

DESCRIPTIVE SKETCH

OF THE

CITY OF QUEBEC.



THE City of Quebec is situated in 46 deg. 48 minutes North Latitude, and 71 deg. 10 minutes West of Greenwich. It is the Capital of Lower Canada, and the largest Town in British America. Its peculiar situation and natural strength render it of the first importance, being the strongest fortified Town in North America.—The whole City is a complete Garrison, the Upper Town being surrounded by immense Fortifications which protect the Lower Town.

The St. Lawrence which flows on one side of the City and one of the largest Rivers in the World, was visited by Jacques Cartier in 1535, who sailed up the stream as far as Montreal, 180 Miles above Quebec. Seventy three years afterwards, viz: in 1608, Quebec was founded under the protection of the French Government, in whose hands it remained until October 18th 1759, when it was taken after a most sanguinary battle by the British Forces, under the command of the intrepid General Wolfe—This young commander was mortally wounded at the commence-

ment of the engagement, which took place on the Plains of Abraham, about two miles West of the City, and breathed his last, just at the moment of Victory. Montcalm, the French General lost his life in the same action. Since that time Quebec has been in the possession of the English, and a strong and a respectable body of troops are always garrisoned within the City.

The soil around Quebec is of rather an inferior quality ; the principal lands being stony or shingly ; and in many places large tracts of sandy soil covered with a slight coat of vegetable mould. Near the Mountains the soil is better, being light and loamy ; these lands are easily cleared and very productive. The country is fast settling in those places where there is a prospect to the husbandmen of meeting with sufficient remuneration for their labours.—To Emigrants who feel disposed to turn their attention to agriculture every encouragement is given. They are located on some of the best tracts of land in the neighbourhood, and when actuated by motives of industry and economy, have invariably met with success.

The climate is similar to those Countries on the Continent of Europe, between 10 and 15 degrees farther South. The temperature varies at present from 30 below zero to between 90 and 100 above it of Farenheit. In common seasons the cold seldom exceeds 20 below zero ; and the heat from 80 to 90. About 70 or 80 years ago the extreme of cold was stated at 36 below zero of Farenheit. In Winter the variation in a few minutes has been known to exceed 50 degrees. On the 18th January 1810, a remarkable in-

stance of this occurred, when the thermometer stood a few degrees below temperate, and almost instantaneously fell below zero. The change in summer is frequently as abrupt. A slight degree of frost happens almost every month during the Summer.

About a month after the renewal of vegetation, fruit trees are in full bloom. All sorts of grain are sowed in the Spring: wheat first, then peas, oats, &c. Wheat generally ripens in three or four months, and all the vegetable productions which thrive in Europe, prosper when introduced into Canada, if cultivated with care and judgment.

Wheat is the chief agricultural production of the Country, yet an instance seldom occurs that the other necessary vegetable productions cannot be obtained in the Markets. A few years back large quantities of grain were exported to foreign Markets, which was of great benefit to the Country. At present there is but a small quantity shipped from Canada. This may be owing to the natural disadvantages the country labours under, when compared to the United States of America, for supplying Foreign Markets; and the additional restrictions by the present Corn Laws of Great Britain.

Animal food is abundant, and the prices lower than in any part of North America.

The farmers of Lower Canada are chiefly Canadians: they are a happy loyal people, strongly attached to their religion (which is Roman Catholic) laws, customs, and manners; and utterly

averse to innovations. Ambition and envy create no unreal wants or enjoyments. To uncontrollable evils, they submit with resignation. To their equals they are friendly and obliging; inferiors are unknown to them for they may justly be styled a land of brethren: they acknowledge their superiors, and are respectful to them, but they expect a corresponding attention in return; when such omissions occur they are seldom forgiven, however high the rank or station of the offender. The Canadians are of a middle stature; firm and active capable of great fatigue and privations. They are supported under these by the gaiety of their dispositions. In worldly affairs they reason and act from experience, their own feelings, or some long received maxims. In spiritual concerns they are guided by their Curate; who if he wishes to remain on good terms with them must meddle with nothing else.*

The following description of Quebec is taken from Heriot's History of Canada, an elegant work published in London in 1807, with the necessary additions which have taken place since that period.

In the year 1608 Samuel de Champlain visited the country, and after surveying the borders of the river for the choice of a situation for a settlement, gave the preference to an elevated promontory, between the St. Lawrence and the small river St. Charles.

* The preceding is chiefly taken from a brief account of Canada written in 1811 for the British American Royal Kalendar.

The spot which Champlain designed as the foundation of a future City, did no less credit to his judgment than to his taste. Its superior altitude and natural strength afforded the advantage of its being rendered by the labours of skilful engineers, a respectable and formidable fortress.

Cape Diamond,* the summit of the promontory rises abruptly on the south to the height of 350 perpendicular feet above the River; advances from the line of the banks on the west, and forms the *Anse-des-Meres* a small harbour occupied for the purpose of ship-building. Some uneven ground subsides into a valley between the works and the heights of Abraham: on the latter there are natural elevations, which are about the same height of the grounds within the fortifications. Several strong towers are erected on the high lands outside the walls on the west, which will serve to check the advance of an enemy should the town ever be attacked from that quarter.

In 1690 Quebec was fortified with eleven stone redoubts, together with several block-houses; These works are now in ruins. The Citadel is now constructed on the highest part of Cape Diamond. The corps of Royal Engineers are daily making great additions to its strength, which in the course of a few years will render it one of the most formidable fortresses in the world.

