is varied, picturesque and extraordinary, presenting a thousand combinations of grandeur, beauty and wild magnificence. At the bridge the stream is precipitated, with great velocity, over many large fragments of granite in a perpendicular fall of considerable height, with an incessant roar of the torrent forcing itself through the hollows and excavations of its rocky bed." It flows with almost similar impetuosity through its whole subsequent course, until its waters mingle with the St. Lawrence. To this accurate delineation, it may be subjoined, that many of the more majestic features of the scene are presented in an additionally impressive aspect in mid-winter,

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when the severity of the congelation exhibits the banks and the bed of the stream in every variety of fantastic appearance.

4. *Cap Santé*.—This is a neat little village, and the Church with its three spires, from its elevated position, being discernible at a great distance, forms a very perspicuous object, when sailing down the river.

5. *Deschambault*.—This Church is erected on a long point which extends to the Richelieu Rapids, and presents a very bold aspect to the observer. The views for many miles above and below the meander of the stream between this Church and that of Cap Santé, develop an enchanting intermixture of landscape scarcely paralleled throughout the whole journey.

6. *Grondines*.

7. *St. Anne*.—This village stands at some distance from the channel of the river—it contains a neat Church and about 40 dwelling-houses; but the main road and the banks of the river are also densely peopled.

8. *Batiscan*.

9. *Champlain*.

10. *Cap de la Magdeleine*.

11. *Three Rivers*.—In point of antiquity, this is the second settlement in the Province, and situated nearly midway between Quebec and Montreal. The town contains about 400 houses and nearly 3000 inhabitants, with the following public edifices. A Catholic, and an Episcopal Church—

a Methodist Chapel—the Court House—the Jail—the Barracks, formerly occupied by the Governor during the French regime—and an Ursuline Convent, for the residence of twenty-five Nuns. This establishment includes a Chapel, Hospital and every apartment convenient for the comfort of its occupants. It is a modern capacious building, and surrounded by a beautiful garden. Eight miles from Three Rivers to the north-west is the Forges of St. Maurice; an extensive factory of stoves, kettles, and iron implements of every species, highly beneficial to the Province, for the certainty with which the wants of the *Habitans* in those indispensable articles are supplied. The situation itself is attractive, from its characteristic scenery. Travellers might easily arrange to visit this establishment; often without sacrifice of time; and they would not regret the excursion.

Six miles above are the Falls of the Gabell; one mile further is the falls of La Grays; and six miles further are the Falls of Chevenegan, equal if they do not surpass, for grandeur the Falls of Niagara. There is at present a good carriage road to the two first falls, and it is proposed to continue the road to Chevenegan, a distance of six miles by land. Nine miles above the Chevenegan are those of the Grand Mère a perpendicular Fall of 150 feet.

These Falls, hitherto little noticed, will not occupy the time of the Traveller more than one day, and cannot fail to prove highly interesting to the admirers of the works of nature.

12. *Point du Lac*.—This forms the lower promontory of Lake St. Peter on the north-east. Within a short distance the Church is surrounded by a number of dwellings, and a large Mill, with its necessary store-houses, forming a small scattered hamlet.

13. *Mackiche*.—This is a compact little village.

14. *Rivière du Loup*.—The Church at this station is noticed for its spaciousness, its superior style of architecture, and the costliness of its internal ornaments. It displays three steeples, and although not more than 50 habitations are immediately circumjacent, yet the main route between the two cities for a considerable distance is so closely lined with houses, that it approximates to a continued street. A small Protestant Church is also in this vicinity.

15. *Maskinongé*.

The three Seigniories last designated are at some distance inland from the margin of the Lake St. Peter—and this, combined with the necessity which the Steam-boats are under to keep in the main channel, renders the Churches imperceptible to Steam-boat travellers.

16. *Berthier* is a small town situated on the north channel of the St. Lawrence, comprising about 100 houses. The Church is a neat edifice in the exterior, and internally of superior elegance; but it is only indistinctly seen when persons sail by Sorel down the southern branch of

the river. Some of the boats pass by this place, and also stop for the convenience of passengers and the transaction of business. It stands on nearly a straight line from Sorel, and is the same distance from Montreal.

17. *Isle du Pas*.—This Church is erected on a long narrow island, which is nearly parallel to the northern shore of the river, between Berthier and Sorel, and is seen at some distance above those towns.

18. *Lanoraye*.—The houses from this Seignior form almost an uninterrupted street, adjoining the road on the banks of the St. Lawrence, through the whole remaining route to Montreal.

19. *Lavaltrie*.

20. *St. Sulpice*.—This village includes about 100 dwelling-houses, besides numerous stores, for the produce of the country; considerable quantities of which are here deposited.

21. *Repentigny*.

22. *Pointe aux Trembles*.—This is a small village of about sixty houses.

23. *Long Pointe*.

After passing *Varenes*, the sail up the river to Montreal, especially in the freshness of early morning, or after the heat of the sun has been succeeded by the fragrance and repose of a summer's eve, is delightful. The comparative slowness with which the boat moves against the rapid current, enables the traveller to discern the vari-

ed picture in all its distinctness and beauty. On the Mountain behind the city, the exhibition of nature's dignified and rich display, clothed in its verdant and unbroken foliage, contrasted with the exuberant appearance of the fields and gardens, and the numerous habitations of man—with the beauty of the woody and fortified island of St. Helen in the front, and the spires and edifices of the city on the right, presents a landscape deeply attractive and long remembered. The effect is not diminished by the sudden change that occurs, when the large bay is expanded to view, and the tin spire of La Prairie, glittering in the sun's rays, gives to the distant shore a feature of momentary enchantment.



NOTICE.

STRANGERS who desire to obtain minute information respecting the Civil, Military, and Ecclesiastical Lists of the Canadas, or of the other British Provinces in North America, are recommended to procure the *Montreal* or the *Quebec Almanac*.

QUEBEC.

FOR a stranger, and especially if he has never visited Europe, Quebec comprises much novelty. The antiquated style of its appearance, the high and sharp tinned roofs of the houses, the glittering spires, the exterior garb, features and foreign language of the Habitans, the dog carts and the military apparatus which continually pass before him, produce a temporary mental excitement which to be correctly understood must be realized.

Quebec occupies the high peninsular point of land, at the confluence of the Rivers St. Lawrence and St. Charles, the junction of which shut in by the Island of Orleans forms a capacious and beautiful bay and harbour.

From the India wharf, at the extremity of the point on the north east, the limits of the city jurisdiction extend in a direct line about north-west to a bend in the St. Charles River, near the General Hospital. On the St. Lawrence the south-west point of the Banlieu is about equi-distant from the Exchange—the whole approximating to a triangle—the longest side of which passes a short distance to the west of the Martello Towers, measuring one mile and

five furlongs, or 2860 yards from the St. Charles to the St. Lawrence.

A straight line drawn from one river to the other, at the Barrier on the south and west is rather more than a mile in length—and the whole wall is two miles and three quarters in circuit—but including the Citadel, the Esplanade, the different large gardens, and other vacant spaces, a considerable proportion of the interior area within the fortification remains unoccupied for buildings.

The city and environs are thus subdivided. That part which is within the walls is called the Upper Town, and can be approached solely by five gates. On the eastern side of the Cape towards the St. Lawrence, there is only one avenue to enter it, by a circuitous steep hill, through Prescott Gate ; which is the chief thoroughfare for all the commercial business of the port, especially during the navigable season, and then Mountain street, as this route is named, presents the appearance of a crowded and active population. On the north of the city, and where the promontory has considerably declined in height, there are two entrances—Hope Gate, not far from the eastern extremity of the rampart—and Palace Gate adjoining the Armoury and the Artillery Barracks. These gates are on that side of the city which is washed by the St. Charles. From the land there are two avenues to the interior of the fortifications—that to the east is known as the St. Lewis Gate, which conducts by a beautiful road to the Plains of Abra-

ham—the other is at the end of St. John street; and thence denominated St. John's Gate—this is the route through which much of the country trade passes.

The long street from the termination of the Banlieu on the south-west, along the bank of the St. Lawrence, skirting the Cape round to the Wood Yard belonging to the Government, including Mountain street to Prescott Gate, and all the other shorter streets between the cliffs and the river are generally denominated the Lower Town. The portion between the road outside of the Gates of St. Louis and that of St. John street, to the line of the Banlieu, is called the suburb of St. Louis. From St. John street northerly to the Côte St. Geneviève, and returning to the end of the Banlieu, all the buildings are included in the St. John suburb—and the large district extending from the Wood Yard along by the foot of the hill to the western extremity of the Banlieu, and bounded on the north-west by the St. Charles River, bears the appellation of the suburb of St. Roch.

A reference to the Map will illustrate this delineation, as it presents an exact view of the whole of the city, as bounded on the south-west by the line of the Banlieu.

The most efficient and valuable improvements ever projected for the benefit of the city, as the natural emporium of Canadian traffic, for the accommodation of the important timber trade of the

St. Lawrence, and for the comfort of its commercial population, are the proposed wharves across the mouth of the St. Charles at low water mark to Beauport. The expense of the barrier wall would be a trifle contrasted with the indescribable convenience, which it would afford to the Shipping—the security given to the lumber business—and the incalculable value of the new building lots which would so easily be made. By conducting the stream of the little river in its most eligible course, and thus forming an amply capacious and safe dock through the whole distance from the lower bridge to the point; the remainder of the present beach which is uncovered at low water, would ere long be converted into beautiful streets, both for business and for dwelling-houses. In the Upper Town, much of the lands being possessed by the public institutions of the Seminary, Ursulines and Hotel Dieu, and for the burying ground known as the *Cemitière des Picotés*, and the numerous outworks of the Citadel and other fortifications admits at present of little enlarged improvement,—and additional buildings to any extent cannot be erected. The Lower Town is unavoidably compressed to the embarrassment of business and inconvenience of families,

VISITOR'S DIRECTORY.

As Travellers are generally restricted to time, they have often lost the season fully to gratify their curiosity for want of an Itinerary, by which they might, with the greatest facility, view the most important objects,—and also from not having previously obtained a letter of introduction. A resident citizen as a companion, would designate and also describe the most interesting materials of survey—and thus remove the feelings of strangeness, and expedite the acquisition of knowledge. This Catalogue, therefore, will prescribe to the explorer his walk, in the most convenient order—for the descriptions he must refer to the pages where the particular article is recorded—and for his course to the Map of the city.

I. ITINERARY.

Taking the Upper Town Market House as the place of departure, the observer has on the west, the ancient Monastery of the Jesuits, now used as a Barracks for the Troops of the Garrison, and on

the east, the Catholic Cathedral, which is open nearly the whole hours of daylight.

The narrow avenue to the north of the Cathedral conducts him to the Seminary. On his left hand is the Chapel; which is entered by a door from the covered gateway, for the Pupils and others to the Institution. Thence he will enter the Cathedral and turning to the left and then right pass up a lane to the Place d'Armes, where on the east of the Pentagon is the Castle of St. Lewis, the residence of the Governor—and on the right the old Chateau once occupied for the same object—which partially conceals from observation the Castle. On the opposite side is the Episcopal Church; and nearly adjoining it, is the Court House. The large edifice on the corner of Fort street, which was formerly known as the Union Hotel, is now appropriated to the Public Offices of the Civil Government.

Crossing the Place d'Armes to Des Carrières street, the visitor will next inspect the Monument erected in memory of Wolfe and Montcalm; and from the promenade at the exterior of the Governor's Garden, will view the beautiful landscape in the east. He will then return to St. Louis street; and having surveyed the Court House, and passed the office of the Commissariat, he will turn to the right by Parloir street to the Ursulines Nunnery and Church. Leaving the Episcopal Church on his right, he will advance by Ann street, with the south wing of the Barracks and the para-

ding yard on his right hand, to the Presbyterian Kirk; he will leave the Jail on the right, and opposite the end of the high-walled yard, is the Methodist Chapel, whence he pursues his course to the Esplanade, walking across it.

If he has no citizen as a companion, and no other mode of visiting the fortification, he should turn down St. Louis street, and at the Military offices, request from the Adjutant General a card of admission to walk round the interior of the Citadel. Having gone back and entered the grand western gate, where he leaves his ticket with the guard, passing the Engineer offices and the barracks of the Staff Corps, and having examined the edifice, he will first proceed round the course of the Citadel to the Flag Staff and Telegraph, thence southerly by the parapet bordering on the river past the Officers barracks to the machinery at the head of the Rail-way or Inclined Plane, which is 500 feet long; extending from the River below to the Cape, where its perpendicular elevation is 345 feet. This Rail-way is used by the Government alone, to convey stones and other articles of weight, for the erection of the new Fortress.

Having surveyed from the highest point the majestic scene, affording ever diversified aspect of hill and dale—land and water—barren and rugged mountainous heights, and a country rich in the productions of agriculture, and all the encircling exhibition of human activity and commercial enterprise, which are presented when the

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atmosphere is unclouded—the visitor will follow the course of the wall on his left hand, until he returns to the same gate, and pursue his walk by it, over St. Louis Gate, the Esplanade, above a large space of ground and until he arrives opposite the Church of the Congreganistes, immediately below which is the National School House. He may continue his walk over St. John Gate, and in descending he will have before him to the north one of the many beautiful views from the different parts of the city, with the valley of the St. Charles and the Churches of Beauport, Charlesbourg and Lorette on the back ground.

Returning to St. John street, he will turn north of St. Stanislaus Street, on the east side of which stands Trinity Chapel, whence crossing Carleton street, he arrives at the Artillery Barracks and the Armoury—the latter of which may be inspected, if a resident of the city be in company, and is well worth the trouble.

Thence walking up Palace street on the right hand is St. Helen street—where is Mr. Chasseur's Museum containing a great variety of the indigenous birds and quadrupeds, &c. and a number of them hitherto unknown. Returning into Palace street, the visitor crosses obliquely above to Collins' Lane, in which stands on the left, the Chapel of the Hotel Dieu—and behind it the Nunnery and Hospital, with the Garden. He will then follow Couillard and St. Joachim streets, until, from the corner of St. Francis street on the right, is seen St. John's Chapel—thence he will pursue St.

George street to the Grand Battery, where he will survey the prospect at the very end of the promontory—then on his left, as he walks towards the south, are the Grand Battery, and on his right the wall of the Seminary Garden, until he arrives at an open space: in front stands the ancient Palace of the Catholic Bishop, now used as the Houses of the Provincial Parliament. A commodious north west wing is now erecting at a cost of £9000, which will, when erected, intercept the view given in our plate. Following the Seminary wall and crossing the area, and ascending the Steps, at the house opposite the Post Office, formerly the Masonic Hall, the explorer will discover a remarkable characteristic inscription. (2)

Having thence crossed Fort street—on the right hand dwells the Catholic Coajutor and Curé—and immediately behind is the east end of the Seminary, to which there is a short avenue, where is the residence of the Catholic Bishop—whence following the Cathedral the traveller returns to the Market Place.

Those visitors who are desirous to trace the precise spots where Wolfe and Montgomery fell, must procure a guide to designate them. (3)

In the Lower Town, the only objects which merit notice besides the inclined Plane or Rail way to the Citadel, are the Exchange Reading Room, the Fire Office Buildings, in which is the Quebec Bank, and the Quebec Library—and the new Custom House now erecting.

The troops amuse the public with a Concert of Music at the Barrack gate upper town market every winter evening at eight and during the summer season at nine. On Sunday afternoon in summer they parade on the Explanade, and the citizens most do congregate.—If the evening be fine the visitor ought not to fail ascending the parapet to get a view of the surrounding country.

PROSPECT FROM CAPE DIAMOND.

It has often been remarked by strangers who have seen the landscapes most famed in travelling records, that as a *tout ensemble*, a more richly diversified exhibition of all that is elegant in nature's works can seldom be found, than that which the Amateur discovers on Cape Diamond in the clear days of July and August. In other situations the same scenery is partially observed, and with additional distinctness. From the north-east end of the Battery, near the Sentry Box, is a view circumscribing an area of at least 100 degrees—but from its comparative lowness, the water constitutes too prominent an object. At the lower end of the Esplanade, the whole western environs, form a beautiful land picture, with the meanders of the River St. Charles, and the suburb of St. Roch. The Upper Town and the Lower Town must be surveyed from the Telegraph and Flag

Staff—because the citadal intervening impedes the view of them from the most elevated part of the Cape. With this exception there the eye expatiates with unfailing delight.

On the north, the village of Beauport, in its lengthened street, with the intermediate bay—the bouche of the Montmorenci, for the actual projection of the stream is not visible, the mountainous ridge behind bounding the view—and the whole country sweeping in a circular bend to Cape Tourment, the high bluff of which terminates the regular scene on the north side of the St. Lawrence. Passing over the Island of Orleans, the eye perceives the highlands on the opposite shore of the river continually tending to the southward, and forming as far as the vision can stretch, a vast amphitheatre of variegated appearance. From the river at the foot of the Observer, the nearer objects on the opposite bank embody forth their peculiarities in bold graphic lineaments; while gradually receding, the features of the distant country become more indistinct, until the horizon appears to be skirted only by one uninterrupted range of wood and mountain.

Immediately on the south west, the prospect is impeded by the continued elevation of the table land of the Cape, so that it comprehends chiefly the Plains of Abraham, the Martello Towers, the country residences of the citizens, and the course of the St. Lawrence to the mouth of the Chaudière. From the west to the north the prospect is only

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hindered by a course of hills which extend to the south-west, in uneven progress, and at unequal distances from the River. In this part of the view, the village of Lorette, the Indian settlement of Hurons—Charlebourg, with a dense distribution of houses and nearly the whole land in cultivation from the foot of the Highlands, bespeak a crowded active population, until the observer again recognizes the tin roof and steeples of the Church at Beauport, where he commenced his view of the splendid scene.

The following delineation by Colonel Bouchette is so accurately descriptive, and eloquent, that it will aid the observer's contemplation; the picture is drawn *con amore*.

“Whoever views the environs of Quebec, with a mind and taste capable of receiving impressions through the medium of the eyes, will acknowledge, that as a whole, the prospect is peculiarly grand—and that if taken in detail, every part of it pleases, by the gradual unfolding of its picturesque beauties. Towards Beauport, Charlesbourg and Lorette, the view is diversified with every trait that can render a landscape rich, full, and complete. The foreground shows the River St. Charles meandering for some miles through a fertile valley, embellished by a succession of objects that diffuse great animation over the whole scene. The three villages with their respective churches, and many handsome detached houses in the vicinity, seated on gently rising eminences, form so many distinct

objects--the intervals between which display many of the most strongly marked specimens of forest scenery, combined with a wide spread appearance of fertility and good cultivation. As the prospect recedes, the land rises in gradation, height over height, with primeval covered woods, until the whole is terminated by a lofty ridge of mountains. Turning towards the basin, which is about two miles across, the scene is enlivened by the variety of ships entering or leaving the port. On the right, Point Levi with its church and groupe of white houses, and several other promontories, clothed with trees, and in front, the western end of the Island of Orleans, present an interesting and agreeable subject to the observer. On the Plains of Abraham, from the precipice that overlooks the timber grounds, the St. Lawrence is seen rolling its majestic wave, studded with sails from the stately ship to the humble pilot boat--and the opposite bank extending up the river is highly cultivated, and the houses thickly strewn by the main road, from this height and distance have the appearance of an almost uninterrupted village. The country to the southward rises by a very gentle ascent, and the whole view, which is richly embellished by water, woodland, and cultivation, is bounded by remote and lofty mountains, softening shade by shade until they melt into air. Hence the summer scenery of the environs of Quebec vies in beauty, variety, magnificence, sublimity, and the naturally harmonized

combination of all these prominent features, with the most splendid that has been pourtrayed in Europe, or any other part of the world."

