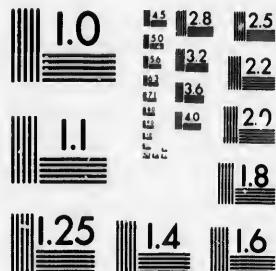
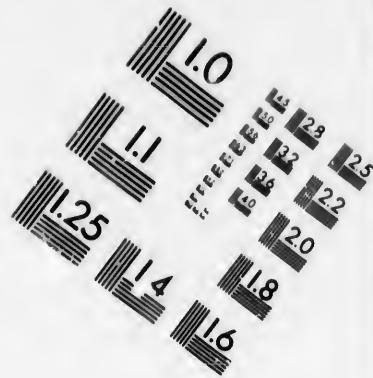
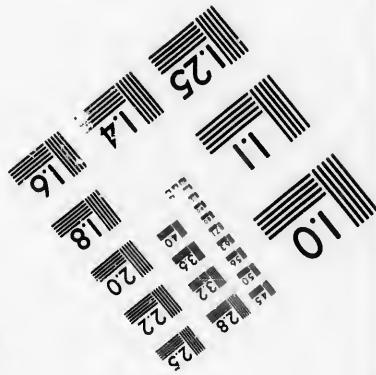
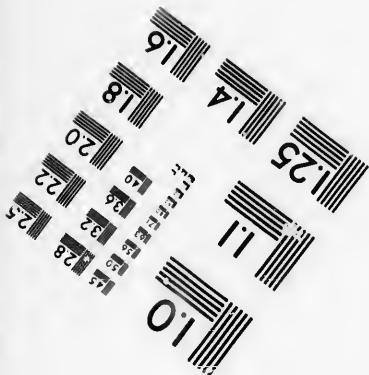


# **IMAGE EVALUATION TEST TARGET (MT-3)**



6'



# Photographic Sciences Corporation

**23 WEST MAIN STREET  
WEBSTER, N.Y. 14560  
(716) 872-4503**

EE  
28  
25  
32  
22  
20  
18  
16  
14  
12  
10  
**CIHM/ICMH**  
**Microfiche**  
**Series.**

**CIHM/ICMH**  
**Collection de**  
**microfiches.**



Canadian Institute for Historical Microreproductions / Institut canadien de microreproductions historiques

© 1986

Technical and Bibliographic Notes/Notes techniques et bibliographiques

The Institute has attempted to obtain the best original copy available for filming. Features of this copy which may be bibliographically unique, which may alter any of the images in the reproduction, or which may significantly change the usual method of filming, are checked below.

- Coloured covers/  
Couverture de couleur
- Covers damaged/  
Couverture endommagée
- Covers restored and/or laminated/  
Couverture restaurée et/ou pelliculée
- Cover title missing/  
Le titre de couverture manque
- Coloured maps/  
Cartes géographiques en couleur
- Coloured ink (i.e. other than blue or black)/  
Encre de couleur (i.e. autre que bleue ou noire)
- Coloured plates and/or illustrations/  
Planches et/ou illustrations en couleur
- Bound with other material/  
Relié avec d'autres documents
- Tight binding may cause shadows or distortion  
along interior margin/  
La reliure serrée peut causer de l'ombre ou de la  
distortion le long de la marge intérieure
- Blank leaves added during restoration may  
appear within the text. Whenever possible, these  
have been omitted from filming/  
Il se peut que certaines pages blanches ajoutées  
lors d'une restauration apparaissent dans le texte,  
mais, lorsque cela était possible, ces pages n'ont  
pas été filmées.
- Additional comments:/  
Commentaires supplémentaires:

L'institut a microfilmé le meilleur exemplaire qu'il lui a été possible de se procurer. Les détails de cet exemplaire qui sont peut-être uniques du point de vue bibliographique, qui peuvent modifier une image reproduite, ou qui peuvent exiger une modification dans la méthode normale de filmage sont indiqués ci-dessous.