When viewed from a small distance they exhibit a handsome as well as formidable appear-

* This Cape received its name from a species of rock crystal found embedded in it.

ance. A steep rugged bank, about 50 feet in height terminates the ditch and glacis on the north, towards which the ground slopes downwards from Cape Diamond nearly 300 feet in a distance of 900 yards. Along the summit of the bank a strong wall of stone, nearly 40 feet high with bastions, flanks, &c. occupies a space of 200 yards to Palace-Gate, at which there is a guard-house. From hence to the works at Hope-Gate is a distance of about 300 yards. The rocky eminence increases in steepness an elevation as far as the Bishop's Palace, near which there is a strong battery of heavy cannon, extending a considerable way along the brow of the precipice and commanding the basin and part of the River. Between the edifice just mentioned and the Lower Town, a steep passage partly formed by nature intervenes, over which there is a barrier with a gate-way of stone, surmounted by a guard-house; and the communication is otherwise defended by powerful works of stone under the Palace on one side, and on the other, stretching upwards to the Government House where the bank becomes considerably more elevated. This building which is dignified with the appellation of *Chateau* or Castle of St. Louis, is placed on the brink of an inaccessible precipice, whose altitude exceeds 200 feet. The building is supported by counterforts rising to one third its height and sustaining a gallery. The building is occupied by the Governor General of British America. The apartments are spacious and plain, but the structure has nothing external to recommend it. Upon the brink of the precipice is extended from the *Chateau* a

stone-wall nearly 300 yards to the westward, which forms a line of defence, and serves as a boundary to the gardens, within which are two small batteries, one rising above the other.

Cape Diamond, nearly 200 feet higher than the ground on which the Upper-Town is situated presents itself to the westward. From the garrison there are five gates or outlets to the neighbouring country. The highest, port St. Louis, opens to the westward and towards the heights of Abraham. Port St. John, towards St. Foix, through which is the road to Montreal. Palace and Hope-Gates open towards the River St. Charles on the north, and Prescott-Gate affords a communication to the Lower-Town on the south-east.

In most of the public buildings, no great degree of taste or elegance can be discovered, although much labour and expense must have been bestowed on their construction. The architects seem principally to have had in view strength and durability, and not to have paid much regard to the rules of their art which combine symmetry with utility.

The Catholic Cathedral is a long, elevated and plain building of stone, with the spire on one side of its front; the internal appearance is neat and spacious and capable of containing 3000 persons.

The Jesuits College, originally founded at Quebec in 1635, has been since that period rebuilt and is a large stone edifice three stories high, of nearly a square figure containing an area

in its centre. This building is now converted into a commodious Barrack for the troops.

The Seminary, a building of considerable extent forming three sides of a square, open towards the north-west, contains a variety of apartments suited for the accommodation of a certain number of ecclesiastics and young students of the Roman Catholic religion. It was founded by M. de Petre in 1663. The members of the Seminary are, a superior, four Directors and five or six Masters; who are appointed to instruct young men in the different branches professed by each. It was originally intended for the education of Priests, but since the extinction of the order of Jesuits has been open to all young men without respect to religion, and is the only establishment of the kind in the Province with the exception of one at Montreal and one at Nicolet. The aspect of the building in summer is delightful on the north east, having under it a spacious garden which extends nearly to the precipice on the east and overlooks the Lower-Town.

The Monastery, with the Church and gardens of the Recollets, which occupied the western side of the "*Place d'Armes*," are now razed to the ground, the buildings having been destroyed by fire in 1796, and the Order to which they were appropriated having since that period become extinct—A Protestant Cathedral Church and Court House have been erected on the site of the last mentioned edifices.—They are constructed of the best materials the country affords, and executed in a neat and handsome style.

It is to be regretted that two buildings of so

much consequence to the ornament of the City had not been erected in more separate situations, particularly in a country where public edifices of such note are rarely to be met with.

The Hotel Dieu, situated in Colliers Street, occupies with its gardens a large extent of ground, and was founded in 1638 by the Dutchess d'Aiguillon. It consists of a Superior and 34 Sisters, whose principal occupation is to assist and administer medicines and food to invalids of both sexes who may be sent to the Hospital, and are lodged in wards, where much regard is paid to cleanliness and comfort.

The Convent of the Ursulines situated in Garden Street, was instituted in 1639, by Madame de la Peltrie a French lady. It is possessed by a Superior and 50 Sisters, who are chiefly engaged in the instruction of young women. The number taught in this Convent daily, amount to 350 besides about 70 boarders. In the Chapel is the tomb of General Montcalm who was killed in 1759 while defending the City against the English. It is a spacious building and has extensive gardens.

The Bishop's Palace already mentioned, situated near the communication with the Lower-Town, has been for several years occupied for Public Offices. The Chapel has been converted into rooms for the meeting of the Provincial Parliament.

Another Edifice on the north side of the town, extending in length from Palace-gate to the Ramparts on the West, upwards of five hundred feet in length contains a number of vaulted a

partments, and is occupied for the Office of Ordnance, for Barracks for the Royal Artillery, for an Armoury, Store-houses and Work-shops.

✓ A Building denominated the King's Magazines completed in 1821, situated on the King's Wharf, in the Lower Town, is an elegant building three stories in height and 250 feet in length, built of stone. In addition to the Public Works ✓ an extensive Rail-Way is constructing, which will extend from the water's edge to the summit of the Cape.—The object in constructing this stupendous work, is for the conveyance of bulky and heavy articles to the Citadel from the Lower Town.—Such articles will be drawn up by Machinery.—The extent is upwards of 500 feet; the perpendicular elevation at this place being 350 feet.

The Gaol situated in St. Stanislaus Street, is a large stone building having a large yard surrounded by a high wall.

✓ The Quebec Fire Assurance Company have just completed, an elegant building for their Offices. It is situated in the Lower Town, between St. Peter and Sault-au-Matelot Streets, fronting both. The Office is kept in the centre of the building. Two extensive wings are to be erected immediately which will render it by far the handsomest building in the City.—The present structure together with the ground on which it stands, cost the Company about £5500.

The other public Buildings in the City worthy of particular notice are, a Scotch Presbyterian Church situated in St. Ann Street; a Methodist Chapel in the same Street; St. John's Cha-

pel in St. François Street, the French Congregationalists Church in d'Auteuil Street ; a large Catholic Church in the suburbs of St. Roc—and a small Catholic Chapel in the Lower-Town fronting the Market Place.