III. MONTMORENCI.

The justly celebrated Falls of Montmorenci constitute an object of inspection with every visitor of Quebec. In clear weather much enjoyment is realized from the ride, as an opportunity is offered to examine the soil, modes of agriculture and habits of life of the Canadian farmers; and also of viewing Quebec, and its environs in a novel aspect. It is generally conceded, that the Falls when the river is full is the most magnificent object in the Province—being replete with beauty and sublime grandeur. The breadth of the stream at the brink is about 25 yards, and the velocity of the water in its descent is increased by a continual declivity from some distance above. With the exception of a large rock near the middle of the bed, the whole is one compact sheet of foam, which is discharged, almost perpendicularly, at the depth of nearly eighty yards into a reservoir among the rocks below.

There are three points which afford the best views of the Falls. 1. From the upper window of the Mill—whence the projecting leap is safely

seen. 2. Having crossed the bridge the visitor proceeds along the brow of the hill, until he arrives nearly in front of the whole cataract—from this summit, the view, with the concomitant circumstances, inspires the compound emotions of awe, terror and astonishment. "The prodigious depth of their descent, the brightness and volubility of their course, the swiftness of their movement through the air, and the loud and hollow noise emitted from the basin, swelling with incessant agitation from the weight of the dashing waters, forcibly rivet the attention, and highly elevate the mind of the spectator." From the same spot, there is a lucid and beauteous prospect of Quebec, with its encircling scenery; and with an ordinary magnifying glass, the observer can discern all the prominent objects—the steeples, towers, fortifications, principal edifices, the shipping, the course of the St. Lawrence, until it is lost among the hills—Point Levi and its vicinity—the north side of the Island of Orleans—the point of Ange Gardien—and the shores of the river as far as Cape Tourment. Some vestiges of General Wolfe's battery still remain. 3. Hence he descends the hill, and pursuing its course to the right, he may ordinarily advance to the rock which interrupts the turbulence of the stream when discharged into the chasm. In the view from below the most vivid impressions of this gorgeous cascade are produced—and travellers who do not thus survey the

Falls, can form only a faint and incorrect idea of its apparently changing effect. The spray which arises from the bottom, and which "flies off from the cataract in the form of revolving spheres," is indescribably delicate and beautiful—and the observer who is desirous to enjoy the splendid exhibition of the rainbow, with all its prismatic colours, completely surrounding him, must proceed to the rock which counteracts the impetuosity of the waters. There in the clear sunshine, and especially when the wind blows the flakes of spray moderately towards the north-east, so that he can distinguish their progressive spread as they recede, he realizes this uncommon display, with no other inconvenience than a sprinkling, but attended with the enjoyment of a natural appearance exceedingly grand and delightful. At a considerable distance above the Falls, the channel of the river is contracted between high vertical rocks, and the water rushes with proportionate velocity. In one part, at about half a mile from the bridge, cascades of three or four yards in depth are adjacent to two fine geological curiosities, familiarly denominated the *Natural Steps*, which appear to have been formed by the attrition of the stream, occasioned by the melting of the snows and the augmentic rapidity of the flood. Many of these steps are so regular, that they almost develope the process of human art. The perpendicular attitude of the rocks on the east side—the tree-crowned summit—the uniformity

of appearance resembling an ancient Castle wall in ruins—the precipices on the western bank—and the foaming noisy current portrays a romantic wildness, which is very attractive. Observers are amply remunerated for their walk, as conjoined with this interesting object, they witness the continuous descent and the accelerating force and celerity with which the river is propelled to the point, whence it is precipitated into the St. Lawrence.

The view of the Montmorenci from below at mid-winter, forms a striking contrast with its appearance in June. In immediate front, at the foot of the cataract, the spray congeals, and from its continual accumulation, increased by the frequent snows, a hill in the form of a sugar loaf is coagulated, varying each season in its height and bulk, according to the operation of the winds, and the intensity of the frost.

IV. THE CHAUDIERE.

A poetic observer standing on the margin of the river near the Falls, might easily transmute the Grecian imagery chaunted by the Roman into the actual scene before him, and can almost fancy without any peculiar and visionary flights of the imagination, that he beholds around him the

principal and most solitary dell of the ancient immortalized Tempe.

" Est Nemus—prærupta quod undique claudit
Sexa,——per quæ, Peneus ab imo
Effusus Pindo, spumossis volviter undis
Dejectisque—tenues agitantia fumos,
Nubila conducit, summisque aspergine sylvas
Impluit, et sonitu—vicina fatigat."

The question has often been mooted, which of the two Cataracts in the vicinity of Quebec is most worthy of visit? and the only correct reply is, *both*—for in their prominent aspects, they exhibit few points of contrast. To a person who desires nothing more than the primary and sudden electric feeling of an overpowering and rapturous surprise, the cascade of Montmorenci would certainly be preferable—but to the visitor, whose understanding and sensibilities are animated by an infusion of antiquated romance, the Falls of the Chaudière would be more attractive.

Two modes of visiting them are adopted—that by water presents no novelty, as the Steam-boat passage displays the same scene. The most agreeable is to cross at the ferry to the tavern at Point Levi—and while the carriage is preparing, to walk on the banks of the river, north-east, untill the Falls of Montmorenci are perceptible. By this means, the visitor obtains by far the best survey of Quebec, which is presented to his regard—Montmorenci with its surrounding objects

also offers a new and pleasurable landscape to the beholder—and a novel view of the Island of Orleans, and of the river in its course below is enjoyed—both of which are nearly imperceptible from the city—except the more elevated part of the land extending to the Telegraphic Observatory.

As soon as the hill behind the tavern is ascended ; the scenery is very inviting—and when contemplated both going and returning comprises a successive diversity of feature highly picturesque. The distance to the mouth of the Chaudière by the circuitous land road is nearly nine miles—and thence two routes are used to attain a sight of the Falls. 1. By one course, visitors cross at the ferry—and an indirect path conducts them to the west bank of the river. 2. By the other, the traveller diverges from the St. Lawrence, some distance north of the Chaudière, and arrives within a short walk of the Falls on the eastern bank.

The river at the Cascade is much compressed ; being only about 400 feet across ; and the depth into the *Pot*, as it is usually termed, is nearly 45 yards. Many rocks divide the stream, precisely at the fall, into three chief currents, of which the westerly is the largest—these partially re-unite before their broken and agitated waves are received into the basin ; where each dashing against the other maintains a turbulent whirlpool. The form of the rock forces a part of the waters into an oblique direction, advancing them beyond the

line of the precipice, while the cavities in the rocks increase the foaming fury of the revolving waters in their descent, displaying globular figures of brilliant whiteness, which are richly contrasted with the encircling dark and gloomy cliffs, while the ascending spray develops all the variety of the coloured cloudy arch, and enlivens the beauty of the landscape. The wild diversity of rocks, the foliage of the overhanging woods, the rapid motion, the effulgent brightness and the deeply solemn sound of the cataracts, all combining to present a rich assemblage of objects highly attractive, especially when the visitor, emerging from the wood, is instantaneously surprised by the delightful scene. Below, the view is greatly changed, and the Falls produce an additionally strong and vivid impression.

If strangers only view the Falls from one side of the river; the prospect from the eastern shore is recommended as preferable. Those persons who are desirous to carry away with them a unique remembrancer of their visit, on the western side and in immediate contact with the stream, during the season, may gather strawberries—thus commingling a chief luxury of the garden, with the profusion of Nature's uncultivated and original magnificence.

The Falls of Montmorenci are not immediately surrounded by any rugged scenery, calculated to strengthen and perpetuate the peculiar emotion, which is excited by the first glimpse of the

cascade—but the dreary wildness in the foliage of the incircling forest, the total absence of every vestige of human improvement, and the tumultuous war and commotion and effulgence, that incessantly occupy the mind and rivet the senses of the beholder in the survey of the Chaudière, conjoined with the wider expansion and larger quantity of the water in the stream, in the opinion of many visitors, more than compensate for the greater elevation from which the waters of the Montmorenci are precipitated.

V. LORETTE.

One of the most agreeable excursions in the vicinity of Quebec is that to the Indian village, and Lake St. Charles. The driver should be directed to change his route on the return, so as to pass by the eastern bank of the river, and thus the varying scenery is partially changed.

After a considerable ascent, at four miles distance from Quebec, the traveller arrives at Charlebourg, a very conspicuous village, comprising about seventy houses—thence the western route conducts to Lorette, and the easterly course leads to Lake Beauport, the ride to which is amply compensated by the diversified landscape.

Nearly two miles north of Charlebourg, at the foot of the hill, is a vestige of former times : the sight of which, in connection with its traditional history, recalls to remembrance some of the lawless doings of gothic chivalry. Its familiar appellation is the *Hermitage*—the building is in a ruinous condition, and the garden spot is still discernible. About six acres of land are cleared, which are embosomed amid a dense forest, close by a stream, which, from its rapidity, is never frozen.

The Hermitage it is understood, was erected, more than a century ago, by one of the Intendants under the French Government, for the secluded residence of a Lady—and at that period, it must have been almost as unknown and inaccessible as Rosamond's fabulous labyrinthian bower. Two narratives of the cause of this retreat exist. The first states, that the intendant from motives of jealousy selected this spot, in which to immure his wife—whose accomplishments and beauty he was anxious to keep secret from the knowledge and allurements of his associates—but it might be supposed, that his jaundiced feelings were ample torture, without the swarms of mosquitoes and gnats, which during the summer months, must have rendered the Hermitage any thing but an abode of rest. The second tale is more plausible and seems to be attested with superior evidence. The Intendant resided at Beauport with his family, and erected this habitation for his mistress, whom he wished to preserve

safely from the hatred of his wife. It now however only stands as a dilapidated memento of anterior times, and of persons whose names cannot be precisely designated. The enjoyment of the ride thither is its present only recommendation.

The Indian village is about eight miles from the city, built upon an elevated situation, whence there is an extensively varied and agreeable landscape, in many points similar to that from Cape Diamond, but also including some attractive novelties of outline. It exhibits a bold and beautiful view of Quebec and its suburbs, and in its extent it is bounded solely by the distant southern mountains. The Indian inhabitants of the village retain many of the prominent characteristics of the aboriginal roamers of the forest, combined with vicious habits contracted by their propinquity to a large sea port, and their intercourse with its migratory population. At this village is a very charming view of the river St. Charles tumbling and foaming over the rocks and ledges to a great depth. The rugged and perpendicularly elevated woody cliffs in connection with the impetuous rush of the waters, although circumscribed in extent, and therefore affording no expanded prospect in immediate front, yet as seen from the saw mill, and from the bank and the bridge at the head of the dell, in its different positions and aspect constitute an object, which when contrasted with the more majestic Cataracts of Montmorenci, and the Chaudière, or recollected in combina-

tion with them, furnishes in memorial, an addition to the varieties which those stupendous natural curiosities embody.

VI. LAKE ST. CHARLES.

The distance from Lorette to the Lake is nearly six miles, and speedily after leaving the village the grand prospect and the traces of civilization and human existence become comparatively "faint and few and far between." On the return from the Lake, the effect is instantaneous. Emerging at once by the turn of the hill, from deep solitude and a compact forest, into all the expanse of the extended and variegated landscape, discernable at the foot of the exterior mountain, the Traveller is enraptured with a display of aboriginal and cultivated drapery to which memory ever delights to recur.

The Lake is an enchanting picture ; and those who have beheld some of the renowned European inland waters, have asserted, that it develops imagery little inferior in natural beauty and creative decoration to those reservoirs, which history and poetry have consecrated to perennial remembrance. Upon a calm summer's day, when in the season the forest displays its numberless lights

and shades, and the mountain, wood and waters all repose in undisturbed calmness, the quietude of the scene exactly harmonizes with the placidness of a good conscience. If the beholder there recalled Henry Kirke White to his memory, he might justly and feelingly soliloquize in the strains of that lamented Bard :

“ And oh ? how sweet this scene o’erhung with wood,
That winds the margin of the solemn flood !
What rural objects steal upon the sight--
What varied views prolong the calm delight ?
Above, below, where’er I turn my eyes,
Rocks, water, woods in grand succession, rise !

In outline the Lake St. Charles is very irregular—it is rather more than four miles in length, but its greatest breadth does not exceed one mile ; and it is subdivided, by a narrow strait, into nearly equal portions. Embosomed, between elevated hills, its shores are clothed with that density of wood and diversified foliage, which are so universal in North America ; and the peaks and tops of some of the more distant Northern Mountains are singularly varied in their configurations, and from their height are exhibited in a very imposing aspect. The points of land which occasionally stretch into the lake are covered with shrubs and many species of trees ; while abrupt rocky bluffs, and small swampy bays alternately present to the amateur and man of science, a rich display of ornament, and materials for geological

and botanical research. In scenes of this character, the Omnipotent develops to our apprehension his beauteous and fascinating material operations—and strangers who visit Quebec, and who do not devote a few hours to a sail upon this Lake, lose the contemplation of a highly endowed and picturesque landscape, and deprive themselves of a lovely excursion, and an unalloyed indulgence, to which the mind would always revert in gratifying retrospect.

Of Lake St. Charles, in the early winter, in a clear brilliant meridian, and a calm atmosphere, no language can possibly convey a more accurately descriptive idea, than Grahame's harmonious poesy—it is the very imagery of the cold frosty Canadian latter autumn, conveyed by genius in words to the eye :

——— “ When the waveless lake,
In which the wintry stars all bright appear,
Is sheeted by the nightly frost, with ice—
Still it reflects the face of heaven, unchanged,
Unruffled by the breeze, or sweeping blast.”

He who has seen the graceful picture in July, even if he has not beheld the subsequent metamorphosis in November, upon reading those lines will feel re-animated with the reminiscences of Lake St. Charles, and the indescribable first glimpse of the prospect on his return to Quebec.

VII. PANORAMA OF QUEBEC.

To the admirers of a Panorama, the survey of Quebec and its perceptible vicinity from the steeples of the Episcopal and Roman Catholic Churches is very enchanting. It apparently combines much of the illusions of art, with the palpable reality of nature. The perpendicular character of the declivity precludes the view of the Lower-Town immediately beneath the precipice, but that of the Upper-Town and the Suburbs is impressively picturesque. From the Flag Staff along the brow of the hill until it reaches its highest elevation on the northern extremity of the Plains of Abraham, and thence passing round the Suburbs, the limit is restricted—but from the west, it expands itself to the distant hills. until progressively it terminates in Cape Tourment.

The nearer objects are presented in all their clearness and variety; and not only do the more prominent edifices appear in their proportionate importance, but the different thoroughfares which are discernible, give a peculiar vivacity to the otherwise agreeable exhibition. The Market-place, Fabrique street, Baude street, Anne street, the Place d'Armes, and Des Carrières street, immediately below, combine a contrast, which, by the motion of the pedestrians, delightfully mingles

with the torpid masses around them. The effect of the scene is much augmented, by the skirting of the city, as thus presented to the observer. From the west, northerly to the east, the rising heights encircle the view; unfolding all the variegated appearance of the mountain tints above the fields in cultivation, and especially, the bay of Quebec, with its numerous vessels of all descriptions, moving and at anchor, unveils a panoramic prospect of particular richness and beauty, characterised not only by an extraordinary diversity, but also by an uncommon distinctness—as in pictures of this species, especially where large cities are delineated, the confusion of the objects frequently diminishes our pleasurable emotions.

Gentlemen who visit Quebec are urgently recommended to obtain permission that they may ascend one of the steeples for this purpose; as the glimpse of the city from the north-east end of the citadel is totally inadequate to convey any correct idea of the principal features, which the view from the spires of the churches presents in such charming graphic relieve.

VIII. QUEBEC TO PAUL'S BAY.

That visitors may be induced if possible to arrange for an excursion around the Island of Orleans, or lower down the river, the following concise description is presented to their perusal.

The view of the scenery from the west end of the Island is exquisitely diversified—there is a

richness of combination, and a variety of picture, which the pen would vainly attempt to delineate. Near the Point Levi, the river is seen some miles to the south west; the Suburb of St. Rock; and the country extending to the near heights around to Charlesbourg.

There is a beautiful contrast between the woody and verdant appearance of the Point Levi, and the north side of the city in its gradual elevation from the water.

This panoramic view is highly impressive. After rounding the point, the distant blue hills to the eastward appear — thence the eye looks upon the lower land and woods of the Point Levi. This expedition is varied by the cleared country and lengthened village of Beauport, with the hills beyond; the bluff prominence at the end of the Island; the extraordinary grandeur of the Falls, which appear like one vast uninterrupted sheet of precipitated foam; and thence transferring the eye up the St. Charles River, the bridge unfolds a romantic composure, highly picturesque. The view of the city, when the mouth of the St. Lawrence is no longer perceptible, exactly fills up the magnificent landscape.

Above Quebec there is nothing scarcely worthy of notice, after this view, except the scene below the Richelieu Rapids, and the approach to Montreal.

As the observer proceeds down the river, the

objects disappear until a picture of unique beauty is presented. The church and the village of Point Levi are distinctly seen in the left corner. In the front is an amphitheatre extending from St. Rock's Suburbs to Charlesbourg, which bounds the view. The rear of the survey is encircled with the high hills, which also appear over the end of the Island—and amateurs are particularly requested to watch for the opening of the elevated village on the extreme right, that they may enjoy a *coup d'oeil*, which through a good magnifying glass is indescribably beautiful and delightful. Proceeding down the river, the south shore of the Island, near the water, is very partially cultivated, and presents continued undulations. The scene about the Telegraph and below is highly agreeable, and thence onward to the point on which stands the Church of St. Laurent, exhibiting an exact picture of Canada, when cultivated and settled near the banks of the St. Lawrence; except that the country as the river is ascended develops occasional marks of superior agriculture. Below the parallel of the church of St. Laurent, the view is very attractive, containing all the ornamental assemblages of a landscape, wood, farms, water, and highlands. The first sight of Cape Tourment, presenting its bold bluff in all its rich blueness, here forms a rich contrast, with the verdant Islands studded with houses more immediately in front. With the vessels in full sail up and down the river, the scene is

greatly enlivened—as the stretch of the landscape westward includes a low space between the Island on the right, and a romantic view of Point Levi, adorned with its church and village at the base.