- Coloured pages/  
Pages de couleur
- Pages damaged/  
Pages endommagées
- Pages restored and/or laminated/  
Pages restaurées et/ou pelliculées
- Pages discoloured, stained or foxed/  
Pages décolorées, tachetées ou piquées
- Pages detached/  
Pages détachées
- Showthrough/  
Transparence
- Quality of print varies/  
Qualité inégale de l'impression
- Includes supplementary material/  
Comprend du matériel supplémentaire
- Only edition available/  
Seule édition disponible
- Pages wholly or partially obscured by errata  
slips, tissues, etc., have been refilmed to  
ensure the best possible image/  
Les pages totalement ou partiellement  
obscurcies par un feuillet d'errata, une pelure,  
etc., ont été filmées à nouveau de façon à  
obtenir la meilleure image possible.

This item is filmed at the reduction ratio checked below/  
Ce document est filmé au taux de réduction indiqué ci-dessous.

10X	14X	18X	22X	26X	30X
12X	16X	20X	J	24X	28X

The copy filmed here has been reproduced thanks to the generosity of:

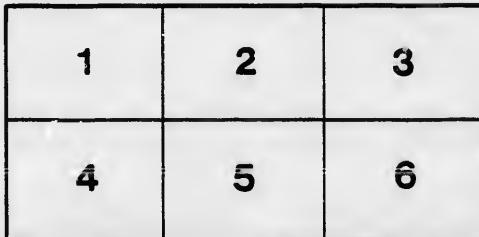
Seminary of Quebec  
Library

The images appearing here are the best quality possible considering the condition and legibility of the original copy and in keeping with the filming contract specifications.

Original copies in printed paper covers are filmed beginning with the front cover and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression, or the back cover when appropriate. All other original copies are filmed beginning on the first page with a printed or illustrated impression, and ending on the last page with a printed or illustrated impression.

The last recorded frame on each microfiche shall contain the symbol → (meaning "CONTINUED"), or the symbol ▽ (meaning "END"), whichever applies.

Maps, plates, charts, etc., may be filmed at different reduction ratios. Those too large to be entirely included in one exposure are filmed beginning in the upper left hand corner, left to right and top to bottom, as many frames as required. The following diagrams illustrate the method:



L'exemplaire filmé fut reproduit grâce à la générosité de:

Séminaire de Québec  
Bibliothèque

Les images suivantes ont été reproduites avec le plus grand soin, compte tenu de la condition et de la netteté de l'exemplaire filmé, et en conformité avec les conditions du contrat de filmage.

Les exemplaires originaux dont la couverture en papier est imprimée sont filmés en commençant par le premier plat et en terminant soit par la dernière page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration, soit par le second plat, selon le cas. Tous les autres exemplaires originaux sont filmés en commençant par la première page qui comporte une empreinte d'impression ou d'illustration et en terminant par la dernière page qui comporte une telle empreinte.

Un des symboles suivants apparaîtra sur la dernière image de chaque microfiche, selon le cas: le symbole → signifie "À SUIVRE", le symbole ▽ signifie "FIN".

Les cartes, planches, tableaux, etc., peuvent être filmés à des taux de réduction différents. Lorsque le document est trop grand pour être reproduit en un seul cliché, il est filmé à partir de l'angle supérieur gauche, de gauche à droite, et de haut en bas, en prenant le nombre d'images nécessaire. Les diagrammes suivants illustrent la méthode.

(207)

and it had done "l'autre impriéme"; a part. Willcaw 7/1/one.  
and commerce que en 1794.  
William Brown et Thomas Gilmore, both natives of  
Great Britain, first introduced the art of printing into Canada;  
and in 1764 began the weekly publication of *Le Quebec Gazette*,  
then comprised in a sheet of Crown paper, in the French  
and English languages, containing the most material public  
concerns in Europe and America.

(The following brief History of this paper written by the late  
Mr. Samuel Neilson the then proprietor, in 1793, it is thought  
will not be unacceptable to the public in the present moment.)

"*William Brown & Thomas Gilmore*, both natives of  
Great Britain, first introduced the art of printing into Canada;  
and in 1764 began the weekly publication of *Le Quebec Gazette*,  
then comprised in a sheet of Crown paper, in the French  
and English languages, containing the most material public  
concerns in Europe and America."

"In the first Gazette was an exposition of the principles upon which  
it was to be conducted, in which, after stating the accuracy, freedom  
and impartiality it was meant to attempt in the compilation  
it declared to have nothing so much at heart as the support of virtue,  
morality and the noble cause of Liberty, and that it was intended  
to blend Philosophy, History, Politics &c. in the publication,  
at the same time pledging itself to the public that party pre-  
judices or private scandal should never stain its page."