The General Hospital, on the banks of the River St. Charles, about a mile westward from the Garrison and surrounded by meadow lands, was founded in 1693 by M. de Saint Vallier, Bishop of Quebec, with the benevolent design of affording support and relief to the poor, the infirm, the sick, and the wounded ; nor have the purposes of its original founder at any time been defeated. The extent of the building whose form is that of a parallelogram is considerable, and contains a great variety of apartments, neat and commodious—A part of this building is converted into an asylum for the Insane. A Superior and 50 sisters compose the community.—Their time, which remains from the occupation of the duties of religion and the offices of humanity, are employed in gilding ornaments for the decoration of Churches, and in several other works at which they are expert.

The streets of Quebec are, in consequence of its situation very irregular and uneven ; many of them are narrow and none but the principal streets of business are paved. The houses are principally built of stone, and of unequal heights. Owing to the damages the town has repeatedly sustained by fire, the principal buildings are covered with tin or painted sheet-iron. The roughness of the materials of which they are composed give them a rugged aspect, and their

interior is fitted up in a style equally simple and plain.

The Lower-Town which is the principal place of commerce, occupies the ground at the basis of the promontory. The channel opposite this part of the City is about a mile in breadth to Point-Levi on the opposite shore ; and its greatest depth at high water is thirty fathoms, the anchorage being every where safe and good. Ship building has for some years past been carried on with considerable success, and vessels of every description and dimensions have been constructed. Owing to high tides* no difficulty is experienced in establishing dock-yards.

The inhabitants in Quebec, including St. John and St. Roc suburbs may be computed at twenty thousand, (of this number about two thirds are Canadians) and the number of houses at two thousand four hundred.

The principal exports of the country are lumber, pot and pearl ashes, and different kinds of grain. Immediately above the City are several large Coves, which are continually filled with lumber brought from the Upper-Province and the United States.

When viewed from Point Levi on the opposite side of the river, an interesting variety of objects are exhibited ; by massy rocks interspersed with shrubbery—by Cape Diamond, boldly rising from the water—by the houses along its base, contrasted with the overhanging cliffs—by a confused cluster of buildings over-topping each other up the side of the hill, and by the fortifications which

* The tide generally rises from 15 to 20 feet.

crown the summit. The St. Lawrence flowing on one side and the St. Charles on the other, give to this prospect the appearance of an island. The bridge across the latter is visible from hence, and remote mountains terminate the prospect.

In summer the scene is delightful; vessels of every description throng the wharves, unloading their valuable cargoes of merchandize and receiving the productions of the country in exchange. Steam-Boats of the largest class gliding through the water, thronged with thousands of gay and happy people. The life and activity visible every where, excite in the mind of the stranger, delight as well as astonishment. From the heights to the westward of the Garrison, an extensive and beautiful prospect is developed to the eye of the spectator. It is composed of the fortifications, part of the loftier buildings of the town, the Basin, Point Levi, the Island of Orleans, the south and north channels, the Parishes of Beauport, Anges-Gardiens, Chateau Richer, Ancienne Lorette, Indian Lorette, Charlesbourg, and a number of beautiful Country Seats belonging to gentlemen whose winter residence is in the city; together with the mountains on the north-east, stretching to Cape Tourment.

The scene in winter becomes amusing to strangers, particularly if the ice on the great river between Quebec and the opposite coast of Point Levi become stationary, a circumstance which depends more upon accident than on the severity of cold, and does not frequently occur. When the ice becomes consolidated and stationary it is

called the "*Pont*," which affords not only to the country people inhabiting the neighbouring parishes on the south side a facility of conveying their produce to market, thereby rendering provisions more abundant; but likewise presents to the citizens a large field for gratification and exercise, who then are constantly driving their horses and *carioles* upon the solid surface of the stream.

This sketch will close, with a description of such subjects as generally attract the attention of a stranger on his first visit to this city.

Hotels and Boarding Houses.

The City of Quebec is not amply provided with these for the accommodation of the public. Strangers on visiting Quebec must necessarily take lodgings in houses of this description, as there are very few furnished apartments to be obtained, and the accommodations of such very indifferent. Unfurnished rooms may be had at all times; though the usual time of letting houses is previous to the first of May. The following is a list of the principal Hotels.

Union Hotel, fronting the Grand Parade or "*Place d'Armes*", is an elegant building two stories in height, containing a number of spacious apartments fitted up in a neat and handsome style. Mr. G. Wilson, the keeper, is a gentleman who deserves credit as well as encouragement for the attention he pays to the comfort and convenience of his visitors.

Malhiot's Hotel, No. 40, St. John Street, may be considered equal to the Union Hotel. It is a

large stone building 3 stories in height, and contains a variety of apartments neat and airy, suited to the accommodation of visitors.—Mr. N. F. Malhiot the Proprietor, has lately erected a building for Baths, which renders it of great importance to the health of strangers visiting Quebec, particularly during the summer months.

The *City Hotel*, No. 10, St. John Street, kept by Mrs. E. Welch, is a fine building nearly as large as the others.—The accommodations are good and Mrs. W. pays every attention to her visitors.—The stranger who is desirous of procuring lodgings where neatness, harmony and good order prevails, it is believed can no where in Quebec find more satisfaction than this house affords.

Many of the other public houses will be found respectable, and their accommodations good.

There are a great variety of Boarding Houses suited to the different ranks and conditions in life. Some where the charge for board and lodging is as low as 15s. a *week*; and others, where two thirds that sum is charged per *day*.

Public Markets.

Few places in Canada are better provided with a more regular supply of excellent provisions than the City of Quebec.—There are but two regular Market Houses in the City at this time, but it is in contemplation to erect two others in parts of the City distant from the present. The largest is in the Upper-Town, situated on a large open square in front of the Jesuits' Barracks. This

Market is abundantly supplied at all seasons of the year with beef, pork, veal, mutton, &c. The other which is in the Lower-Town at the extremity of Union-Street at the water's edge, is a small building, but well supplied. Fish during the season may be obtained in abundance, and at reasonable prices. In the square or Market-Place fronting the Catholic Chapel, Lower-Town, all kinds of provisions may be obtained every day, except Sundays and *Fêtes d'Obligation*.