From the Telegraph to St. John, the side of the Island is entirely cultivated, and speedily after receding from the last glimpse of Point Levi, the Island Madame appears directly ahead. From Point St. John the Capes below Cape Tourment become visible—and the appearance of the Island to its woody point on the east end remains identical. On the main land, the south shore comprises the usual variety and the ordinary features of the banks of the St. Lawrence. The view from the river, when equi-distant from St. Laurent and St. John, is beautifully varied. In the Seigniories to the south it is less divested of wood, and the alternations of clumps of trees amid the cleared ground give to the scene its characteristic American features—while on the north the whole shore is perfectly cultivated, and completely guided by the circular range of mountains extending westerly from Cape Tourment. Above and below there is a sweet landscape, which on the east is entirely skirted by the first range of high lands running from the river towards the south.

As the progress is made down the river, and the base of Cape Tourment becomes discernible, the scene is completely changed. On the south shore, the low cultivated lands are thickly settled, and present a rich foreground to the gradually as-

ending country, until at a far distance in the rear, the landscape is bounded by the tops of the continuous mountain range. The gradual ascent, distinctly perceptible from the southern shore to the commingling of the hills with the sky, offers to view a varied and roomy landscape, which is strongly contrasted with the Island, capped by the blue hills, exhibiting their varied tops and craggy projections.

At this point the river greatly widens, and the scene in immediate front assumes an oceanic feature. After the Island is completely passed—the view up the river is delightful. On the Island it extends to St. Laurent, developing a fine bay with the Isle Madame in front—a lengthened view of the north shore with its cultivated fields, and forest ascending behind to the top of the lofty hills bounding the view. The Priests' Farm is immediately in front, from which is another rich and diversified landscape. From the foot of Cape Tourment the view to the eastward is extended by the course of the hills to Cape St. Rock on the south shore—and on the north, the continuous succession of bold barren head lands is seen nearly to Paul's Bay. The succession of islands, Madam, Crane, Goose, and the smaller islets, bear many of the same features. They are not much elevated, woody, and with the exception of Crane and Goose Islands nearly uninhabited.

Passing them on the north side, they present some diversity of pictorial appearance—long low

levels, and round terminating prominences—but as a whole they constitute a kind of distinct parapet to the distant southern scenery, interspersing with the smooth shore in front, bluffs, inlets of water, and verdant forest in its distinctness of foliage.

Between the islands appear the villages of Berthier and St. Thomas, with the picturesque and thickly peopled settlements around them.

After pursuing the course some miles, on the north shore, the direct front view is intercepted by the Isle aux Coudres—which forms an interesting perspective, when the approach is sufficiently near to distinguish its low and sandy shore; church and houses forming an interesting diversity of minor landscapes as a foreground to the rear high lands. This scene displays a perpetual variety of appearance in its minuter forms, as the observer changes his position. The extremity of the view easterly is marked by Goose Cape and Cape St. Rock; all between them being uninterrupted water.

Of the islands generally it may be remarked that they have a bolder and more attractive appearance on the sail up than down the river.

Paul's Bay about three miles deep and two wide, at its entrance, Cap au Cabeau on the east, and Cape de la Baie on the west, into which empties the River Gouffre. These Capes are of considerable height and approximate to a perpendicular ascent. The bay is of an ampitheatre form, and with the lofty circuitous hills to the north,

unfolds a very romantic and agreeable scene. The church is a prominent object—and the thickly clustered houses at the head of the bay are in a semi-circular form. The hills behind are very precipitous, and their tops present a grand variety of appearance in round bluffs and sharp cones carried about, until they terminate in the Capes at the mouth of the bay. In its hilly appearance, the north scene a little resembles the upper end of the Lake St. Charles, with a bolder outline and loftier prominences. This view is softened, by the cultivated appearance of the front low ground, and by turning to the Isle aux Coudres, which exhibits to the observer from the bay a miniature picture of the west end of the island of Orleans—and on the east, between the island and the main land, is seen the long blue coast stretching to Goose Cape—and thence turning across the river, here thirteen miles wide, the view from the west point of the island meets the southern landscape, until in its ample extension of hill and dale, islands and water, the whole is intermixed with the maze of the horizon. The front view of Paul's Bay, exclusive of the water, is much assimilated in a minor degree to some of the Swiss valleys among the spurs of the Alps, both in the wildness of the hills, and the studded small farms on the more level but undulating ground below. Of the climate in this vicinity some idea may be formed from the fact that, on the eighteenth day

of May, large quantities of snow still covered the tops of the mountains to the north.

The Capes have a great similitude of appearance; they are partly bare, or partially covered with stumpy evergreens, dwarfish pines, and shrubs of the hardier species. The high prominences are clothed with the same desolate and cheerless exterior; varying principally in their elevation and the sharpness of their projection towards the water. They offer a striking contrast with the southern bank of the river, which latter constitutes a vast amphitheatre; the only defect of which as a landscape is, that from the distance, the objects are so amalgamated as to produce an indistinctness of vision.

Proceeding up the river, the Capes change their appearance, and are much more romantic. They form an apparently continuous succession of promontories and mountainous cliffs—the rough wildness of which is augmented by the momentary glance at the regularity of the elevated lands to the south. This scenic uniformity is beautifully interrupted by the varying appearance of the islands in front. The landscape, as the observer ascends the river, is of superior gratification to that on the progress downwards—to the east it is almost a larger space of water—but the adjacent mountains, the distant hills, the nearer land, relieves the eye from the unchangeableness of a merely aquatic view.

The Capes all bear the same generic character, and appear to be of a similar formation with the chain which is extended along to the north and west of Quebec.

Near Cape Gribanier the elevation and exterior features and aspect of the hills, are occasionally very much like part of the highlands on the Hudson, and the upper end of Lake Champlain—only developing more sterility.

From Cape Tourment to the Petite Rivière not one settlement is found—the whole shore is too abrupt and rocky, and the banks being craggy and nearly perpendicular, although of various altitudes. From the first westerly cottage, towards Paul's Bay, the inhabitants progressively increase and thicken until the village is approached. These persons must unavoidably live, secluded from all intercourse with mankind, full one half of the year, in the very dreariness and solitude of an unintermitting arctic winter.

The north shore of the Island presents a great similarity of appearance with the southern—ascending the river on the right, the scenery is beautifully varied. The settlements are near the bank of the river, which is considerably raised, and form almost a continual street to Quebec. From the Preists' Farm several parishes are passed, the Chateau Richer in ruins, and at the west end of the Island, the grand view of the bay, and the Falls of Montmorenci unfold all their beauty and magnificence.

By the southern channel of the river from the parallel of the Isle aux Coudres to the end of the Island of Orleans, the scene is of course changed. The range of Capes appear in the distant north, enclosing the view in all their rugged barrenness, and the southern shore in its cultivation, villages, and almost unbroken settlements, becomes here distinct and beautiful in its variegated display.

The breadth of the river renders any attempt for scenic survey below Paul's Bay useless—but in all excursions to view the river the Steam-boat should take both courses—the southern channel should be passed by one route, the Isle aux Coudres should be sailed round on the eastern side, and the northern channel be pursued on the return, or vice versa.

When the tide would serve at a very early period in the morning, so that the excursion might be completed by the dusk of the evening, it is believed, no inland soil on the continent combines a richer picture in ornate variety than the trip to Paul's Bay.

IX. ITINERARY.

The following Itinerary was communicated and inserted in the first edition; and it has been thought advisable to continue it in the present, as it contains many remarks which may prove useful to the tourist:—

“ It is desirable that strangers arriving at Quebec should so dispose of their time, that they may be enabled to embrace many objects in a given period. The following remarks will assist them to accomplish so desirable an end.

“ Our American friends unfortunately visit Quebec as the last *Lion* in their tour—and generally embark in the Steam-boat from Montreal, remain twenty-four hours, and then return, without seeing any thing, except a cursory view of the city—whereas Quebec and its environs abound in the most romantic and charming views, certainly not equalled on the continent of North America, and affording a rich banquet to all admirers of the beauties of nature.

“ Upon attempting to gain the first view, the highest spot should be selected, if convenient, as the steeples of the Churches, or any other lofty object—as thence, the whole vicinity so far as perceptible, is at once, like a map, distinctly seen. An attendant acquainted with the landscape, and who can define the various towns, villages and the topography of the whole, is highly requisite, as the spectator thereby obtains a general knowledge of the locality of the va-

rious prominent scenery. When within the Citadel, a position should be taken near the Inclined Plane within the walls—from this spot, the course of the river up and down, with the opposite banks of the St. Lawrence, the extensive plains backed by aerial mountains, the shores of Beauport, the mouth of the Montmorenci, the chain of mountains terminating in Cape Tourment, the Island of Orleans, and the Bay of Quebec, offer a *coup d'œil* very magnificent, and scarcely surpassed on earth.

“From the top of the Signal Post and the summit of Brock’s Cavalier, two splendid panoramas of the City and country are beheld. They are unrivalled—for the boasted Bay of Naples would gain little by the comparison. The walk along the Ramparts, looking to the Suburbs of St. Louis and St. John, is a delightful promenade, enlivened by extensive and beautiful views. At high water, near sun-set, the river St. Charles from the Fortifications presents a lovely lake-like scene, the shores of which are studded with buildings, lit up by the declining rays of the glorious orb. From the Grand Battery and the promenade in front of the Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, are seen extensive and charming prospects. Indeed, no city in the universe combines more lovely promenades, which present splendid views of the highest attraction, than Quebec.

“A morning’s walk to the Plains of Abraham, offers the beautiful scenery with its historical recollections in fresh tints. The pedestrian, on leaving St. Lewis Gate, should turn up the stairs to the Glacis, continue his course under the Citadel, and pursue a path to the right, leaving the Tower, No. I., to the right. A public mall might easily be formed in this direction of the most interesting character. The

views of the St. Lawrence on the left and front are very beautiful, and the path is adorned with the hues of different evergreens. At the termination of the enclosures, the bank is ascended to the Plains of Abraham, near the spot where Wolfe died. The large house at a distance in the front, is erected on the site of a French redoubt, which defended the ascent from Wolfe's Cove, and was the primary object of assault and capture, after the top of the hill had been gained by the British troops.

"A pleasant ride may be enjoyed by proceeding from St. Louis Gate, and pursuing the road on the right side of the wood. Emerging from the woods, the magnificent landscape to the southern mountains suddenly presents itself to the equestrian with much of its amplitude and variety. Arriving at a cross, a turn is made to the left, and by another route the return is made to St. Louis Gate, or passing down the hill to the Coves, the course may be taken immediately on the banks of the St. Lawrence to the city. This ride might otherwise be extended to the Cap Rouge, the scenery upon which steam presents very attractive features. There the right hand road should be pursued, which conducts to the St. Foy Church, and thence to St. John's Gate. By thus changing the route, the whole southern landscape is viewed on the river road, and the northern prospect is beheld on the return.

"From the shores at Point Levi, the landscapes combine both novelty of outline and perspective impressively beautiful. The visitor, having procured his calash, ascends the hill, and from its summit an almost unequalled prospect is beheld. This is a ride filled with picturesque scenery in all its charms. It is on this hill that Quebec in all its castellated gran-

deur appears in its grandest and most imposing aspect, and especially towards evening, when the purple shadows diversify all the landscape with their delicious colouring. About five miles from the city, the Etchemin is crossed, and the traveller pursues his course to the Chaudière. This ride and the Falls afford ample materials for geological exploration. The view from below Point Levi may be enjoyed as a distant excursion; this includes the Falls of Montmorenci across the Bay.

"Another excursion is to the Indian Lorette, whence the views of Quebec and the distant country are very enchanting. The immediate encircling scenery is cheerful and attractive, thence the course is pursued to Lake St. Charles, returning from which and approaching the habitations nearest the exterior hills, the view bursts upon the sight, which will never be forgotten.

"A morning may also be devoted to a ride to Lake Beauport.

"There is also an easterly excursion by land which combines superior attractions, but it cannot be completed in less than three days, and the tourists must previously supply themselves with their own necessary comforts. It is on the northern shore of the St. Lawrence. The first halting place would be the Falls of Montmorenci—the best view of which is from the east bank. Having surveyed them from the top of the aqueduct, the natural steps should be visited; in miniature these resemble the Trenton Falls in the State of New York. From Montmorenci, the ride proceeds to the Chateau Richer, which are the ruins of a Franciscan Monastery that was built about one hundred and thirty years since; it stands upon a rocky promontory on the bank of the St. Lawrence.

It was destroyed by the orders of General Wolfe, when his army was encamped on the eastern bank of the Montmorenci. Through the intervention of the priests who resided there, the Habitans refused to supply the British troops with the necessary provision, and so strongly was the edifice defended, that artillery alone reduced the fraternity to subjection. Part of a tower and some of the exterior walls only now remain.

"About two miles from the Chateau Richer, the visitor will halt, and walk a short distance to the Sault a la Puce, a small stream descending from the high lands, which often winding through a mountainous and woody country, comprises some very romantic falls, where the stream is precipitated in three declivities in succession, and the banks are rich in a profusion of sylvan ornaments, and especially when the autumnal foliage display its multiplied variety of beauteous tints. There is some similitude between this scene and the falls of the Catskill mountain.

"Thence the route leads to St. Anne; and two miles beyond the village, at twenty eight miles distance from Quebec, the traveller proceeds to visit those interesting Falls. The road ascends a part of the way up the mountain—there are seen splendid prospects of Quebec and the adjacent country—but without a glass, from the distance, the scenery in the back ground is rather indistinct. Having attained the level, a rough path for nearly a mile and a half conducts the visitor, after a sudden descent into a most solitary vale of rocks and trees, almost a natural grotto, through the centre of which the stream rushes, until it escapes by a narrow channel between the rocks, and continues roaring and tumbling with augmented velocity. From below there is a striking

view of the Cataract, which combined with the natural wildness and extraordinary features of the scenery baffle description : the painter alone could convey to the mind the representation with effect. Some amateurs prefer this scene to the admired Trenton Falls.

The scenery around the Priest's Farm, near Cape Tourment, is very attractive, and the sight of the valley and Falls of St. Fereole will compensate for the fatigue, experienced in descending to them. To complete the excursion, the visitor should arrange, if possible to stand on Cape Tourment in the morning there to behold the sun immerging from the horison. From this bold bluff, nearly six hundred yards above the river St. Lawrence, to the east, south and west is presented a diversified landscape, which includes every variety that the painter can embody. Mountain and valley, wilderness and cultivation, land and water with their appurtenances and ornaments, here showing a modern's operations, and there bearing the marks of antiquity.

To the connoisseur, the artist and the scientific explorer, this excursion will afford a vast accession to their stores of knowledge, and it will not less gratify even the traveller who only roams for health, the sight, novelty and the acquisition of unsullied enjoyment.

X. EXCURSIONS.

Two superior enjoyments both for citizens and tourists are still wanting.

1. A regular and easy communication with the Island of Orleans, with the means in readiness. by which visitors might ride to its eastern extremity; and if desired, thence be conveyed by water to the foot of Cape Tourment, that they might ascend to its summit. No person beholds that point from Quebec, who does not desire to stand on its superior elevation.

2. It is a great disappointment to many travellers that they cannot conveniently view the St. Lawrence below Quebec. A Steam-boat occasionally sails on a Sunday for thirty or forty miles below the city. Besides it is not sufficiently extensive to satisfy curiosity, or to develope the varied prospects of the northern and southern shore.

A boat should start early in the week, if weather permitted, and proceed to Kamouraska—thence cross to the mouth of the Saguenay—coast the north bank of the St. Lawrence—pass between it and the Island of Orleans, or *vice versa*. The whole excursion to be made by daylight. As a few weeks only would admit of such a voyage it is believed, that the attempt would be highly agreeable to travellers, and not less advantageous to the Steam boats.

If this more distant trip could not be arranged ;

a sail to St. Thomas, St. Paul's Bay, and around the Island would partially supply a very desirable gratification, both to strangers and also to the resident citizens.

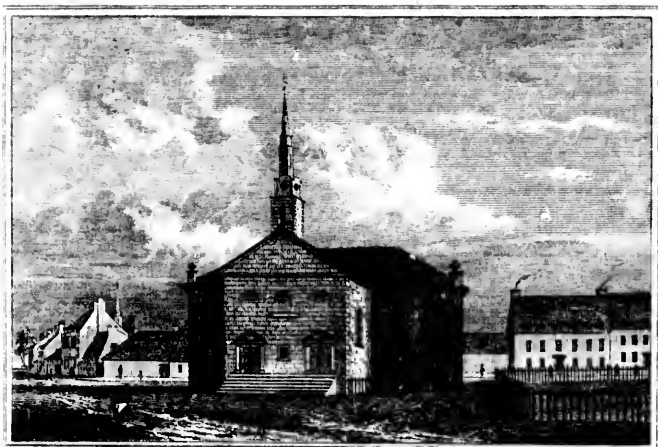
To verify this fact, and to represent to strangers, the gratification which they may anticipate from a sail down the river ; they are reminded of the concise description already incorporated, which comprises the view of the scenery between Quebec and Paul's Bay.

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EPISCOPAL CHURCH



FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH

Engraved by James Sadler Junr.

ECCLESIASTICAL EDIFICES.

I. EPISCOPAL CHURCH.

THE representation was drawn from the north end of the Chapel attached to the Ursuline Convent, including part of Anne street. With the exception of the unfinished Catholic Church in Montreal, this edifice is one of the most perfect and pleasing specimens of Canadian architecture. Although not much ornamented, the keeping is correct. Built on an elevated spot, the steeple which is of considerable height, being covered with tin, is a very perspicuous mark, and one of the objects most prominent in every discernible view of the city. The grand entrance is on the west ; and the interior is neat and commodious, having extensive galleries on the front and sides. It is furnished with a powerful organ of sweet melodious tone, and has lately been supplied with a peel of eight bells.

To an observer the whole situation appears light and graceful, which is increased by the effect of the glittering roof and spire. The walls are of grey sandstone. In length it extends forty-

five yards, by twenty five yards in breadth; including a considerable interstice for the altar and a capacious vestibule. It is erected on the west corner of the place d'Armes; the chief front, with a spacious area, being on Garden street.

II. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH.