"The original number of subscribers appears to have been about  
150 of which about half were English and half French. The  
Gazette continued, with little fluctuation in the number of purchas-  
ers, till a stamp duty imposed by Great Britain on her Colonies  
put a stop to the publication in October 1765. That duty being  
repealed the Gazette was again renewed in 1766, with about the  
same number of subscribers. (1)

"It was again interrupted in November 1775 by the Anglo-Amer-  
icans laying siege to Quebec on separating themselves from  
Great Britain. (2)

"On the siege being raised in May 1776, William Brown,  
(Thomas Gilmore having died in 1772) endeavoured to re-establish the Gazette, but was, at first prevented by the then Governor Guy Carleton, who was apparently averse to the publication  
of a newspaper in the Province from what motives it is unknown;  
but it could proceed from no disloyalty on the part of Mr. Brown  
who remained in the Town during the siege and defended it  
along with his fellow Citizens. However after much low and  
courteous conciliation in August 1776, Mr. Brown was permitted  
to make a second resurrection of the Quebec Gazette; but  
under the most servile professions to the public. Before this time  
he had obtained a commission of King's Printer, and his Salary  
of £50 was augmented to £100 Stg.

"During the whole of the American War 1775 to 1783, the  
Gazette kept silence on the most important facts, and was filled  
with misrepresentations. During General Bourgogne's operations  
on the frontiers of this province, not a word was published respecting them; and although his defeat was publicly known at  
Quebec, a few weeks after it happened, not the least account of it was published till nearly two years afterward.

"After the return of peace the influence of habitual servility  
and perhaps the £100 Salary, rendered the Gazette if not as false  
at least as insipid as before. A period of peace also served to retain the calm.

"William Brown died in March 1789, at which time the sub-  
scribers to the Gazette were not more than 230, what is less than  
two thirds of the present number (in 1793.)

"The Gazette was continued by his Nephew and Successor,  
the salary and communion withdrawn, and he was thereby left  
without a motive to publish falsehoods or conceal truth; besides he  
only retained the printing for Government, because none could  
be found to do it cheaper or so well, although there were then  
two other Printers established at Quebec."

"It will belong to a future successor to say whether the Quebec Gazette, from 1789 was dedicated to a particular or general interest, whether not conducted with freedom, truth, impartiality  
and justice to the community in which it circulated.

"Quebec, 1st Jan'y. 1793."

[The writer died in January 1793. In his last will or testament  
he, bequeathed the Quebec Gazette to his Brother John  
Neilson, then a minor, after which it was conducted till he was  
of age by the late Rev. Dr. Spark, his Guardian.]

(1) On this occasion the first paper [May 29th 1766] contained the following:

"A report having been raised, and industriously propagated, that our  
Gazette was under the Inspection of the Secretary, therefore, in Order to prevent any Detriment it might be to us, we think it necessary to declare, that  
ever since the Establishment of Civil Government, our Press has been, and  
ever shall be, as free from the Inspection or Restrictions of any Person  
whatsoever, as it is of the late Slave, and that the said Report was perfidious  
and highly ungenerous. We protest'd at our first setting out, our aforesaid  
Resolution against making our Publication the Conveyance of private Scandal,  
or the Tool and Stimulator to political Faction; we trust that from  
Principle we should keep to this, though Regard to our own Safety did not  
oblige us to it. At the same Time we never mean to refuse, nor have refused,  
a Place in our Paper to any Thing which might or has been offered to us,  
which, free from these Tendencies, might contribute to amuse, to entertain  
or to instruct. — It is a happiness peculiar to the Subjects of the British Empire  
only, to have the liberty of thinking for themselves on all Subjects, to speak  
what they think, and to publish, such Thoughts as may seem innocuous to  
Individuals, and undisturbing to the Public. It is therefore from the British  
Press only, that Publications can come without an *Imprint*; a  
most valuable Liberty in itself, and by the wisest of our Politicians and the  
greatest of our Writers, has been asserted to be the great Support of every  
other Liberty besides."

(2) Till the commencement of the War between Great Britain and the  
Colonies, "The Gazette had been a faithful narrator of the circum-  
stances which led to the unfortunate crisis, but all communication being broke  
up and through other more powerful causes the same soon changed."

en 1822  
lors de  
l'opposition  
de la Goyette  
by Author