Literary Establishments.

Besides the Catholic Seminary and other similar establishments noticed in this work, there are some of a more subordinate nature deserving notice, whose avowed object or tendency is the promotion of Literature. They may be classed as follows, viz :—

1. News-papers,
2. Magazines or periodical journals,
3. Quebec Library,
4. Circulating Library,
5. Reading Room,
6. Book-sellers,
7. Private Schools and Academies.

News-papers.—There are two semi-weekly papers printed in the city, viz :—The *Quebec Gazette* and the *Quebec Mercury*. These papers have been established many years and are ably conducted.

The *Canadien* a weekly paper established in 1818, printed in French. This paper does not meet with the same encouragement as the two former.

The *Enquirer*, a monthly publication estab-

lished in 1821, is conducted on chaste principles. This is the only Magazine published in the city.

Quebec Library, established in 1793 by subscription, is particularly deserving notice. There is no other establishment founded in like manner in the city. It contains 4000 volumes, many of which are extremely rare. It is kept in the second story of the Quebec Fire Assurance Company's new building in the Lower-Town. A librarian is always in attendance from 9 in the morning till one in the afternoon.

A Circulating Library containing a respectable number of books the property of Thos. Cary, senr. is kept at the corner of Garden-Street, near the Convent of the Ursulines. The collection is chaste and the terms on which books can be procured reasonable.

Reading Rooms.—There is only one institution of this kind in the city. This is styled, *The Quebec Exchange Reading Room*. It was founded in 1817, by a number of the most respectable merchants in the City, for the laudable purpose of accelerating the means of commercial and political information.—An apartment has been neatly fitted up in the second story of the Quebec Fire Assurance Office, for the accommodation of the Subscribers whose numbers at present are between 180 and 200. The principal European and American Journals are regularly taken, besides a large number of periodical works.—Strangers are admitted free for 6 weeks, if introduced by a Subscriber.

Book-sellers.—This trade is flourishing, and there are several respectable stores in the City, containing a good assortment of books.

Private Schools and Academies.—These are numerous and daily increasing. Perhaps no place in Canada can boast a greater and more respectable number in proportion to the population than are to be found in Quebec. The prices of Tuition are various, but generally speaking may be termed moderate.

Free Schools.—Of this class there are several conducted in different ways and by different Societies. They are well supported.—It is considered unnecessary to advert to the particular regulations of any of them, as they are so generally known to all.

Public Amusements.

There are no regular established places of resort for pleasure. During the winter, the Officers of the Garrison occasionally open the Theatre of Quebec with divers performances. The profits arising from such efforts are appropriated to the relief of the poor of the City.—The laudable attempt of this respectable class of citizens has generally been attended with success, and deserves the applause of the public. Although as mentioned before there are no regular places of resort for amusement, the citizens of Quebec are not entirely excluded from those gratifications necessary to their health. During the long and dreary winter the roads which are generally exceeding good, are thronged with *carioles*, (the principal vehicle used in the country in winter) filled with gay inhabitants. The

numerous flourishing villages around the City, the scenery of the country, added to the salubrity of the atmosphere of Canada, render the citizens the highest gratification and amusement. The summer season produces its charms of a different description.—The extensive harbour of Quebec, is in fine weather covered with pleasure boats, sailing to and from the Islands below the City, the Falls of Montmorency and the opposite shore of the River St. Lawrence; at which places the traveller as well as the citizen can find ample means of gratification and amusement at a trifling expense.

Public Baths.

There are two establishments of this description in the City —One at Mr. N. F. Malhiot's Hotel Upper-Town, and the other between St. Paul and St. Charles Streets in the Lower-Town, near the suburbs of St. Roc. Warm, cold, and shower baths can be obtained every day, at a moderate price. Every attention is paid to neatness and good order. These establishments do credit to their proprietors.

Commercial Establishment.

In 1809 a Board of Trade was instituted. It consists of 9 members chosen annually, by a ballot of the mercantile body on the third Friday in April.

The duties of the Committee, are to make communications to all bodies, and persons whom it may be necessary to address on subjects connected with the trade of the Country, and to settle differences and disputes on mercantile matters referred to them.

Post-Office.

This Office is situated in Buade-Street, at the head of the Stairs in the large stone building, generally known as "*Free-Mason's Hall*."—A list of the rates of Postage and distances will be given in another part of this work.

Assurance Companies.

Quebec Fire Assurance Company, No. 44, Saut-au-Matelot, and No. 38 St. Peter Streets, commenced its operations in April 1818, with a capital of £250,000. Its affairs are managed by a President, Vice President, Treasurer and Twelve Directors, one third of whom retire on the first Monday in May, and are replaced by five others at a Ballot by the Stockholders, (about 300 in number) the majority of whom are residents in Upper and Lower-Canada.

The Phoenix Fire Assurance Company of London have an Agency in the City. Andrew Moir Esqr. Agent.

Banking Institutions.

Montreal Branch Bank, No. 3, St. Peter Street, began its operations in July 1818, with a Capital of £50,000. The management is vested in a President, Cashier and eight Directors—elected annually.

Quebec Bank, No 5, Saut-au-Matelot Street, has a Capital of £150,000. Commenced its operations in October 1818. The management is in the hands of a President, Vice-President, Cashier and eleven Directors,—elected annually.

Quebec Savings Bank, instituted in 1821.—This is a private Institution, intended to benefit mechanics, labourers &c. Its regulations are similar to those of a like nature in Europe and America.—It is therefore considered unnecessary to describe them. The affairs of the bank are managed by a President, four Vice-Presidents and 26 Directors.

Steam Boats.

The perfection to which these useful machines have been brought by the exertions of a number of industrious and persevering individuals, deserve particular notice.