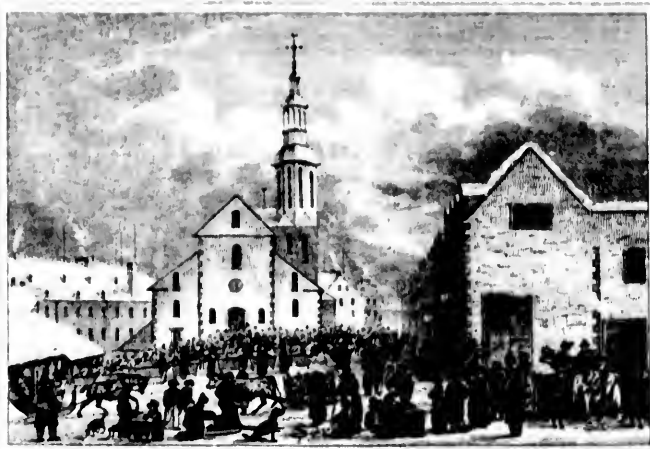
Fronting on the east side of the Market place, stands the principal Roman Catholic Church. It is a massive, unornamented and spacious stone-building—In length, measuring seventy yards, and is about thirty six-yards in breadth, but it is rather disproportionately high, and otherwise defective in geometrical delineation. The spire from having been erected on the south side of the edifice, gives to the front view a singular and rather ungrateful appearance. From the vestibule, the body of the interior is subdivided into equal proportions; and on the north and south are two spacious aisles. At the termination of the nave is the grand altar in the middle of the ellipse constituting the sanctum, the walls of which are ornamented with representations and figures, commingled with various other graphical emblems.

The pulpit is a transcript of antiquity; and the ends of the side aisles are also decorated with the

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THE CHURCH OF ST. MARY, LONDON.



THE HOUSE OF COMMONS, LONDON.

Engraved by J. Smith, 1794.

various Roman Catholic symbols and their usual concomitant appendages.

During the seige of Quebec, in 1759, this Church was set on fire by shells, which were discharged from the battery on Point Levi, and all its paintings and other ornaments were consumed, except the first mentioned in the ensuing catalogue, which was found among the ruins, but so essentially injured, that the labor of the artist was required to restore the parts which had been mutilated.

In the Church are found the following pictures.

1. The altar piece pourtrays the Conception, in the style of *Le Brun*.

2. On the north is a representation of the Apostle Paul in his extatic vision. 2 Corinthians xii.—By *Carlo Maratti*.

3. On the opposite wall is a design by *Restout*.—The Saviour ministered unto by Angels.

4. The painting above the altar in the south nave is a recent copy of the middle painting over the altar in the Chapel of the Seminary—the flight of Joseph and Mary with the young child into Egypt.—Matt. ii. 19—21.

5. On the pillar above the pulpit is a delineation of the Redeemer on the cross.—By *Vandyke*.

6. On the opposite pillar is—the nativity of Christ, a copy of the famous design by *Annibal Carrachi*.

7. The Saviour under the contumelious outrages of the Soldiers.—Matthew xvii. 27—31.—By *Fluret*.

8. The Day of Pentecost. Acts of the Apostles ii. By *Vignon*.

9. The Holy Family.—By *Blanchard*.

There are also a portrait of St. Anne, and the Holy Family, both copies.

The perspective view of the Roman Catholic Church was taken from the upper entrance of the Barracks, fronting Baude street. On the left is a part of the south wing of the Seminary, near the principal avenue, surmounting the corner of the Market house. In the foreground is the appearance of the Market-place in the morning, with a cow drawing a sled, laden with wood, by the horns, and a dog harnessed to its diminutive cariole. On the right is the whole length of Baude street, terminated by the top of the distant hill, on the east side of the river, skirting the horizon.

III. PRESBYTERIAN KIRK.

This is an unadorned edifice, fronting on St. Anne street, with a steeple. The view was taken to the westward. On the right are the houses near the Gaol, and on the left are part of the street, the spire of the Episcopal Church, and the trees within the inclosure.

IV. TRINITY CHAPEL.

The front of this building on St. Stanislaus street

is delineated. Its interior is neat and convenient, with an Organ of superior quality:

V. ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.

This place of worship stands in St. Francis street. It is without ornament, and occupied by Congregationalists.

VI. METHODIST CHAPEL.

This Chapel is opposite to the east end of Angel street, and is perfectly plain. The society are united with the English Conference.

VII. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH OF THE CONGREGATION.

This is a modern edifice, erected on the west end of the Esplanade. It comprises no object inviting peculiar attention.

VIII. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN THE LOWER-TOWN.

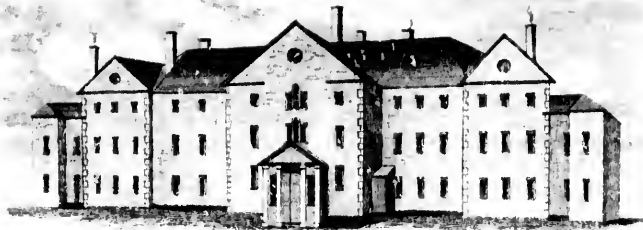
This building fronts on the Market-place, and

was built in consequence of a vow made during the siege of Quebec, in 1690, undertaken by an English force under the command of General Phipps.

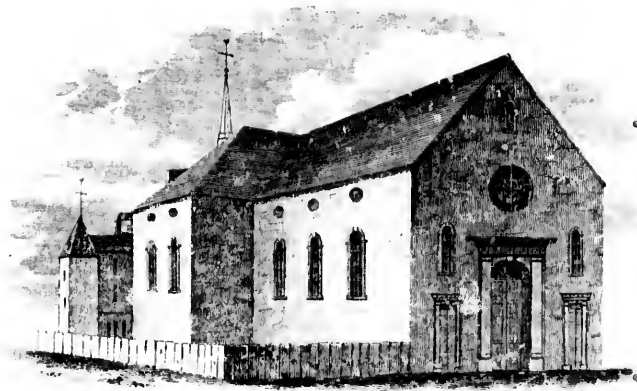
It is surmounted by a spire, but contains no peculiarity meriting a stranger's notice. The following tale is part of its traditional history. This Church was nearly desolated by fire during the campaign of 1759. At that period, it contained a fine painting which represented a town in flames, with an inscription which announced, "that in the year 1711, when Quebec was menaced with a siege by Admiral Walker and General Hill, one of the Religieuses prognosticated that the Church and the Lower-Town would be destroyed by the British in a conflagration before the year 1760." It is stated, that this circumstance made a powerful impression upon all orders of the people. The fact seems to be so well attested, that it constitutes one of those historical anomalies, which preclude satisfactory explanation.

IX. ROMAN CATHOLIC CHURCH IN ST. ROCH'S SUBURBS.

This is a spacious and handsome edifice, of recent construction, pleasantly situated, and contains a considerable variety of decoration. In the Sacristy are portraits of Pope Pius VII. and



CASTLE, ST. LEWIS.



ST. FRANCIS CHURCH.



GENERAL HOSPITAL.

From a drawing by J. B. B. B.

of the late Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. The Church is adorned with several original pictures.

1. The Annunciation of the Angel Gabriel to the Virgin Mary. Luke i. 26—38.—By *Restout*,
 2. The Holy Family.—By *Colin de Vermont*.
 3. The Resurrection of the Lord Jesus Christ.—By *Chalis*.
 4. St. Nicolas.—By *Vignon*.
 5. St. Roch and a Virgin.—By *Blanchard*.
- This view was taken from the eastward,

X. PROTESTANT BURYING GROUND.

This dormitory of the dead is situated in St. John's Suburbs, on the main street, about one quarter of a mile from the gate. Attached to it is a small building, appropriated for the obsequies prior to the interment of the corpse, and for public worship according to the rites of the Episcopal Church on the evening of the Lord's day.

XI. CHURCHES AT POINT LEVI.

The Roman Catholic Church contains nothing either externally or in the interior which attracts regard.

The Episcopal Church is a neat specimen of similar modern structures in England. Its imposing site renders it a beautiful ornament of the landscape. In the perspective, its side aspect is delineated.

XII. THE SEMINARY.

Adjoining the rear of the Catholic Church in the Upper Town stands the Seminary, a capacious superstructure of stone, in the form of a parallelogram, having three sides of more than seventy yards in length, forty feet broad, and three stories high; to which is added a wing of four stories on the north-east, of about fifty yards long, and nearly as many feet deep. It is encircled by a large garden, walled in, measuring in the whole about seven acres, and which extends to the Ramparts. All the necessary convenient apartments are comprised in the building, adapted both for the recitations of the Pupils, and the residence of the Professors. The course of instruction is subdivided into the Grand and the Petit Seminaire, and the institution was established in the year 1663. It was originally designed solely for the education of Ecclesiastics, but this exclusive system was long since abandoned, and it is now open for the reception of all those who comply with its terms and regulations.

Attached to the seminary is a museum, contain-



CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINITY.



CHURCH OF THE HOLY SPIRIT.

1840.

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ing a considerable variety of natural curiosities, which may be viewed upon application to the Professor of Mathematics and Philosophy.

On the left of the grand entrance from the Market-place is the vestibule of the Chapel, a plain, but neat edifice; in which the visitor beholds the following pictures enumerated in order from the entrance, pursuing the survey on his right-hand round the interior. They are all specimens of the French School.

1. The Saviour and the Woman of Samaria at Jacobs' Well near Sychar. John iv.—By *Lagrenée*.

2. The Virgin ministered unto by the Angels, who are represented as preparing the linen clothes for the child Jesus.—By *De Dieu*.

3. In the wing, a large figure of the Saviour on the cross, at the moment described by the Evangelist.—John xix. 30.—By *Monet*.

A smaller figure is suspended on each side.

4. At the entrance—The Egyptian Hermits in the solitude of Thebais.—By *Guillot*.

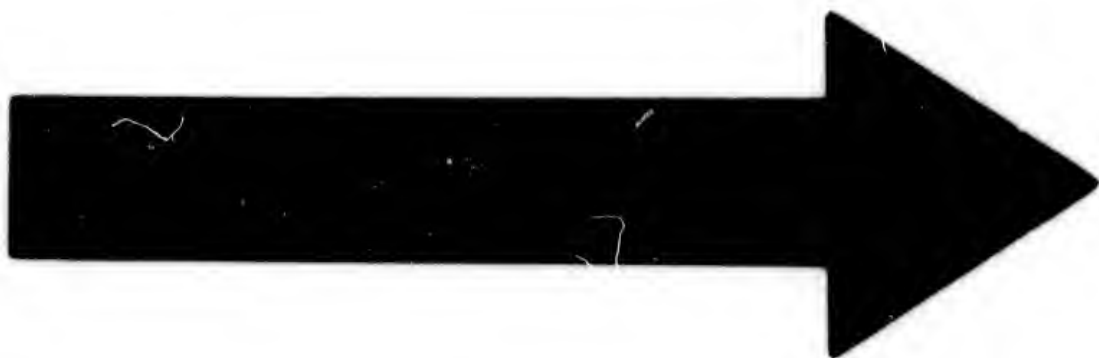
5. Next the wing—The terror of St. Jerome, at the recollections of a vision of the day of judgment.—By *D'Hullin*.

6. The ascension of the Lord Jesus.—by the *Champagnes*.

7. The Saviour's Sepulchre and interment. By *Hutin*,

8. Above the altar—The flight of Joseph to Egypt. Matthew ii.—By *Vauloo*.

Immediately above is a small oval delineating two Angels.—By *Le Brun*.



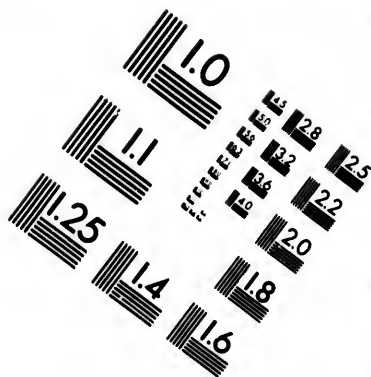
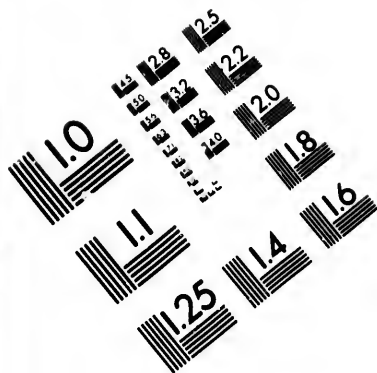
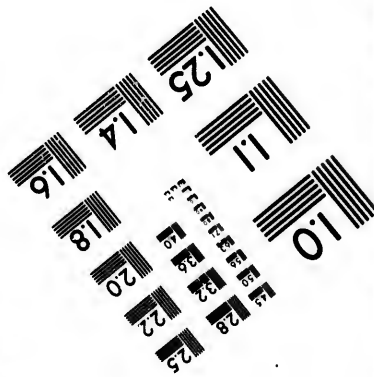
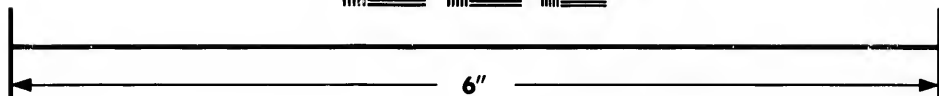
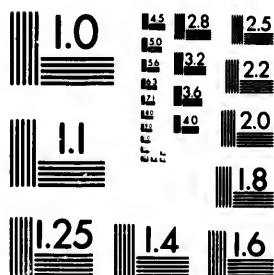


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9. The trance of St. Anthony, beholding the Child Jesus.—By *Panocel d'Avignes*.

10. The Day of Pentecost. Acts ii.—By the *Champagnes*.

11. Peter's deliverance from prison. Acts xii.—By *De la Fosse*.

12. At the entrance of the wing—another view of the Hermits of Thebais.—By *Guillot*.

13. In front—The Baptism of Christ. Matthew iii.—By *Claude Guy Hallé*.

A small figure is also suspended on either side.

14. St. Jerome writing.—By the *Champagnes*.

15. The wise men of the east adoring the Saviour. Matthew ii.—By *Bourieu*.

To an observer the Chapel appears light, and the whole interior as a *coup d'œil* from the entrance is interesting and attractive.

XIII. THE URSULINE CONVENT.

This Nunnery and the inclosed land adjoining it, belonging to the Religieuses, its inhabitants, occupy a large space, which is surrounded by a high barrier of stone, and comprises an excellent and fertile garden—the whole area includes about seven acres. The institution was founded in 1639, under the patronage of Madame de la Peltrie, a very early period after the primary settlement of

the city, expressly to promote female education among the colonists, and the edifice which is built of stone is two stories high, forming a square of nearly thirty-eight yards in length, with a depth of about as many feet, being of ample capacity and convenience to accommodate the residents—but the outside combines no attraction. At the east projection, immediately upon Parloir street, is the Chapel, nearly one hundred feet in length, but not quite one half that measure broad—the interior of which is highly decorated. The convent itself is internally neat and interspersed with ornate specimens of a refined taste. Persons of distinction only are now admitted to inspect the domestic apartments. The institution includes the Superieure, forty-two Religieuses Professés and seven Novices—the chief employment of whom is the tuition of a large number of girls in common knowledge, and other qualifications. They are more rigid and retired than the inmates of any conventual institution in Canada.

Different ingenious specimens of needle work are always for sale in the office on the left above the door—and the Chaplain will grant strangers permission to view the church upon application to him. In that edifice are the following paintings.

In the anti-room are several small subjects—the death of St. Francis at Geo—and portraits of Popes Pius VI. and Pius VII.—Some minor pieces are hung around the south end of the Chapel.

The Altars are highly ornamented, and the em-

blematic figure on the roof gives a light and airy appearance to the whole.

1. Over the Grand Altar is—The birth of Immanuel. Luke ii.—By *Vigneau*.

2. Above the eastern Altar is—The Saviour exhibiting his heart to the Religieuses.—By *Le Sueur*.

3. On the right—The Saviour taken down from the cross. A Mater dolorosa.—By *Vandyke*.

4. Opposite.—The Virgin Mary and the young Child. Pursuing his right hand from the pulpit, the visitor beholds in succession—

5. A cargo of Christians captured by the Algerines—some experiencing different tortures, with their ransomers from bondage, paying for their release.—By *Restaut*.

6. Louis XIII. of France, and the first Royal Governor of New France, with a tablet of the then existing Bourbon Family, An allegorical representation of Canada.

7. Mary's visit to Elizabeth. Luke i.—By *Collins*.

8. At the end, is the representation of Jesus Christ sitting down at meat in Simon's House, Luke vii — By *Champagne*. This painting is of high merit and great value.

9. Salome presenting the head of John the Baptist to Herod and Herodius. Mark vi.

10. The first picture on the western wall is—The miraculous draught of fishes. Luke v.—By *De Dieu*.

11. The parable of the wise and the foolish virgins; Matthew xxv.—*Italian*.

12. A full length portrait of the Saviour, delineated in the attitude of preaching.—By *Champagne*.

The paintings within the Convent cannot be

inspected. From the Chapel being generally closed, except upon the days of ecclesiastical commemoration, many visitors have been deprived of the opportunity of viewing the interior; to obviate this defect, they should recur to the Chaplain, whose apartments are on the right of the entrance, and who will oblige strangers by admitting them to the interior of the edifice.

XIV. THE HOTEL DIEU.

These premises include a large proportion of the northern part of the interior of the city—commencing from the gate of the burial ground on Couillard street, and extending to Palace street, with a wall on the north, parallel to the fortifications; the whole space occupying about twelve acres. This Institution was commenced in 1637, under the auspices of the Duchess of Aiguillon, and was consecrated to the reception and care of the sick, who are indigent and distressed. It is a capacious edifice, the longest portion of which extends nearly one hundred and thirty yards by seventeen in depth, and three stories high. On the north-west side from the centre, a range is erected two stories high, fifty yards in length, and nearly as many feet broad, plain and unadorned. This

wing is appropriated for the patients; the upper story of which is occupied by the females. All proper attendance both from the Nuns and Physicians, with every necessary comfort, is gratuitously administered. The annual expenditures are considerable; and although the revenues are ample, yet from the munificence of the relief which is afforded to the numerous strangers in penury and affliction who arrive in Quebec, the Provincial Parliament occasionally aid the liberality of the Institution by donations from the public Treasury.

In the Convent the Sisterhood reside, who now include the Superieure, thirty-three Religieuses Professés, two Novices and one Postulante. The regularity, neatness and purity with which the establishment is conducted, and the solace of the wretched who find refuge in this hospitable domain, are highly exemplary.

The increasing commerce of the port, and the augmenting number of emigrants who annually arrive during the navigable season, have rendered additional accommodations requisite; in consequence of which a new edifice is proposed to be erected under the sanction of the constituted authorities, and at the public expense, particularly for the benefit of Europeans who are sick when they arrive, and mariners with disease and fractures.

The Church of the Hotel Dieu, externally, is perfectly plain, and the interior is little adorned.

The paintings may be examined upon application to the Chaplain.

There is a variety of small pictorial designs in the adjacent rooms—four paintings of the most momentous events in the Redeemer's history, are suspended in the apartments of the sick—with portraits of the Apostles, decorating the walls of the Church; but they all are copies,

The following pieces are original:—

1. The Nativity of Christ, Luke ii —By *Stella*.
2. The Virgin and Child —By *Coypel*.
3. The Vision of St. Therese.—By *Menageat*.
4. St. Bruneau wrapt in meditation —By *Le Sueur*.