The great pecuniary advantage the merchant and traveller have experienced since the construction of these immense vessels, in transporting goods, &c. is almost incredible.

A statement of their arrival and departure will be given in its proper place, together with charges for transportation, &c.

The following is a list of their names and Agents.

CAR OF COMMERCE,	}	J. M'Douall.
QUEBEC,		
MALSHAM,	}	J. Molson & Sons.
LADY SHERBROOKE,		
NEW-SWIFTSURE,		
CALEDONIA,		
TELEGRAPH,	Henshaw & Holt.	
DE SALLABERY	Wm. Phillips.	

The Steam Boat LAUZON plies as a Ferry Boat between the City and the opposite Coast of Point Levi. She goes from and returns to

the City once every hour from morning till night.

Benevolent, Charitable, and Friendly Institutions and Societies.

There are several Institutions of this description in the City, and in general highly creditable to their supporters. Establishments for affording *pecuniary* assistance are always an indication of poverty, and it will be found that the class of society which they are intended to benefit, are very numerous. The effects may be traced to several causes, such as the immense emigration, &c. but the limits of this work will not justify their recital in detail. While the hand of charity is kindly and widely stretched out, few seem to be aware of the evil tendency which this produces upon the objects of it. Extreme cases may be supposed, and no doubt, have occurred where pecuniary aid has produced beneficial effects. But there are few exceptions to the principle, that when an individual once puts himself on the footing of a pauper, he, from that moment falls in his own estimation. The proud reflection, that he is an *independant being*, is henceforth destroyed—He gradually becomes regardless of his former fair fame, and a slave to the worst passions of degraded humanity.

The cure of these evils is plain and practicable ; the wants of no one who is able to work should be supplied, unless he contribute to the general stock. An association might be formed, for the purpose of giving employment to the poor, particularly during winter in those professions to which every member of society is obliged to have daily re-

course. It would require but a small sum to put such an establishment in operation. This would afford *permanent* relief, and maintain in the breasts of those whom it would be intended to benefit, that respect which every man ought always to entertain of himself.

As a matter of policy, also, this is a measure which ought to be countenanced. It would relieve the public of a great proportion of the contributions which are annually extorted, as well as many of the donations which they are induced from benevolent motives privately to bestow upon the distressed. This sort of charity is at best, of a temporary nature; the other would be lasting, while the condition of the poor would be more effectually meliorated, and society progressively improved.

The following benevolent Institutions now exist in the City:—

Humane Society.—This excellent institution is under the patronage of the Rt. Revd. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec. It is supported by donations, and conducted by the principal Physicians of the City.—The objects of the Society are the recovery of persons apparently dead from drowning. Apparatus for this purpose, as well as Drags for rescuing such from the water, are stationed in different parts of the city, near the principal wharves.

Female Compassionate Society, under the Patronage of the Countess DALHOUSIE, instituted in January 1820, for the benefit of lying-in women. This Society although in its infancy has

rendered great relief, and does credit to its illustrious patroness, & its other respectable members. It is composed entirely of females, and supported by donations from its members and other ladies in the City.

Vaccine or Kine Pock Institution.—This establishment took its rise in 1817, and is supported by an annual vote of the Provincial Legislature, who, greatly to their credit, allowed no considerations to obstruct their laudable attempts to eradicate the small pox, that terrific scourge of human nature. The board of management is vested in a President, Vice-President, three members and a Secretary.

Masonic Societies.

The object of these Societies are so well known throughout the civilized world, that a description of them is considered unnecessary. The following is a list of the *Lodges* in Quebec together with the time and places of meeting, &c.

GRAND LODGE of Lower Canada, meets every 3 months, at the Union Hotel.

No. 17, Artillery Lodge, Reg. Eng. 2nd. Friday every month 28, St. John Street.

No. 77, Merchants Lodge, Reg. Eng. 2nd. Monday, Union Hotel.

No. 302, St. John's Lodge, Reg. Eng. 2nd. Wednesday, Union Hotel.

No. 22, Sussex Lodge, Reg. L. C. 2nd. Tuesday, City Hotel.

No. 23, Frères Canadiens, Reg. L. C. 1st. Thursday, Malhiot's Hotel.

St. Andrew's Lodge, Reg. Scotland, 1st Wednesday at Sheriff's Tavern, Lower-Town.

Quebec Fire Society, established for the purpose of preventing as much as possible accidents by fire, and to assist when such take place, in getting Engines in order, guarding goods, &c. The Society have erected pumps in different parts of the City, procured Engines and erected buildings for the same. Premiums are awarded to the active and vigilant citizens on such occasions from their funds. The management is vested in a President, Treasurer, Secretary, and 32 members as a Committee, to aid and assist them.

Quebec Benevolent Society, instituted in 1789, by Provincial Statute, and assented to by His Majesty in His Privy Council in 1808, for the purpose of establishing a fund to support infirm members, their widows and children. The affairs of the Society are managed by a President, Vice-President, Secretary, and Stewards, appointed annually.

Quebec Friendly Society, established in 1810. This Society is composed principally of tradesmen and mechanics, and its objects similar to the Quebec Benevolent Society.—The management the same.

Diocesan Society, for Promoting Christian Knowledge. In 1817 the attention of the public was first called to the formation of this Society, by directions received from the Rt. Rev. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec. It was commenced immediately, under the auspices of Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, G. C. B. then Governor-General. At the succession of His Grace, the Duke of

Richmond, the Society was taken under his patronage and support. The Subscribers, to whom it has been convenient to comply with the regulations which constitute them members of the Parent Society in England, amounted in 1818 to 95 ; but the contributions of those whose means were more limited, are to be appreciated as indicative of an equal zeal in the cause. The first step taken by the Society, was to remit an order for Bibles, Prayer-Books, and such other books as they had selected from the catalogues of the Parent Society. This order was instantly complied with, and the books received the same year, exclusive of such small tracts and printed sheets as are sent *gratis* by the Parent Society. They were as follows, viz :—4 sets Family Bibles, 3 vols.—Common Bibles of various sizes 106—Testaments 122—Prayer-Books 174—other bound books 239—Tracts half bound and stitched 3741. These books were distributed gratuitously in many instances ; and when sold, generally at reduced prices. The National School is under the guidance, and principally supported by the Society. The number of children taught at present in this excellent institution, amount to between 2 and 300. His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, who invariably extends his influence and support to every laudable and praise worthy effort of the citizens of the country, has been graciously pleased to patronize this.—The depository of the Society is at Mr. Marsden's, No. 3, Hope-Street, Upper-Town. There are at present 130 members. Their affairs are managed by a President, two Vice-Presidents, a Secretary, Assistant Se-

cretary, Treasurer, and 3 other members, who act as a select Committee.

Quebec Emigrants' Society.

After the close of the last war, the prodigious influx of Emigrants, when the country was unprepared to receive them, was sincerely felt by all. Societies for affording relief, were formed in the principal towns in the British Provinces, and the United States; but it is believed, no place suffered more at this period than Québec. In the winter of 1817-18, the first establishment for the relief of Emigrants was opened in St. Roc, and conducted by a few benevolent gentlemen of the mercantile profession. In 1819 the present Society was formed under the direction and patronage of His Grace, the Duke of Richmond, who gave authority for the appropriation of a vacant barrack, with every other facility required, and an establishment in the shape of a Hospital was formed. Since that time the Society has progressively improved, and is at present under the patronage of the Earl of Dalhousie. To those who are disposed to turn their attention to farming, small tracts of land are apportioned, and no one receives assistance from the Society unless disposed to work, if able to do so. To others, every attention and relief is rendered. The Society is supported by subscription. The principal concerns of the Society are managed by two Vice-Presidents, a Treasurer, and Secretary. Its ordinary affairs are conducted by a Committee of general management, consisting of 16 gentlemen, who act in a certain rotation as visitors, and a Committee of work consisting of 4, appointed annually.

Quebec Agricultural Society.

The year 1817 appears a remarkable epoch in the history of Quebec.—Several of the principal Institutions in the City were projected and established in that year, and no one perhaps of more real advantage to the country than this.—On the 28th March 1817, a few gentlemen of the City addressed a circular to their fellow citizens, requesting their attendance at a place appointed, to consult upon such means as should be considered necessary for the improvement of Agriculture, which at this time was in a very wretched state. The meeting accordingly took place, and in imitation of many places in the parent country, it was agreed to establish a Society, to be styled the Quebec Agricultural Society. A Committee was appointed to frame regulations or bye-laws; these were adopted and the Society commenced its useful labours in April following, under the patronage of Sir J. C. Sherbrooke, then Governor-General. The Society is now conducted under the patronage of His Excellency the Earl of Dalhousie, who will ever be revered by the inhabitants of this Country, for his unwearied exertions for, and encouragement to the Agriculturalist. On the days appointed for exhibitions, all kinds of stock, as well as produce are to be seen, some of which surpass any other country labouring under similar natural disadvantages.

*CIVIL LIST OF THE PROVINCE
OF LOWER-CANADA.*

His Excellency GEORGE, EARL OF DALHOUSIE, (Baron Dalhousie of Dalhousie Castle,) Knight Grand Cross of the Most Honourable Military Order of the Bath, Captain General, and Governor in Chief in and over the Provinces of Lower-Canada, Upper-Canada, Nova-Scotia, and New-Brunswick, and their several dependencies; Vice-Admiral of the same, Lieutenant-General and Commander of all His Majesty's Forces in the said Provinces, and their several dependencies, and in the Islands of Newfoundland, Prince Edward, and Bermuda, &c. &c.

Lieut. Colonel, the Honourable John Ready, Civil Secretary to His Excellency the Governor.

Louis Montizambert, Esqr. Assistant do.

* Honourable Francis Nathaniel Burton, Lieut. Governor of the Province of Lower-Canada.

* Alexander Forbes, Esqr. Lieut. Governor of Gaspé.

The Honourable the Legislative Council.

The Honourable Jonathan Sewell, Speaker.
Right Reverend Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Honourable

* Sir G. Pownall, Kt.

* Wm. Osgood,

* James Monk,

Sir J. Johnston, Bart.

Chas. De St. Ours,

The Honourable

John Hale,
 A. L. J. Duchesnay,
 John Richardson,
 John Caldwell,
 J. A. De Gaspé,
 H. W. Ryland,
 James Cuthbert,
 Chas. Wm. Grant,
 Wm. M^cGillivray,
 P. Dom. Debartzch,
 L. R. C. De Léry,
 Rev. J. O. Plessis, Bish-
 op of the Roman

Catholic Church of
 Quebec.

James Irvine,
 M. H. Perceval,
 Louis Turgeon,
 Olivier Perrault,
 Louis De Salaberry,
 William Burns,
 Thomas Coffin,
 T. P. J. Taschereau,
 Roderick Mackenzie,
 Louis Gogy,
 Chas. De Salaberry.

William Smith, Esqr. Clerk of the Parliament.

Charles Et. De Léry, Esqr. Clerk Assistant.

Andrew Wm. Cochran, Esqr. Law Clerk.

James Voyer, Esqr. Clerk of the Journals.

Mr. William Boutillier, Gent. Usher of the
 Black Rod.

Mr. William Ginger, Serjeant at Arms.

Charles Belouin, Messenger.

Hugh M^cDonald, Door-keeper.

The Honourable the House of Assembly.

Speaker, L. J. Papineau, Esq.

Gaspé.—Jean Thomas Taschereau, Esqr.

Cornwallis.—Joseph Robitaille and J. B. Tas-
 ché, Esquires.

Hertford.—François Blanchet, and F. X. Par-
 ré, Esquires.

Devon.—François Fournier, and J. B. For-
 tin, Esquires.

Dorchester.—John Davidson, and Louis La-gueux, Esquires.

Buckinghamshire.—Louis Bourdages, and J. B. Proulx, Esquires.