A painting in the Chaplain's sitting room merits notice, not for the artist's workmanship, but for the subject, as illustrative of the perils and sufferings of the original European settlers of Canada. In the winter of the year 1649, the Indians assailed the Chapel of the Jesuit Missionaries at Three-Rivers. The Society at that period numbered seven members. Two made their escape, one of whom was subsequently found in the woods congealed in a devotional attitude, and the other was discovered prostrate, frozen on the ice of one of the rivers.

The Priest Daniel and his brother were shot, as they fled out of the Chapel then in flames. Another of the fraternity, named Jog, was mutilated by the loss of his fingers in succession; and with his wrists fettered, kneeling down, was butchered

by two of the Indians, who cleaved his head with their battle axes.

The old Priest Brebœuf and a younger Missionary, Lallemand, were reserved for still more excruciating and protracted tortures. They were tied to two stakes, separated by a short distance. The junior was literally burnt piecemeal, by the application of ignited pine sticks successively brought into immediate contact with the various parts of the body, the most distant from the vitals. In the intensity of his corporeal agonies, just before the mortal frame succumbed to the ingenious and infuriated malevolence and cruelty of the barbarians, he addressed Brebœuf, "ah! I have scarcely a grain of faith left,"—to which his fellow-sufferer magnanimously replied—"one grain of true faith in Christ is enough to remove all this mountain of anguish and misery." The senior Priest had long endeavoured to tame these savages, but in vain. They astonished him by saying, "you have come a long distance you tell us, after the manner of John the Baptist, to baptize us in cold water, we will baptize you with hot water."

To execute their marvelously inhuman scheme, they fastened a cross pole between the stakes to which the two Priests were bound, and hung on their large pots to boil the water. A refinement of almost unparalleled merciless infliction was superadded. They strung on an iron hoop or ring several axe heads, and placed them in the fire;

when the axes were red-hot, they cast the ring over Brebœuf's head, so that thus suspended, his breast and shoulders were corroded by the igneous axes, to his unutterable torment. When the water was ready, two of the Indians with large shears cut off large pieces of flesh and made other deep incisions in the arms, legs, &c. to the bones—as soon as a number of these gashes were made in various parts of the frame, one of the savages effused a kettle of boiling water over the agonized Brebœuf; and thus in a continual alternation of relentless butchery and scalding, combined with triumphant yellings at their novel mode of Algonquin baptism, they ceased not their successive tortures, until, life being extinct, the remains of their victims were transferred to be consumed in the same fire.

XV. GENERAL HOSPITAL.

The establishment thus denominated is situated nearly a mile west of the fortifications, on the banks of the river St. Charles, and was commenced in the year 1693 by the then Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec. Its principal front is delineated in the perspective view, with the circumjacent scene. Mr. St. Valliere instituted this Convent expressly to relieve invalids and persons af-

flicted by disease. It is a capacious structure—a parallelogram, of nearly equal sides, seventy-six yards in length, and eleven yards deep—and on the south-west, a wing projects more than forty yards, by fifty feet broad. The uncircumscribed principle upon which the Institution was founded necessarily introduces a great number of patients, so that it is ordinarily occupied by the children of sorrow in all its diversified exhibitions. To superintend the Hospital there, are the Supérieure of the Convent, forty-five Religieuses Professés, two Novices and two Postulantes, all of whom are amply accommodated; and besides sufficient and convenient apartments for their varied avocations. The comfortable economy of this Hospital is very regular, and all possible alleviation is tendered to the disconsolate, pained and enfeebled inmates.

Near the principal building is a separate house appropriated expressly for persons insane. Attached to the Convent is a neat and convenient Church—but it contains nothing peculiarly distinctive in character except its ornaments. The paintings are copies only of the originals in the other churches and chapels.

As this edifice is in strict parlance dedicated to the ordinary purpose of an Hospital, and as its occupants are generally numerous, the annual expenditures amount to a large sum; which are defrayed by Parliamentary donations—by the rent of landed property appropriated expressly for its

support—and by the proceeds of the labour which the nuns devote particularly to ornamental trinkets, and ecclesiastical embellishments.

Persons of taste will be pleased with a view of St. Roch's Church—and Philanthropic visitors of Quebec will be gratified by a survey of the Hotel Dieu and the General Hospital. In beholding the wards allotted to the sick and the impoverished, they will witness the exact order and economy with which the advantages of those charitable Institutions are regularly and faithfully administered,

CIVIL EDIFICES.

I. CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS.

The Castle of St. Lewis is the residence of the Governor ; and from its peculiar situation, it constitutes one of the principal objects of notice, in all views of the city, from Beauport easterly to the Chaudière. At its base the rock is nearly two hundred feet in perpendicular height, and the building on the east is sustained by strong stone buttresses, on which is laid a wide balcony, extending along the whole length, and whence the beauties of the northern and eastern landscape are beheld. The building is of three stories, about fifty-four yards in length and fifteen yards deep, with small wings. Since the last repairs in 1809, its interior is conveniently arranged, and its superior apartments are tastefully decorated. To it are attached all the buildings suitable and convenient to the dignified station of the Provincial Executive Chief.—The Garden is on the south-west of the Castle—in length nearly thirty poles, and in breadth from the wall to the Rue des Carrieres about seventy yards. On the opposite side of the street, in the front of which

stands the monument to Wolfe and Montcalm, is a lot, one hundred yards long by eighty-four broad, which having been designed as a public walk, was formerly planted with trees to shade the pedestrians—at present, however, it is appropriated as an additional garden for the service of the Governor. The Castle, in consequence of its partial exclusion from the sight by the gloomy walls of the buildings in front, loses much of its impressiveness and attraction. By a superficial observer, who merely passes along the Place d'Armes, the Governor's residence is scarcely noticed. This part of the city would be much more beautiful in aspect, were the defacing incumbrances, which give a dreary appearance to the whole eastern side of the Place d'Armes, removed—then the Castle would be displayed in an imposing view to general contemplation.

II. THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE,

This edifice was formerly erected for the Catholic Bishops of Quebec; who at present reside in the east end of the Seminary. It commences at the Prescott Gate on Mountain street and extends north-east forty yards, thence it is prolonged, almost at a right angle towards the battery, nearly fifty yards—being about thirty-five deep, and of different elevations. The wing now occupied by the House of Assembly was formerly a Chapel, sixty-five feet long, and thirty-five in

breadth. Adjoining the front on the south is the lobby and wardrobe—the library and the Speaker's chamber succeed—below is the bureau of the Provincial Secretary—and the lower part of the south wing is occupied by the various officers and committees of the House.

The upper story is appropriated to the Legislative Council, whose chamber for their sessions is on the north end—the whole suite of apartments round to the gate is used by the committees and clerks of the Council.

To a stranger, the exterior of the edifice conveys no idea of the important purposes for which at present it is designated, and it is indubitable that the Provincial Parliament are by no means conveniently accommodated, for the discharge of the public business to which they are appointed. An entire demolition of the whole dilapidated structure is requisite—while the erection of a rotunda for the Executive Government, with a wing for each of the Houses of Parliament, and their offices, library, committees, &c. to observers ascending the river and other posts of inspection, would form a magnificent addition to the exterior view of the city, and would be not less agreeable to the Members and the public, than it would be beneficial in the facilities, which it would afford to all persons for the execution of their duties.

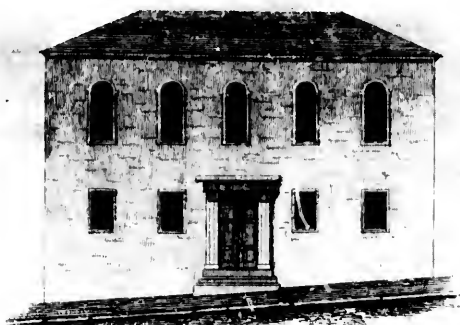
The inconveniences and restricted space of the present House, especially during the Parliamentary sessions, are such that a more capacious and

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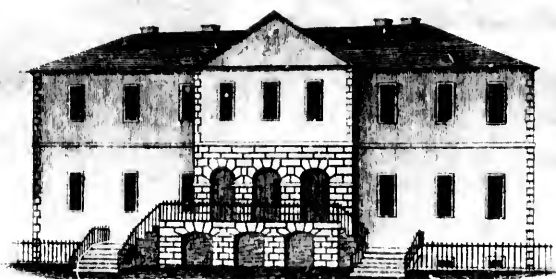
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ST. JOHN'S CHAPEL.



MOUNT HOUSE.



METHODIST CHAPEL.

St. John's Chapel, 1840.

roomy edifice is imperatively demanded; and this necessity must increase with the continual additions to the population, the consequent enlargement of the delegates to the Assembly, the accumulating business of the Members, the augmented number of necessary officers, and the multiplied attendance of persons from all parts of the Province, appealing to the Parliament for Legislative sanction to the diversified inventions and improvements in commerce, agriculture and education, which the modern spirit of enterprise is constantly generating.

III. THE COURT HOUSE.

The end of the Court House stands where a church was formerly erected. It belonged to the order of the Recollects, of whom none now remain in Canada. Those ancient structures, the Monastery, Chapel, &c. constituting a large establishment, were consumed by fire in 1796, and within the garden, the yard of the Episcopal Church was also included. The Court house is to the south of the Episcopal Church, on the opposite side of the Place d'Armes from the Castle of St. Lewis, with a plain and uniform, but pleasant front on St. Lewis street. It is a superstructure of stone, in length about forty-five yards, and

in breadth nearly as many feet. The whole middle part of the Court House on the lower floor is occupied by the Magistrates for their Quarter Sessions; on each side of which is a wing extending to a considerable additional depth. An arched vestibule conducts on either side to a passage, from which there are avenues to all the Court rooms, and law offices. The building exhibits no ornament; but it is externally neat, and the interior conveniences are amply sufficient for all the purposes for which it was erected.

IV. THE PUBLIC OFFICES.

The various offices connected with the Civil Administration of the Government, occupy the spacious edifice at the corner of the Place d'Armes and Fort street, formerly known as the Union Hotel, and from its vicinity to the Castle and the Parliament House, combined with its great conveniences, it is excellently adapted for the objects to which it is applied. The whole front on the first story contains the Museum of the Society for Promoting Literature, Science, Arts and Historical Research in Canada.

V: THE JAIL.

This is a modern building, of the same materials: a beautiful grey stone, and of similar exterior appearance as the Court House. It is located in an airy elevated situation, and well adapted for its design. It is fifty-six yards in length, fronting on the north east, sixty eight feet in breadth, with a spacious yard for the use of the prisoners, and three stories high, and except one excrescence is a pleasing architectural subject of examination. Unless it is supposed, and if so, without doubt, the impression is erroneous, that the continual sight of the iron machinery, whence malefactors are suspended at their execution, produces an intimidating effect, it should be removed, to be temporarily affixed when the law requires the painful infliction of its highest condemnatory punishment. As it now is constantly in view, it perfectly deforms the front of the building, which is not otherwise repulsive, and unnecessarily excites revolting emotions, incongenial with the grateful sensibilities, which are realized by strangers, who roam through the city to scrutinize its novel objects.

VI. PUBLIC WAREHOUSE.

This spacious building was finished in the year 1821, and is erected on the King's wharf, being

appropriated solely for the reception of the stores belonging to the government. It measures in length two hundred and fifty feet, with a considerable depth. It is constructed of the same species of stone as the Court-House and Jail, but neither the front towards the river, nor that on the Cul de Sac exhibits any external ornament.

VII. THE INTENDANT'S PALACE.

This ancient edifice used by the former French Administration is now in complete decay. After the surrender of Quebec to the British army in 1759, it was deserted by the new Governors. It was occupied by General Arnold and his troops during the blockade of the city in 1775, but the Garrison eventually drove them from that post by bomb shells, which nearly destroyed the whole building. It was situated immediately under the wall near Palace Gate, and now is only worthy of notice, as proclaiming the truth of our poet's splendid epitaph upon all terrestrial magnificence,

“ Like the baseless fabric of a vision,

——— the gorgeous palaces,

——— dissolve ;

And like an unsubstantial pageant faded,

Leave not a wreck behind.”

MILITARY EDIFICES.

I. THE CITADEL.

THIS stupendous fortress circumscribes the whole area on the highest part of Cape Diamond, and is intended not only to accommodate the Garrison as a residence, parade, &c., but also to include all the material of war. It perfectly commands the city and river St. Lawrence; and when completed will be not only the most powerful specimen of military architecture on the western continent, but also a rival of many of the renowned works in the Netherlands. All attempts to describe the Citadel in its present unfinished state would be nugatory. An inspection of the Map will illustrate its extent and course—it will circumscribe about forty acres of land, including its embankments. Visitors cannot be admitted without a ticket.

II. THE MARTELLO TOWERS.

These are four circular forts, which are situated at the northern extremity of the Plains of Abra-

ham, about half a mile in advance of the exterior grand wall of the fortifications. They are numbered from the river St. Lawrence to the General Hospital, and guard the approaches to the city on the south and west. They are nearly forty feet in height, with a base diameter almost equal; and the exterior wall is of ample strength to resist a canonade. The platform on the top being armed with the largest guns, these Towers constitute a powerful additional defence to the fortified barrier of the city. They are situated in a line nearly direct, each about one third of a mile distant from the other—and even if captured by an invading force, would prove a very insecure and probably an untenable post to the victors—as the walls on the side next the city are comparatively so weak, that the Towers could easily be demolished by the battery from the Garrison.

III. THE BARRACKS.

Of these military residences, there are three grand divisions in the city; the principal of which is on the west side of the market place in the Upper Town, formerly the Jesuits monastery. It is a capacious quadrangular edifice of seventy five yards by sixty seven, encircled by a wall which measures on the north the whole length of Fabrique street and more than two hundred yards on St.

Anne street. The area inclosed, and which is now appropriated for the parades and exercise of the troops, was formerly a garden and parterre, much admired for their horticultural beauty and elegance.

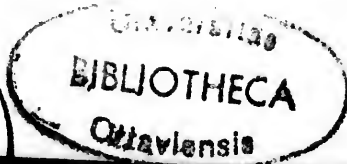
In St. Louis street is also an extensive range of buildings, appointed for quarters, the army offices and the military hospital.

The artillery Barracks adjoin Palace street, near the gate. The superstructure is of stone, extending westerly two stories high, and measures one hundred and ninety-two yards in length, by forty feet deep. Besides the residences of the officers and men, this building combines the store-houses and offices connected with the Ordnance Department --and also the armoury, which contains an immense number of muskets, swords, pistols, cutlasses, &c. The arms are kept in a state of admirable cleanliness and polish, in constant repair, and are always ready to be issued, should any emergency require the equipment of the militia. Those visitors who are anxious to inspect this magazine of warlike implements, can be gratified, if they are accompanied by a resident citizen,

IV. THE RAILWAY, OR INCLINED PLANE.

This effort of mechanism of about five hundred feet in length, always attracts attention. It was

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the only efficient mode by which the enormous masses of stone requisite to complete the citadel, could have been conveyed to the summit of the cape with facility and expedition. The steps amount to nearly six hundred, and are not only passed up and down by the workmen—but sometimes are ascended and descended to determine the agility and strength of the claimants for superior speed. Amateurs of this muscular and perilous amusement affirm, however, that although the victory may be achieved against competition, and against time, the climber is not compensated by his vague honor for his subsequent fatigue and lassitude.

V. THE MONUMENT.

It is not a little surprising that nearly seventy years should have elapsed and no energetic attempt have been made to preserve in memorials, the recollection of the two military Chiefs who commanded the opposing armies in that battle which transferred Canada to the British Empire, and in the midst of which contest, both of them received their mortal stroke.

At the corner of Palace and St John streets, stands a wooden statue of Wolfe, in his military costume ; and as persons testify from traditional

statements, it retains much similitude to that general's countenance.

Of Montcalm, the chief memorial is the house on the battery, the last building towards Palace Gate, which was his residence, and still bears his name.

To the honor of those commanders a Monument is now erected, of which conspicuous ornament of the city, especially as beheld from the water—the vignette is a graphic delineation. To the top of the basement, the Monument is thirteen feet in height—and thence to the bottom of the pillar is seven feet three inches. The pillar measures forty-two feet, eight inches, and the cap two feet one inch—thus from the ground to the apex, the altitude is sixty-five feet. At the base of the pillar, the sides are six feet by four feet eight inches, gradually tapering to the cap, where the sides are contracted to three feet two inches, by two feet five inches. (4)

The monument displays the following inscriptions :—

mortem
virtus communem
famam historia
monumentum posteritas
dedit.

hanc columnam
in virorum illustrium memoriam,
WOLFE ET MONTCALM,
P. C.
GEORGIUS COMES DALHOUSIE ;
in septentrionalis americæ partibus
ad britannos pertinentibus
summam rerum administrans ;
opus per multos annos prætermissum,
quid duci egregio convenientius ?
auctoritate promovens, exemplo stimulans,
munificentia fovens.
A. S. MDCCCXXVII.
GEORGIO IV. BRITANiarum REGE.

LITERATURE:

I. SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING LITERATURE, SCIENCE, ARTS, AND HISTORICAL RESEARCH IN CANADA.

IN the year 1824, an Institution was organized, entitled the Literary and Historical Society of Quebec, the members of which were chiefly gentlemen of high official rank in the province.

Anxious to produce a literary and scientific stimulus among persons professionally qualified to extend the influence of works of genius and taste, in the year 1827, a number of gentlemen associated themselves under the designation of the Society for the Encouragement of Arts and Sciences in Canada.

Beneficial results have already flowed from those Societies. A considerable spirit of emulation has been elicited, and they now combine an efficient body of active members, harmoniously co-operating to disseminate the varied intelligence to which their efforts are directed.

These two societies anticipating that their joint energies would be more efficacious than their separate exertions, were lately consolidated into one

institution under the above title ; thus coalescing all that can give stability and impulse to their important pursuits. For the evolution of native genius the extension of knowledge and the interests of philanthropy, this society will soon exercise a commanding influence in the province.

Their Museum is open for the reception of visitors, in the building corner of Fort street, occupied for the public offices of Government, and persons of taste and science will be gratified by an inspection of its varied contents.

It already comprises about fifteen hundred mineralogical and geological specimens from foreign countries—about two hundred of the same genera from Lakes Huron and Superior—with a diversity of native samples.

There are also a few subjects of Natural History in ornithology and zoology—seventy different indigenous woods—twenty mathematical models—bowl from Herculaneum—some entomological species—a rich botanical variety—a select scientific library, including part of the original Journals of the House of Commons during the latter years of Charles I. supposed to have been brought from England to Connecticut by Goff or Whally, who were two of the Judges on the trial of that King. The collection also comprises a number of conchological specimens, both provincial and exotic.

The room is adorned with paintings, according to the ensuing catalogue.

EAST END.

In the lower corner.

1. St. Sebastian.—*Vandyke.*
2. A battle between ancient Cavalry.

In the middle compartment.