William Henry.—Joseph Jones, Esquire.

Richelieu.—Jean Dessaulles, and François St. Onge, Esquires.

Bedford.—Joseph Franchère, Esquire.

Surrey.—Pierre Amiot, and Etienne Duchesnois, Esquires.

Kent.—D. B. Viger, and F. A. Quesnel, Esquires.

Huntingdon.—Austin Cuvillier, and Michael O'Sullivan, Esquires.

Montreal. { East-Ward.—Hugues Heney, and Thom-
as Thain, Esquires.
West-Ward.—L. J. Papineau, and Geo.
Garden, Esquires.
County.—Joseph Perrault, and Joseph
Valois, Esquires.

York.—E. N. L. Dumont, and Aug. Per-rault, Esquires.

Effingham.—Jacob Oldham, and François Tassé, Esquires.

Leinster.—Jean M. Rochon, and Michel Pre-vost, Esquires.

Warwick.—Jacques Déligny, and Alexis Mous-seau, Esquires.

St. Maurice.—Pierre Bureau, and Louis Pi-cotte, Esquires.

Three Rivers.—C. R. Ogden, and Joseph Ba-deaux, Esquires.

Hampshire.—Charles Langevin, and Olivier Arcand, Esquires.

Quebec. { Upper-Town.—Vallières de St. Réal, and
A. Stuart, Esquires.
Lower-Town.—Jean Bélanger, and James
M'Callum, Esquires.
County.—Louis Gauvreau, and John
Neilson, Esquires.

Northumberland.—Étienne C. Lagueux, and
Ph. Panet, Esquires.

Orleans.—François Quirouet, Esquire.

William Lindsay, Esq. Clerk.

P. E. Desbarats, Esq. Clerk Assistant.

Robert Christie, Esqr. Law Clerk.

Charles Fremont, and William Green, Esqrs.

Translators.

G. B. Faribault, Jasper Brewer, and W. B.
Lindsay, Clerks of Committees and Papers.

Ant. A. Parent, Serjeant at Arms.

Augustus Welling, Deputy do.

Mrs. Labadie, House-keeper.

Jacques Langlois, Messenger and Librarian.

Etienne Drolette, and Jean Fluét, Door-
keepers.

The King's Honourable Executive Council.

The Honourable The Chief Justice.

Rt. Revd. Jacob, Lord Bishop of Quebec.

The Honourable.	{	* James Monk,	* John Mure,
		John Richardson,	Olivier Perrault,
		James Irvine,	Wm. B. Coltman,
		A. L. J. Duchesnay,	Wm. Smith,
		James Kerr,	John Ready,
		Ross Cuthbert,	L. J. Papineau.
		M. H. Perceval,	

* Absent from the Province.

Hon. H. W. Ryland, Registrar & Clerk.

W. D. Ryland, Esqr. Assistant do. do.

Edward Bowen, Esq. French Translator and Secretary.

J. King, Messenger.

J. Murphy, Door-keeper.

Officers of different Departments in Quebec.

* Thos. Amiot, Esqr. Secretary and Registrar of the Province.

J. Ready, Esqr. Acting Deputy do.

Hon. Wm. Smith, and C. E. C. De Léry, Esqr. Masters in Chancery.

Hon. H. W. Ryland and Thos. Douglass, Esqr. jointly and severally Clerks of the Crown in Chancery.

Hon. John Caldwell, Receiver General.

Hon. John Hale, Auditor and Inspector General of Accounts.

Hon. W. B. Coltman, Chairman of the Board of Audit of Public Accounts.

Joseph Bouchette, Esqr. Surveyor General.

Joseph Planté, Esq. Inspector General of the King's Domain, and Greffier du Papier Terrier.

Andrew Wm. Cochran, Esqr. Auditor of Land Patents.

Frederick East, Esqr. Naval Officer.

Louis Bourdages, Esqr. Superintendant of Post Houses.

J. Ready, Esqr. Clerk of the Prerogative Court.

Wm. Hackett, M. D. Health Officer of the Port.

Jean Bte. D'Estimauville, Esqr. Grand Voyer.

* Absent from the Province.

Chev. Robert D'Estimauville, Esqr. Deputy Grand Voyer.

Mr. J. B. Larue, Surveyor of Highways.

Mr. Lewis A. Thomas, King's Auctioneer.

Mr. James Long, Inspector of Pot and Pearl Ashes.

William Phillips, Esqr. Inspector of Flour &c.

Wm. Boutillier and Anthony Anderson, Inspectors of Beef and Pork.

George Chapman, Clerk of the Market, and Stamper of Weights and Measures.

Mr. John Grout, Inspector of Chimnies.

CIVIL OFFICES IN QUEBEC.

Civil Secretary's Office, No. 38, St. Louis-St.
Lieut. Col. Hon. John Ready, *Civil Secretary to the Governor in Chief.*

Louis Montizambert, Esquire, *Asst. Secy. to the Governor in Chief.*

Robert Dunn, Esquire, *Clerk, Civil Secretary's Office.*

Thomas Douglafs, Esquire, *do. do.*

Louis Harper, *Office Keeper.*

John Gravely,

Wm. Woodington. } *Messengers.*

Provincial Secretary's Office, kept in the Vaults of the Bishop's Palace.

Thomas Amiot, Esquire, *Provincial Secretary.*

Hon. Col. John Ready, *Acting do.*

Wm. Boutillier,

John Lane,

} *Clerks.*

Provincial Court of Appeal : (left wing of the Court House.)

The Judges of this Court are, His Excellency the Governor, the Lieutenant-Governor, or the person Administering the Government, the Members of the Executive Council, the Chief Justice of the Province, the Chief Justice of the District of Montreal, or any five of them : (the Judges of the District in which the Judgment is appealed excepted.)

Louis Montizambert, Esquire, *Clerk*, residence 8 d'Auteuil-Street.

Michel Landry, *Usher*.