3. The School of Athens.—*Robert.*

This painting represents in characteristic attitudes and employments, the philosophers, artists, amateurs and patrons of the sciences enumerated in the following nomenclature. The anachronisms must be overlooked. The features are said to have been delineated from antique medallions. Commencing from the left in the elevation, are Alcibiades—Socrates—Nicomachus, the Father of Aristotle—Franciscus della Rovere—Terpander—Alexander the Great, Juvenis—Plato—Aristotle—and Cardinal Bembo.

Underneath, in the second row of portraits, are—Aspasia—with Empedocles immediately below—Pythagoras—Epictetus—Diogenes—Frederic Gonzaga—John Casa Antistes—Zoroaster crowned is displayed only by the back of his head, his face being turned towards Raphael Urbinus—and on the extreme right is Peter of Prussia.

In the foreground are Epicharmus—Archytus—and Averroes the Arab. The figure beneath Frederic Gonzaga, portrays Bramantes the Architect, the biographer of Archimedes.

4. A Landscape.—*Poussin.*

5. The visit of the Virgin Mary to Elizabeth. Luke i. 39, 40.—*Rubens.*

This picture contains a remarkable peculiarity. The portraits are family resemblances. Zechariah is the likeness of the artist himself—his wife represents Elizabeth—his daughter is introduced as the Virgin—and the attendants were his domestics,

6. A Landscape.—*Poussin*.

In the right corner.

7. David with the head of Goliath. 1 Samuel xvii.
34.—*Puget*.

8. A battle between ancient Cavalry.

SOUTH SIDE OR FRONT.

Beginning at the left corner.

9. A Magdalen.—*David*.
10. Pride—L'orgueil.
11. St. Bartholemew.
12. Despair—L'emportement.
13. Vocal Music by candlelight—Chant de nuit.
14. Decapitation of Longer.—*Allies*.
15. Avarice—L'avarice.
16. Drunkenness—L'ivrognerie.
17. Peter denying the Saviour. Mark xiv. 66-72.
Reniement de St. Pierre.—*Italian*.
18. Idleness—La paresse.
19. Daniel in the den of Lions. Daniel. vi.

WEST END.

Over the left door.

20. St. Catharine de Sienne.

At the door.

21. St. Francis d'Assise.—*Le Sueur.*

In the middle.

22. The Lord encircled by Angels.—*Poussin.*

23. St. Anthony administering the mass.—*Champagne.*

24. A Landscape—View Moulin.

25. Moses drawing water for the sheep, kept by the seven daughters of Jethro. Exodus ii. 16—21.—*Delve.*

26. A Landscape—on the left the monastery, where is imprisoned the father of the female in front.—*Le Frere Marin insulté.*—*Vernet.*

27. The Saviour pronouncing the Beatitude. Matt. v. 3—12.—*Le Brun.*

28. A Hermitage—*Wilson.*

At the right door.

29. St. Cecilia.—*Le Dominiquin.*

Over the right door.

30. Judith delivering the head of Holofernes to her servant. Judith xiii. 11.

NORTH, OR ENTRANCE SIDE.

On the left of the door.

- 31. The adoration of the Magi, Matthew ii. 1—12.
- 32. The presentation of the Virgin Mary.—*Feti.*
- 33. Roman antiquities.—*Robert.*
- 34. Card playing on the ground.
- 35. An Italian landscape.—*Veu d'Italie.*
- 36. The death of Procris.
- 37. The worship of the Shepherds. Luke ii. 15—18.
- 38. The Purification of the Virgin Mary. Luke ii. 22.—24.—*Feti.*

AT THE ENTRANCE.

In the left niche.

- 39. Peter's passing shadow healing the sick. Acts v. 15.—*Juvenet.*

In the right niche.

- 40. Peter raising Dorcas to life. Acts ix. 39—41.—*Juvenet.*

On the right of the door.

- 41. Jesus in the sepulchre — Mater dolorosa.—*Le Brun.*
- 42. The Baptism of St Augustine.—*Dé. Bologne.*
- 43. Elijah ascending in the Chariot of Fire, with his falling mantle. Elisha is represented as uttering

"My Father, my Father," &c. II Kings ii. 11—14.—
Pluristorst.

44. A Portrait.—*Corregio.*
45. The Nativity.—*Koypelle.*
46. An ancient head.
47. The Holy family—from *Raphael.*
48. A Hermit—*Le Solitaire en meditation.*—
49. The resurrection of Christ.—*Coypelle.*
50. Game.
51. View of Venice.—*Italian.*
52. View of Venice.—*Italian.*
53. Hagar with Ishmael in the wilderness. Genesis
xxi. 14—20.

Other paintings will also be introduced, and it is intended to add the Port Folio containing the representation of Jesus and the Apostles at the Passover, Mat. xxvi. 19—29, as depicted by *Leonardo de Vinci.*—These engravings contain the bust, large as the life.

Amateurs may also inspect the massive volume of Plates, exhibiting the whole series of capital pieces, which formerly decorated the renowned Orleans Gallery at Paris.

There is also a rich diversity of other European engravings; among which is, the admirable Face by the famous artist Mellan, which was finished by one stroke of the graver, commencing at the terminating point of the nose; and revolving in continuous enlargement, without intermission, until the whole countenance, with the motto "*Formatur unicus una,*" was completely executed.

Strangers who visit Quebec either for recrea-

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tion or an increase of knowledge—will be amply repaid for the time devoted to an exploration of the various subjects collected together in the Museum of the Society for Promoting Literature, Science, Arts and Historical Research in Canada.

II. CHASSEUR'S MUSEUM.

"Ask now the beasts and they shall teach thee ; and the fowls of the air and they shall tell thee." This is a valuable collection, consisting chiefly of indigenous specimens, and combines a rich variety of ornithological and zoological subjects, which includes the different genera and species, that have hitherto been discovered in these Provinces.

Amateurs of the works of nature will be gratified by a survey of this establishment, as "the birds of the air and beasts of the field," all apparently disclose the beauty and freshness of actual vitality.

III. EDUCATION.

In addition to the Roman Catholic Seminary, there are in Quebec, the Royal Grammar School, and the Classical Academy, in which are taught the Latin and Greek languages. Of all the subjects usually comprehended in an extended En-

English education, there are excellent tutors. The National School—the Quebec Education Society—and the British and Canadian School are chiefly elementary—the two former are more restricted—but the third is a Lancasterian School, admitting children upon the broadest principle of philanthropy. There are also four Sunday Schools in the city, which produce very beneficial results upon the minds of youth—nevertheless it must be admitted, that in reference to the state of education for boys, and especially for girls, “there remaineth yet very much land to be possessed.”

IV. BOOKS.

There are six Book-stores in the city, but their business is more in stationary articles, than printed volumes.

The Garrison possess a library which is confined to the military. There is also a Circulating Library, which is composed chiefly of miscellaneous light reading. The Quebec Library, as it is denominated, contains several thousand volumes, and comprises a great variety of standard works, both English and French. Visitors may very profitably devote a morning to the survey of the books belonging to this society.

V. TYPOGRAPHY.

Within the city are three Printing Offices, which are employed chiefly for the public business, hand bills, and upon newspapers. Of these four at present are issued. The Quebec Gazette was commenced in the year 1764, and for some time was promulged only on Thursday, it is now published three times a week. The Mercury is also distributed three times a week. The new or Official Gazette appears only on the Thursday. A new paper in the French language has been lately established and is published weekly, entitled the "Canadien." The old Quebec Gazette has a large circulation, and maintains an extensive influence throughout the Province.

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PHILANTHROPIC INSTITUTIONS.

The Medical and Agricultural Societies are of course restricted to their own professional objects. Similar to other institutions organized for the same purposes, they produce a very salutary influence on the health and prosperity of the district.

The Hotel Dieu and the General Hospital have already been noticed.

The Trinity House is a charitable incorporation for the advantage and security of the Pilots, and their relief in old age, as well as for the support of their widows and children. It is conducted upon similar principles, as the British establishments of the same name.

I. CHARITABLE.

Beside the Masonic Lodges, there are several Societies existing in Quebec, for the sole purpose of alleviating distress and supplying the indigent.

As vast numbers of strangers debark in Quebec from Great Britain and Ireland, and often in

great wretchedness, an Emigrant Society exists expressly to assist them as they variously need.

There are also a Benevolent and a Friendly Society instituted for the support of their members in sickness and debility.

The Compassionate Society is especially dedicated to Females—and particularly to poor women during their pregnancy and confinement.

The Orphan Asylum is in successful operation. But the most important of all these species of associations, is the Quebec Institution to suppress Mendicity and find employment for the poor who are willing to labor.—It has been in existence but one winter, and has tended to diminish greatly that intolerable nuisance, street-begging, with its invariable concomitants, indolence, corruption, wretchedness and pilfering. The long accustomed practice of encouraging a horde of lazy mendicants could not be destroyed at once, but if the same system be pursued, and all persons would resolutely co-operate, this bribe for impudence and imposture would be no longer attainable, and the spirit of industry would be generally diffused.

II. RELIGIOUS.

Of these institutions there are five, all of which are connected with the Parent Societies of London.

The Diocesan Society for promoting Christian

Knowledge, which is under the patronage and superintendence of the Protestant Bishop of Quebec.

The Quebec Bible Society, and Ladies' Bible Society. These are Auxiliary to the British and Foreign Bible Society.

The Quebec Religious Tract Society.

The Methodist Missionary Society.

It is unnecessary to describe them, as they are all conducted upon the principles of similar bodies throughout the world.

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COMMERCE.

THE Quebec Exchange Reading room was instituted in 1817, by subscription, and is at present supported by all the principal merchants of the city. A large number of Newspapers from Great Britain and the United States, and the principal Magazines, are constantly received, Strangers are admitted, when introduced by a subscriber. It is held in a building lately erected expressly for the accommodation of the Trade. The situation is peculiarly suitable. Standing upon the extremity of the north east point of the Lower Town, it commands a complete view of the Bay ; and will greatly facilitate the commercial transactions of the Port.

The edifice is sixty-five feet in length, by thirty-four broad—and the ground floor is appropriated as a Piazza. On the first story is the Reading-room, fifty feet long and thirty feet wide, occupying with the lobby and stair-case the whole space. Above is a room for the Committee of Trade—a deposit room and four other apartments.

The Committee of Trade to guard the interests of the Merchants, and for the other usual amicable commercial purposes, was instituted in 1809; and like all other similar associations, their labors are highly salutary to secure their privileges, withstand imposition upon trade, and to promote uniformity in all mercantile transactions.

I. CUSTOM HOUSE.

The Custom House stands between St. Peter street and the river, and is chiefly distinguished for its extreme unsuitableness for its object, its want of essential accommodation, and the consequent inconvenience both to the Merchants and Officers for their necessary business. A sum of money has been granted by the Legislature for the erection of a new Custom House.

II. BANKS.

The Bank of Quebec transacts its business in the lower story of the house belonging to the Fire Assurance Company in St. Peter street. The Branch of the Montreal Bank occupy a house in the same street. They are both joint stock companies.

III. INSURANCE.

Besides the Quebec Fire Assurance Office, several agencies of companies in London and the United States, are appointed for assuring hazards by fire—besides an agency for insuring lives.

There is also an active Fire Society in Quebec; and great encouragement is given to those who display most energy and alacrity in supplying water to extinguish the desolating element.

IV. POST OFFICE.

The Post Office is kept in a house immediately at the head of the steps which lead from the gate to Mountain street.

V. MARKETS.

In no public convenience is Quebec at present more deficient than in its Market-places. The Lower Town Market, as it is called by a strange misnomer, is not sufficiently capacious for the supply of provisions for a petty village—and during the navigable season, when the port is full of shipping, its insufficiency is tantamount to a partial embargo. A stranger, lately conducted there,

thought his guide was hoaxing him, when he assured him that the little space he was traversing was a market.

The Upper Town Market, although more extended, from the hay, fire-wood and every other species of lumber, is literally so crammed in every interstice, that no person satisfactorily attends the Market. In addition to which, it is often dangerous to walk about amid restive, untractable horses, which unnecessarily fill up much of the space that should be otherwise occupied. It has the appearance of a horse-market or fair, as much as any thing—and it is truly astonishing that in so restricted a plat, a regulation is not enforced, to keep all horses out of the market, after the cart or sled is pitched. In an area so confined and incommodious as to exclude all ease and comfort, the banishment of the quadrupeds would essentially promote the public convenience.

VI. RIVERS.

Two bridges unite the shores of the St. Charles river—one from the St. Roch's Suburb, and the other about two miles above. The communication with Point Levi is maintained by a Steam-Boat, and Horse-boats, continually crossing during the navigable season.

The means of intercourse between Quebec and Montreal are amply sufficient. Two Steam-boats ordinarily leave each port daily, during the summer season. From the commencement of the winter, and throughout its continuance, Stages run between the two cities daily, performing the journey, one hundred and eighty miles, very comfortably in two days and a night.

It was previously intended to have conjoined some minuter information respecting the Pilots—the Post Office and the Custom House duties ; but as all needful intelligence upon these subjects can be so easily attained by a reference to the Montreal and Quebec annuals, already recommended for that purpose—it was deemed irrelevant to the chief design proposed by this *Picture of Quebec*.

APPENDIX.

No. I.

NO topic of political economy and modern history is more interesting than the origin and progressive enlargement of the European Colonies, which, during the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, were commenced on the Continent of North America. The early annals of some of them are lamentably defective, and it is therefore not surprising that antiquarians grope in vain among the imperfect and mutilated reliques and records of ages removed by thousands of years—when even since the invention of typography, and within only the comparatively short period, since Champlain founded the Metropolis of the British North American Provinces, all ingenuity of conjecture and patience of research, are baffled in peremptorily determining the true source whence the appellatives Canada and Quebec are derived.

The following extracts contain all that is essential upon this controverted *quæstio vexata*:—

“Canada, non tam certi cujuspiam loci nomen, quam plagarum sarum, quæ utinque ripis adjacent

amplissimi fluminis illius, cui a St. Laurentio Galli appellationem fecere—communis nomenclatura. Porro, de etymologia vocis Canada nihil satis certi potui comperire; priscam quidem esse constat ex eo, quod illam ante aunos prope sexaginta, passim usurpari audiebam puer."

This is a remarkable declaration of Creuxius; and shews the great uncertainty of the appellation—because his narrative commences at the period when Quebec contained but *fifty* Europeans.

Hennepin thus unfolds the origin of the term. "Les Espagnols ont fait la première decouverte du Canada. Ayant mis pied a terre, ils n'y trouverent rien de considerable. Cette raison les obligea d'abandonner ce pays, qu'ils appellerent, *il Capo di Nada*, c'est à dire, *le Cap de Rien*—d'ou est venu par corruption le nom de Canada."

La Potherie corroborates this statement with a memorable particularity of graphical description. "Les monts Notre Dame sur le sommet desquels il y à toujours de la neige dans la plus grande chaleur de l'année se decouvrent de loin du côté sud. Cet aspect donna tant de frayeur aux Espagnols qui ont decouvert le Canada, qu'ils lui donnerent en même, le nom de *Capo di Nada*, qui veut dire, *Cap de Rien*—et ils concurrent une si mauvaise idée de ce vaste pays, qu'ils ne daignerent pas pousser plus loin leur decouverte. Jacques Cartier fut plus heureux que Jean Verazani, qui decouvert toutes les côtes de la mer depuis la Floride, jusqu'à l'embouchure du fleuve St. Laurent—et aussi il fut le premier qui decouvrit le Canada, mais à son malheur—cas les Sauvages le mangèrent."

There is a characteristic sang-froid in the last clause of the extract, which is very edifying.

What Creuxius could not definitely discover must necessarily remain in some degree uncertain—but there is a plausibility in the manner of nautical contraction illustrated by Hennepin and La Potherie.

The cause of the name which was applied to the original settlement of Canada, its present metropolis, involves still greater mystery.

In the *Fastes Chronologiques*, it is recorded, that Champlain commenced the permanent occupation of Cape Diamond on the third of July, 1603. “Les Sauvages donnoient à cet endroit le nom de Québec, ou Quélibec, qui dans les langues Algonquine et Abenakise signifie *retrecissement*, parceque le fleuve s’y retrecit.” This identical reason is promulged more diffusely by Charlevoix. “Québec est placée sur le fleuve, le plus navigable de l’univers—mais au-dessus de l’isle de l’Orleans, il se retrecit tout à coup de cette sorte, que devant Québec il n’a plus qu’une mille de largeur; c’est ce qui a fait donner à cet endroit le nom de Quebec, qui en langue Algonquine signifie, *retrecissement*. Les Abenakis le nomment Québec, qui veut dire ce qui est fermé, parce que de l’entrée de la petite rivière de la Chaudière, par où ces Sauvages venoient à Québec du voisinage de l’Acadie, la Pointe de Levi cache entièrement le canal du sud—l’isle d’Orleans cache celui du nord, de sorte, que le port de Québec ne paroît de là qu’une grande baie.” La Potherie furnishes two solutions of this verbal difficulty, which so long has been crux etymologorum.—“Nous n’avons point de connoissance de l’étimologie de Québec. Les Sauvages qui y habitoient, lorsque les François vinrent s’y établir, l’appelloient Stadaka. On tient, que les Normands qui étoient avec Jacques Cartier à sa première découverte, appercevant au bout de l’isle d’Orléans, un

Cap fort élevé, s'écrièrent Quel bec!—et qu'à la suite du tems le nom de Québec lui est resté. Je ne suis pas garand de cette étimologie.

“Québec est au bout de l'isle d'Orléans. Il y a une rivière une petite demi-lieue de là, qu'on appelle présentement St. Charles—appelée *Kabir Koubac* par les Sauvages, à raison des tours et détours qu'elle fait.”—On Cartier's arrival here, the Indians frequently pronounced these two words—“Aca Nada”—nothing here; from which it is supposed the name of the country, Canada, has been derived. These words were first taught them by the Spaniards, who had visited the Baie des Chaleurs, and pronounced these words because they found no gold or silver mines.

Others derive it from the Indian word *Kanata*, pronounced Canada, which signifies a collection of huts.—Lescarbot states that the Indians of Gaspé called themselves Canadians, which name is also confirmed by Champlain. Hist. Gen. des Voyages, vol. 13, p. 28. Champlain, Part 2, p. 197.

Quebec in the Algonquin language signifies *le strait*. Champlain, vol. 1. p. 115. Quebeis, alias Quebec.—Douglas, vol. 1. p. 92. Smith's Canada.

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No. II.

CHIEND'OR.

"On our way to the Lower Town, passing the pestle and mortar, which is projected over the street, giving notice to the public of the excellence of the medicaments, whereof the said pestle and mortar are a symbol, our eyes were arrested, at a few steps, by the spectacle of the *Chien d'Or*. Thereby hags a tale.

Mr. Phillibert was a merchant of Quebec, during the time that this country was under the French Government. Mr. Bigot, was at the head of the Financial Department in Canada; and he had so conducted the fiscal affairs of Canada, or rather of France in respect of Canada, that one of the Queens of that chivalrous kingdom asked her husband, whether the walls of Quebec were made of gold?

Mr. Philibert and Mr. Bigot did not agree. The former had not the means or the power to have his complaints heard and redressed. He was therefore obliged, instead of preferring them in the shape of an indictment or an impeachment, to write them in the covert language, which is placed under the dog, as his motto.

Je suis un Chien qui ronge l'os—
En le rougeant je prend mon repos—
Un tems viendra, qui n'est pas venu—
Que je mordrai qui m'aura mordu.

This was too much for tyranny. Mr. Phillibert, when descending the Lower Town Hill, received the sword of Mr. De R——, an officer of the garrison, through his back, and the murderer was permitted quietly to depart to the East Indies.

The brother of Mr Phillibert receiving intelligence of this mournful event, come from France to Canada to settle his brothers estate, and to avenge his blood. Having arranged the former, he pursued Mr. De R—— to Pondicherry, where they met in the street: instantly drew their swords, fought upon the spot, and the assassin was slain."

The *Chien d'Or* remains to inculcate a profitable lesson to all who are anxious to learn instruction.

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No. III.

ABOUT one hundred yards from the lower end of the Rail-way ; General Montgomery and his aids with other men were killed on the morning of December 31, 1775, when proceeding to the assault of Quebec. The place may be easily recognised—notwithstanding the alterations which have occurred. At that period, a narrow path only was made between the foot of the hill, and the river, so that vessels were fastened to the rock by large iron bolts—one of which still remains, near the very spot, where the American General and his advance party were discomfited. The wharves, houses, &c. all have been long since constructed. At the top of the small ascent on the street immediately below, the small battery had been erected, near the plat where the southerly forge is now stationed.

Few circumstances more vividly teach us the casualties of war, and the minute circumstances upon which so many important results depend. That the success of the assault would have essentially altered the whole course of events connected with the History of Canada is self-evident—but few persons have reflected, that all this depended upon the simple fact whether Montgomery should be a few steps north or

south of a certain place at a given moment. The rock jutted out so as to form a species of barrier in the road—and it was necessary that the point should have been turned before any shot could have been effected. Had the gun been loaded with a single ball only, it might have struck one or two of the party who were just at the point and must have left all the others uninjured—but being filled with grape, the scattering discharge killed or wounded the whole groupe who had passed the corner of the rock, as the gun was stationed expressly to sweep that narrow approach on the top.

The following additional circumstances connected with the death, burial and disinterment of the remains of General Montgomery, were furnished by Mr. James Thompson at the period when the request was made that the reliques might be removed to New-York, where they now repose near the marble monument erected in front of St. Paul's Church, on Broadway. Mr. Thompson lately deceased, at the advanced age of ninety-six, was it is believed, the sole survivor of all the English and French troops who were engaged, either in the capture or defence of Quebec, during the campaign of 1759.

“I, James Thompson of the City of Quebec, do testify and declare, that I served in the capacity of an Assistant Engineer, during the siege of this City, invested during the years 1775 and 1776 by the American forces under the command of the late Major General Richard Montgomery. That in an attack made by the American troops under the immediate command of General Montgomery in the night

of the 31st of December, 1775, on a British post at the southernmost extremity of the city, near *Près de Ville*, the General received a mortal wound, and with him were killed his two Aides-de-Camp, M'Pherson and Cheeseman, who were found on the morning of the 1st. of January, 1776, almost covered over with snow. That Mrs. Prentice who kept an Hotel at Quebec, and with whom General Montgomery had previously boarded, was brought to view the body after it was placed in the Guard Room, and which she recognised by a particular mark which he had on the side of his head, to be the General's. That the body was then conveyed to a house immediately opposite to the President's residence, who provided a genteel coffin for the General's body, which was lined inside with flannel, and outside of it with black cloth. That in the night of the 4th. January, it was conveyed by me from Gobert's house, and was interred six feet in front of the gate, within a wall that surrounded a powder magazine near the ramparts bounding on St. Lewis gate. That the funeral service was performed at the grave by the Revd. Mr. Montmollin, then Chaplain of the garrison. That his two Aides-de Camp, were buried in their clothes without any coffins, and that no person was buried within twenty-five yards of the General. That I am positive and can testify and declare, that the coffin of the late General Montgomery, taken up on the morning of the 16th of the present month of June 1818, is the identical coffin deposited by me on the day of his burial, and that the present coffin contains the remains of the late General. I do further testify and declare, that subsequent to the finding of General Montgomery's body, I wore his sword, being lighter than my own, and on going to the Seminary, where

the American Officers were lodged, they recognized the sword, which affected them so much that numbers of them wept, in consequence of which, I have never worn the sword since.

“Given under my hand at the city of Quebec, 19th June, 1818.

JAMES THOMPSON.”

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No. IV.

IT was originally designed to have inserted a narrative of the Siege of Quebec—but the subject is so familiar, that it was finally resolved to substitute for it a biographical notice of the two Generals. An interesting part is connected with the capture of the city. The execution of very important duties in the Naval department was committed to the great circumnavigator Captain Cook, who was in the year 1759 on the service in the river St. Lawrence. He piloted the boat to the attack of Montmorenci—conducted the embarkation of the troops to the heights of Abraham—surveyed the channel, and fixed the buoys for the safety of the large ships while navigating the river.

The military laurels, which the victor acquired by the termination of the battle, altogether disappears in the deeper moral dignity, which Wolfe developed in the following impressive occurrence.

On the night before the decisive battle, the General visited in a boat some of the posts where the troops were stationed; during their progress, he repeated with great sensibility, Gray's *Elegy* in a

Country Church-Yard—and at the conclusion, remarked—"I should prefer being the author of that poem, to the glory of beating the French to-morrow." A more powerful tribute to the superiority of religion and literary attainments over all terrestrial glory was never enounced. It is a moral characteristic of the General which will survive the annals of warfare.

The ensuing sketch of Montcalm is extracted from Manuel's *L'année Française*.

Ce sont les sacrifices faits à la société qui donnent des droits au souvenir de la postérité; elle ne peut point oublier ce Général. Il est né, il a vécu, et il est mort dans les camps. Son éducation n'en fut pas moins soignée. Il apprit la langue d'Homère avant de prendre la lance d'Achille. Son esprit se développoit comme son courage; et également propre aux batailles et aux académies, son désir étoit d'unir aux lauriers de Mars les palmes de Minerve. Mais la guerre occupa presque toute sa vie; avec des talens et de l'activité, on l'appelloit par tout où il falloit commander et se battre. Chaque grade fut marqué par des blessures; et on très peu de tems, il mérita d'être à la tête des troupes dans l'Amérique septentrionale. C'est là que se sont montrées les qualités de ce Capitaine—c'est là qu'il a fait voir à quel degré il réunissoit la bravoure du soldat et la grandeur d'ame du héros, la prudence du conseil et la célérité de l'exécution; ce sang froid que rien n'altère, cette patience que rien ne rebute, et cette résolutions courageuse qui ose répondre du succès dans des circonstances où la timide spéculation auroit à peine entrevu des ressources. C'est là qu'au milieu des sauvages dont il étoit devenu le père, au l'a vu se plier à leur caractère féroce, s'endurcir aux mêmes tra-

vaux, et se restreindre aux même besoins, les apprivoiser par la douceur, les attirer par la confiance, les attendrir par tous les soins de l'humanité, et faire dominer le respect et l'amour sur des âmes également indociles au jong de l'obéissance et au frein de la discipline. C'est là que des fatigues et des dangers sans nombres, n'ont jamais ralenti son zèle ; tantôt présent à des spectacles dont l'idée seule fait frémir la nature ; tantôt exposé à manquer de tout, et souvent à mourir de faim. Réduit pendant onze mois à quatre onces de pain par jour, mangeant du cheval pour donner l'exemple, il fut le même dans tous les tems, satisfait de tout endurer.

Un des Chefs Canadiens étonné que celui qui faisoit des prodiges fut d'une petite taille, s'écria la première fois qu'il le vit—" Ah ! que tu es petit ! mais je vois dans tes yeux la hauteur du chêne, et la vivacité des aigles."

Quoique bléssé dans le combat, il ne descendit pas de cheval, qu'il n'eut fait lui-même la retraite de l'armée. Sur la réponse que lui fit son chirurgien que ses blessures étoient mortelles—et dit—" pour moi je vais passer la nuit avec Dieu, et me préparer à la mort." Il mourut à cinq heures du matin ; et un trou qu'une bombe avoit fait lui servit de tombeau, dans les jardin des Religieuses Ursulines.

There was a remarkable similarity in the prominent characteristics of Wolfe and Montcalm, exclusive of the seniority in age to which the latter had attained : for he was fifteen years older than Wolfe at the period of their dissolution.

They both entered the army in youth, and were both early distinguished for their intrepidity and aptitude

to imbibe knowledge. At twenty years of Age, Wolfe received the highest eulogy for his courage, prowess and humanity. To him, the capture of Louisburg was principally attributed—and in natural genius, acquired knowledge, professional skill, self-denying magnanimity, and ascendancy over their troops by a personal attachment, not to the commander, but the benevolent man, they were nearly equalised. In the termination of their career only did they essentially differ in situation—the repulse of the British troops would have added little honor or fame to Montcalm—but it was Wolfe's all. From his own letters to the elder Pitt, his patron, it is evident, that he considered himself in the state of the gamesler upon his last chance—it was disgrace or death.—he chose the latter, in connection with the transfer of a Province to England, the effect of which has materially influenced the affairs of the world—and Wolfe and Montcalm continue a memorable example of the perishable nature of all earthly applause separate from the moral and intellectual qualities of man. Wolfe and Montcalm are little known, and scarcely thought of out of Quebec, except by the historical student—but that elegy in the country Church yard, which Wolfe may almost be supposed to have recited unconsciously in anticipation, as his own funeral dirge, will be read, admired and repeated, where neither of those chiefs will be named, and when Wolfe's marble cenotaph in Westminster Abbey shall have crumbled to atoms, and the Quebec Monument to Wolfe and Montcalm shall have disappeared without a solitary vestage of its prior existence.

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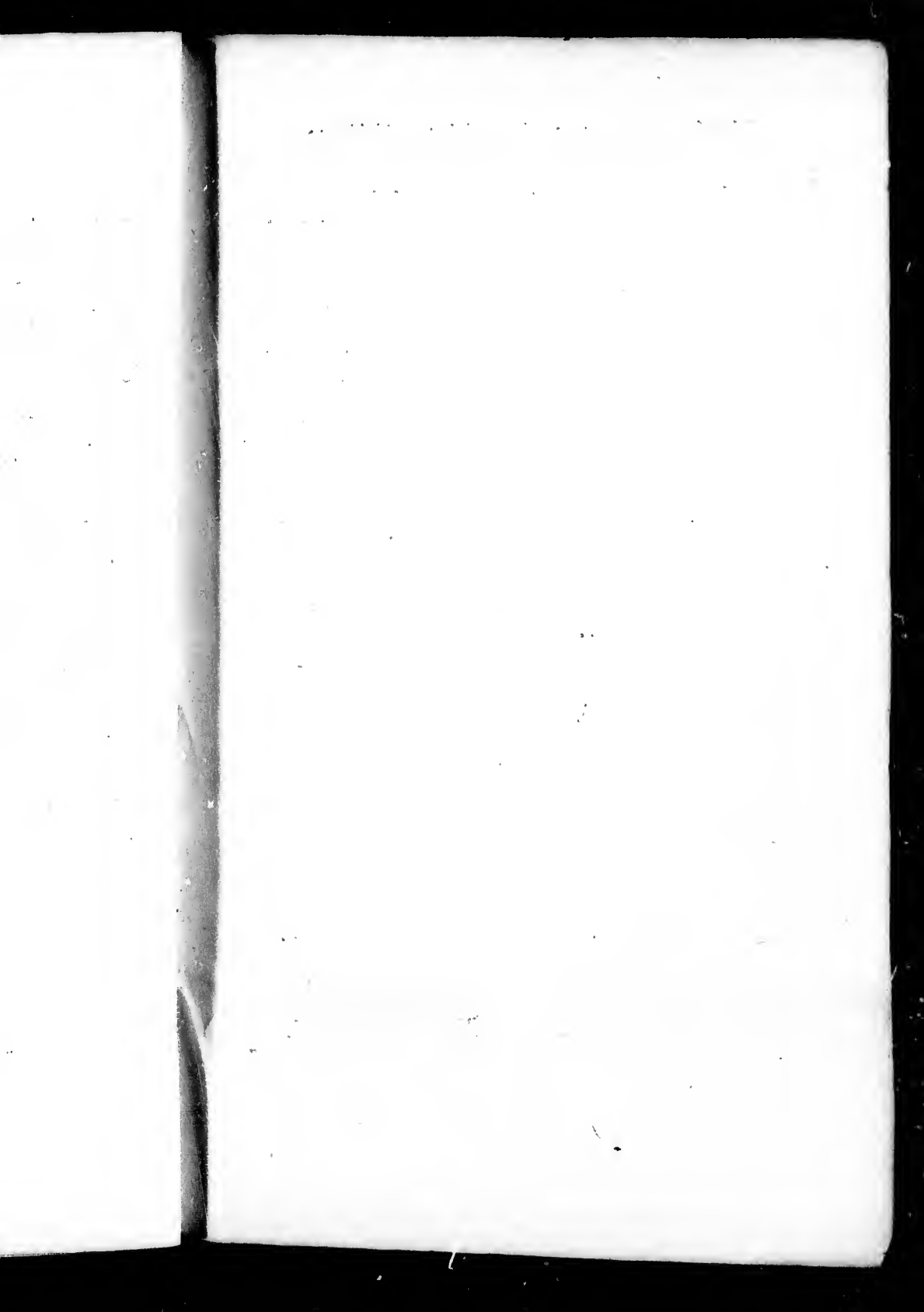
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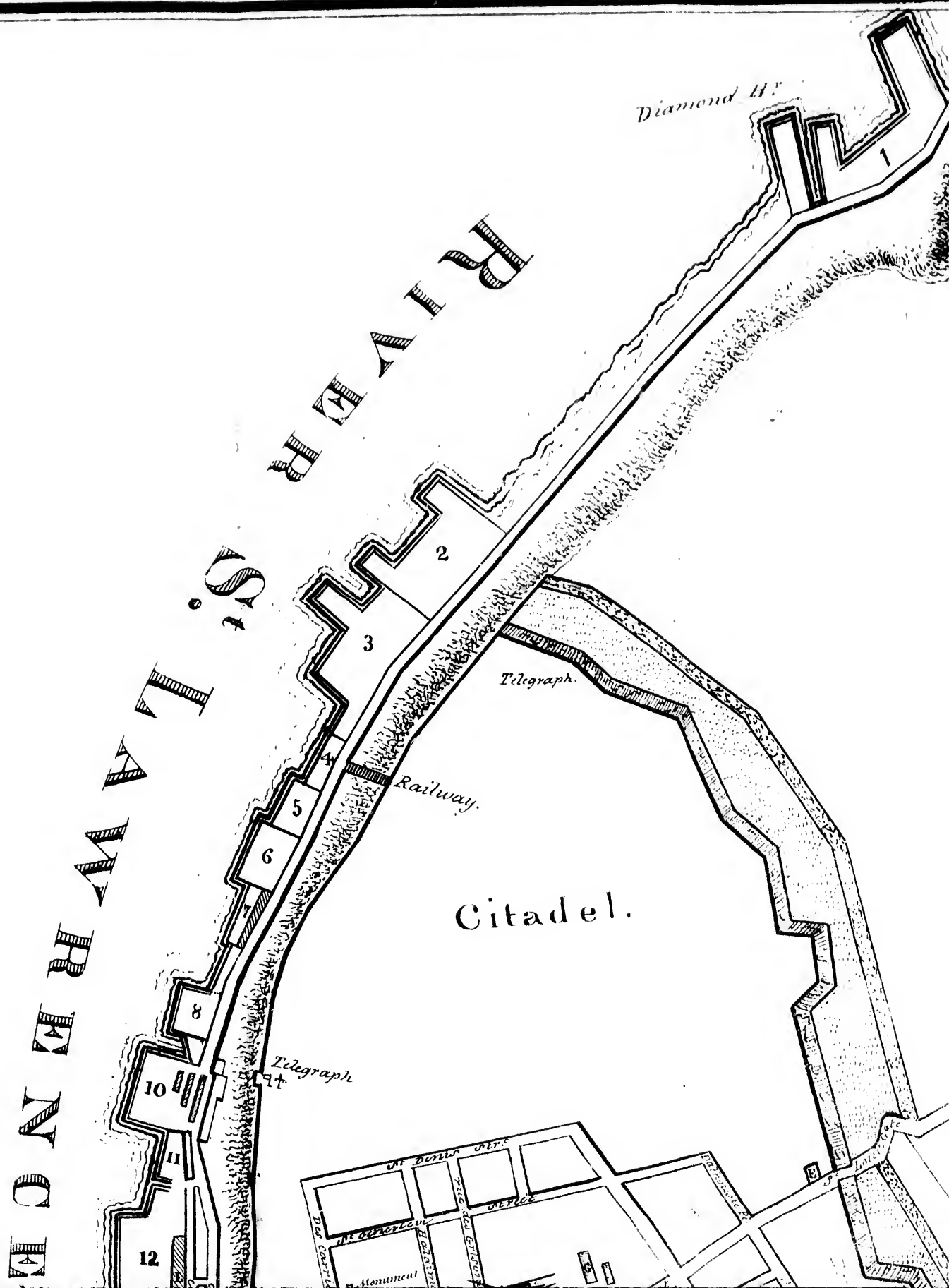
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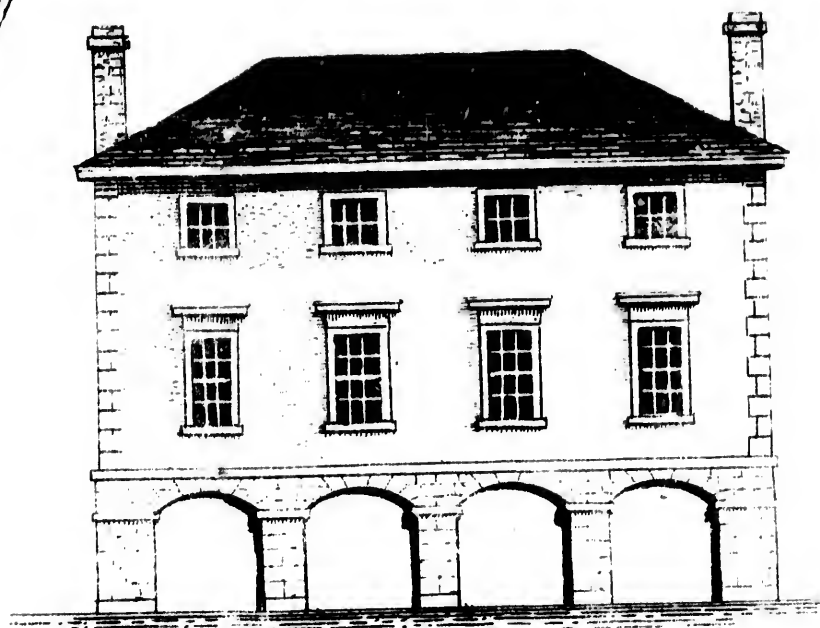
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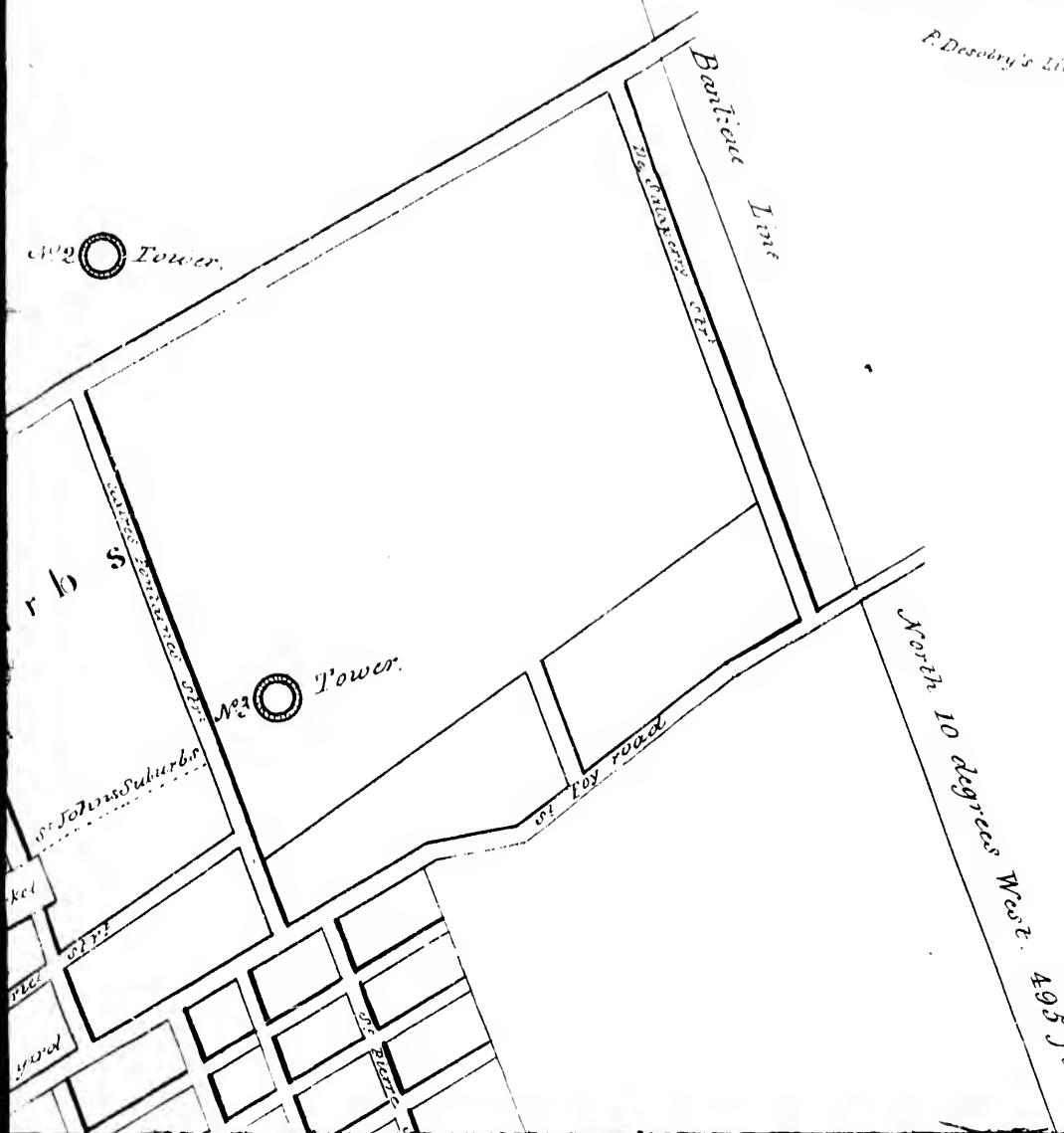
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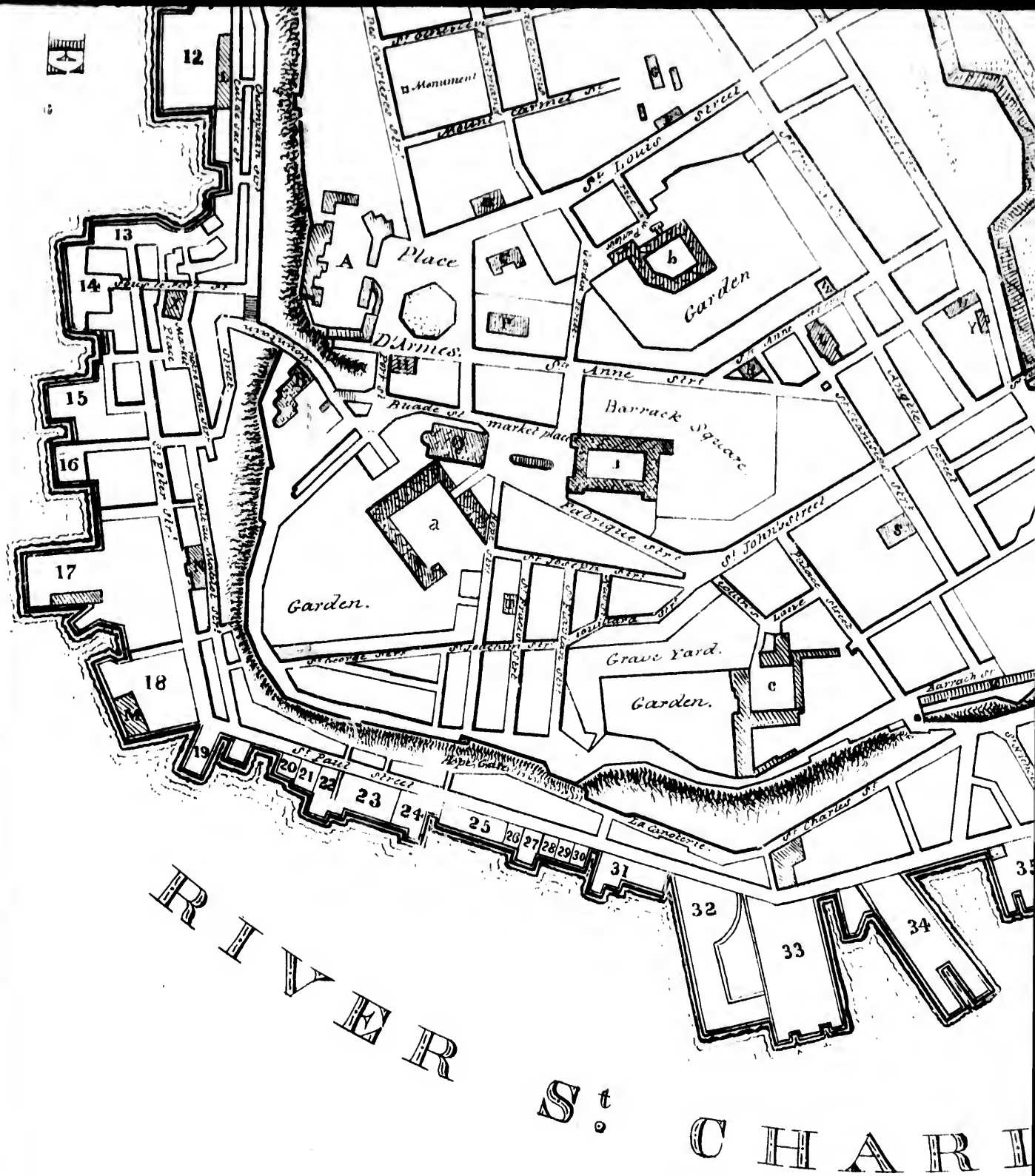
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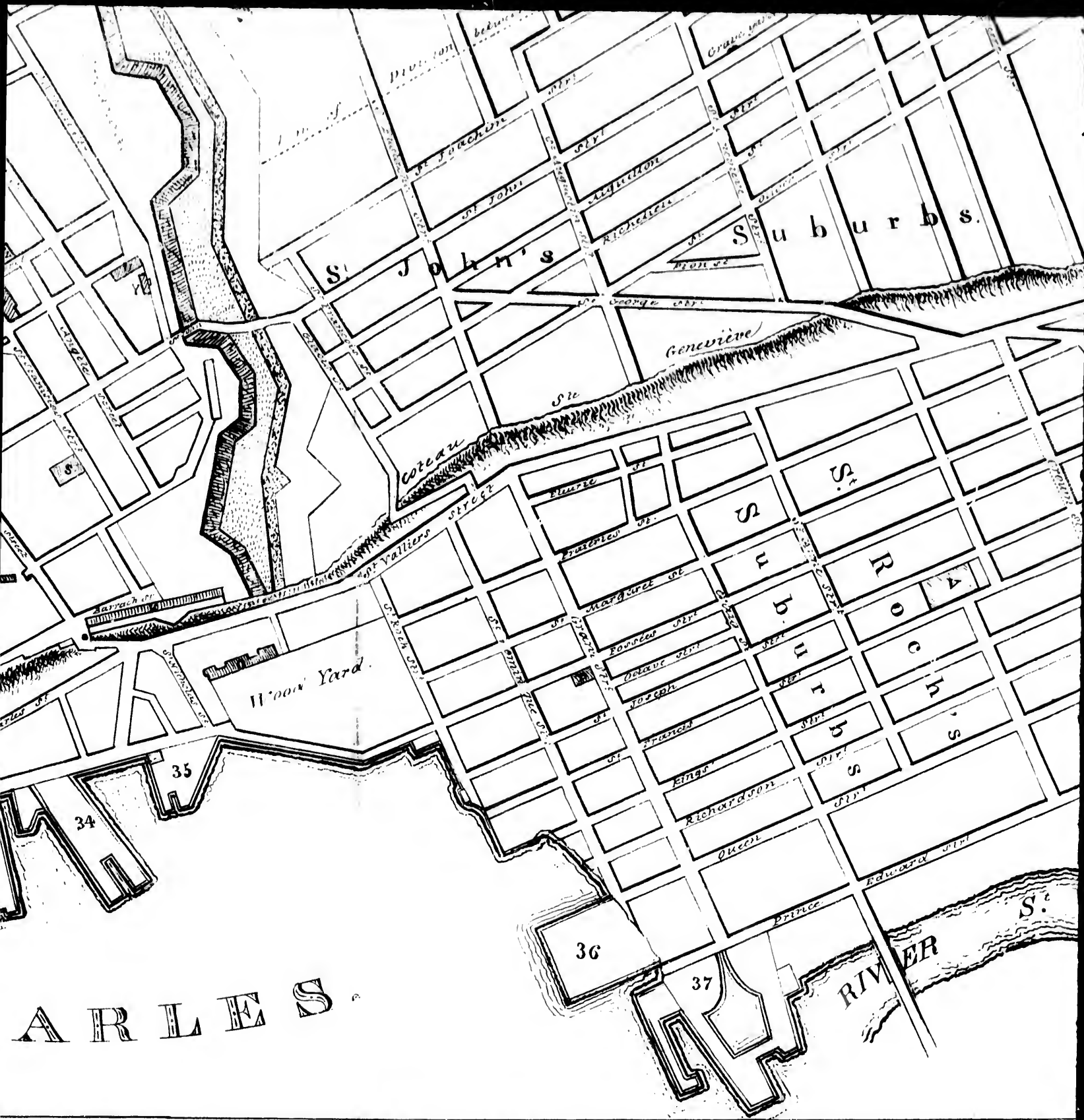
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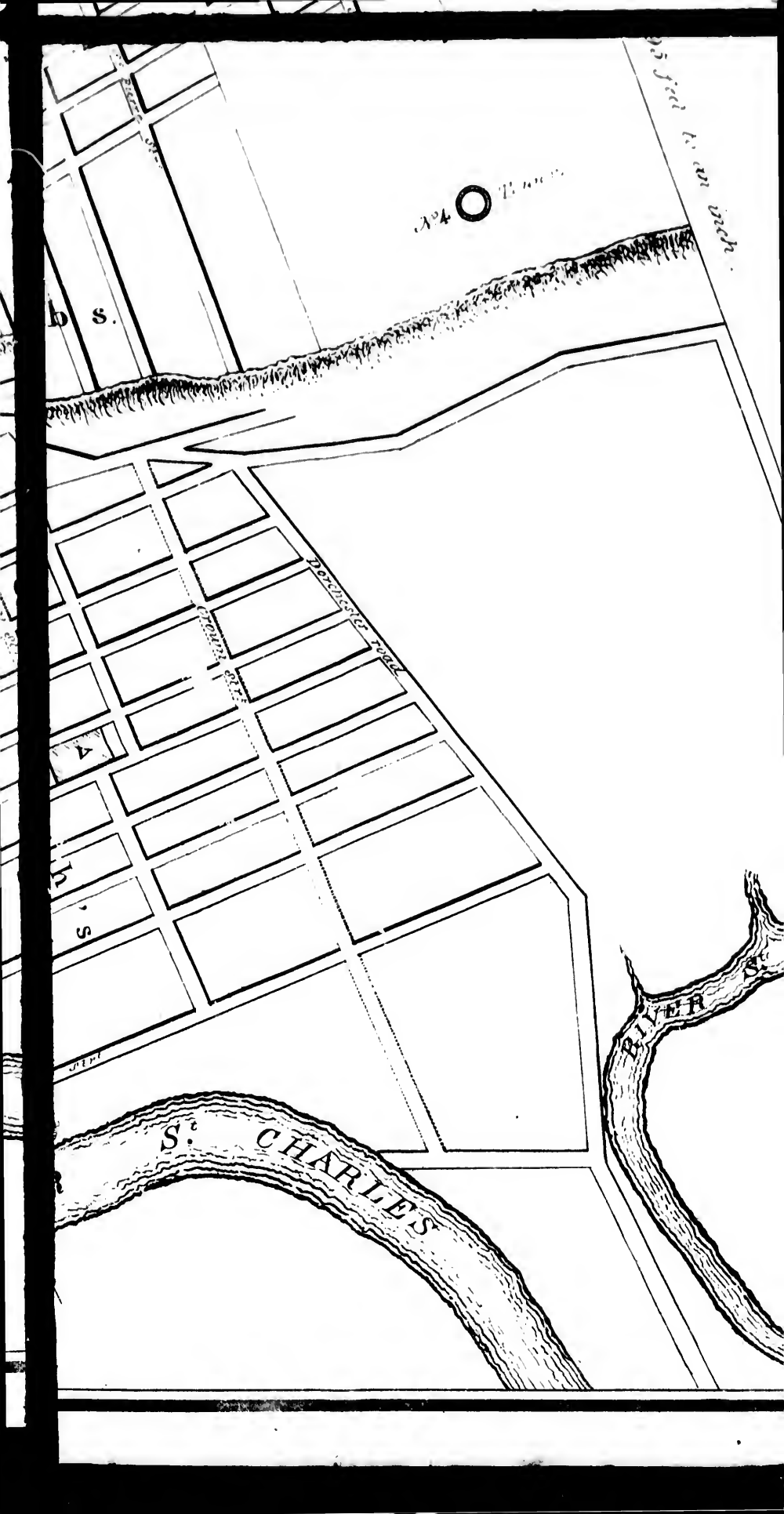
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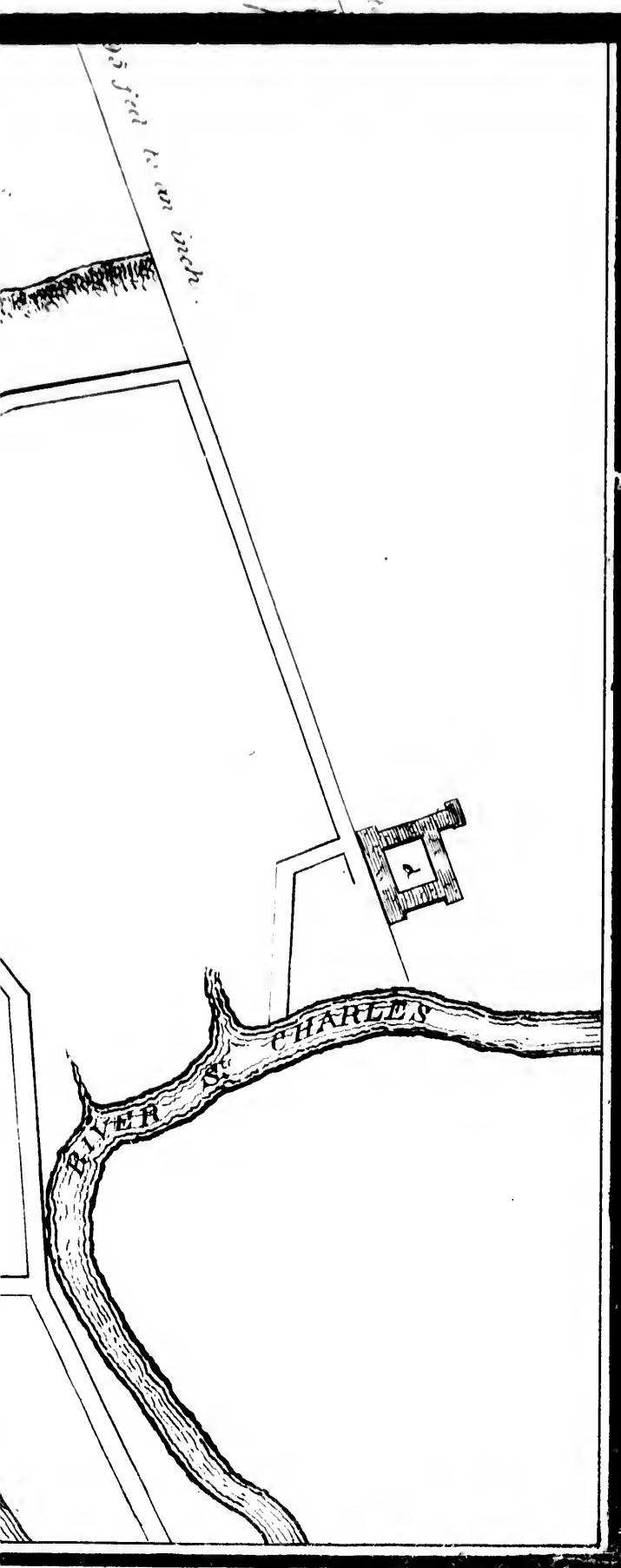
P. Desobry's Lith. 62 Beavers'.

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