Joseph F. Pageot, }
Joseph Plamondon, } *Bailiffs*.

N. B — The Office of the Clerk of this Court, is open every day (except Sundays,) from 10 o'clock A. M. till 2 o'clock P. M.

Judges of His Majesty's Court of King's Bench.

The Hon. Jonathan Sewell, *Chief Justice*; residence, 25, St. Louis-Street.

The Hon. James Kerr, residence, St. Louis Suburbs.

The Hon. Olivier Perrault, residence, 6, St. Louis-Street.

The Hon. Edward Bowen, residence, 5 Mont Carmel-Street.

Court of Vice-Admiralty.

Hon. James Kerr, *Judge*.

J. B. D'Estimauville, and H. L. H. Tremain, Esquires, *Registrars*.

Mr. Thomas Walsh, *Marshal*.

Jas. Hastings Kerr, Esquire, *Deputy Receiver of Droits & Perquisites*.

This Court is held in the rear of the Court-House.

Sheriff.

Ph : A. De Gaspé, Esquire, residence, 33 St. Louis-Street ; Office, in the second story of the Court-House.

Coroners.

Henry Blackstone, Esq. residence, 1 Rue des Grisons.

J. G. Thompson, Esq. residence, 30 St. Ursule street.

Prothonotaries of the Court of King's Bench.

Jos. Frs. Perrault, senr. Esquire, residence, St. Louis Suburbs.

John Ross, Esquire, residence, 15 Palace-St.

Clerk of the Crown.—Gilbert Ainslie, Esq. residence, 17 Couillard street.

Michel Landry, *Huissier Audiencier*.

Joseph Plamondon, *Assistant*.

Chevalier Robert D'Estimauville, *Interpreter*.

Keeper of the Court-House, Joseph Tardif.

Gaoler, George Henderson.

Police Magistrates.

John Fletcher Esqr. residence, 13 St. George street.

Jean Thos. Taschereau, Esqr. residence, 4 St. Stanislaus street.

Clerks of the Peace.

William Green, Esquire, residence, 15 St. Geneviève Street.

J. F. X. Perrault, Esquire, residence, 1 Mont Carmel Street.

High Constable.

Chevalier Robert D'Estimauville, residence, 19 St. John-Street.

LIST OF CONSTABLES IN THE CITY OF QUEBEC.

UPPER TOWN.

<i>Names.</i>	<i>Occupations.</i>	<i>Residence.</i>
Aug. Caron,	Mason,	St. Denys.
Wm. Fielders,	do.	Des Grifons.
Arch. Wilson,	Shop-keeper,	Des Jardins.
Jean Costolow,	Tinman,	St. Flavien.
Jean I. Voyer,	Carter,	Couillard.
Joseph Currie,	Tavern-keeper	Market Place.
Ol. Boisvert,	Shop-keeper,	Fabrique Street.
Chs. Selwyn,	Tailor,	Buade Street,
Frs. Marcoux,	Furrier,	St. John st.
Mich. Butler,	Tailor,	do
Benj. Côté,	Wire Worker,	do.
Jos. Mançeau,	Saddler,	St. Joseph Street.

LOWER TOWN.

Wm. Porter,	Tavern-keeper	Cul-de-Sac.
Pierre Crepeau,	Shoemaker,	do.
John Hall,	Shop-keeper,	Champlain st.
David Deney,	Watchmaker,	do.
Pat. O'Connor,	Tailor,	do.
J. B. Beaulieu,	Tavern-keeper	St. Peter st.
Jean Amiot,	do.	Landing Place.
Frs. Cloutier,	Saddler,	St. Peter st.

Frs. Lemieux,	Labourer,	Landing Place.
Ant. Rouleau,	Shop-keeper,	Market Place.
Jos. Marçeau,	Cooper,	St. Peter st.
Bt. Thompson,	Shoemaker,	St. Paul st.
G. Goodwin,	Tavern-keeper	Près-de-ville.

ST. JOHN SUBURBS.

George Linton,	Labourer,	St. Euface st.
Charles Morin,	Joiner,	do.
Louis Larose,	Mason,	New Street.
Frs. Vezina,	Baker,	St. Joachim st.
Aug. Gingras,	Carter,	St. John st.
Frs. Bacon,	Shop-keeper,	do.
A. Robitaille,	do.	do.
M. O'Connor,	do.	do.
Aug. Demers,	Collar-maker,	do.
Jos. Drouin,	Butcher,	New Street.
Ab. Cloutier,	Carter,	Côte St. Genvieve.

ST. ROCH SUBURBS.

Chs. Bergeron,	Tavern-keeper	St. Nicolas st.
J. Vaillancourt,	do.	King's Wood Yd.
Louis Allard,	Baker,	Queen Street.
Jean Montigny,	Shop-keeper,	Richardson st.
Chs. Letartre,	Carter,	King Street.
Alexis Benoit,	Mason,	Fleury st.
Ant. Lacoſte,	Joiner,	St. Dominique st.
Ig. Samſon,	do.	Des Fossès st.
P. Blanchette,	Shop-keeper,	St. Vallier st.
Jean Roi,	Tavern-keeper	do.
Jos. Tinkler,	Shop-keeper,	do.

City Watch.

Louis Bazil Pinguet, *Foreman.*
 John Rynhart, *Deputy.*

Clerk of the Markets.

George Chapman, residence, 20 Hope-Street.

CUSTOM HOUSE, No. 39, ST. PETER STREET.Hon. M. H. Percival, *Collector.*Thos. Ainslie Young, Esquire, *Comptroller.*• Chas. Gray Stewart, Esq. *Waiter & Searcher.*J. D. M'Connell, Esq. *Acting Waiter and Searcher.*Aug. Welling, & Hugh M'Donald *Tidesmen.**Trinity House of Quebec—Office 1, Cul-de-Sac.*George Symes, Esq. *Master.*Thos. Wilson, Esq. *Deputy Master.*Thos. White, and Wm. G Sheppard, *Wardens at Quebec.*A. J. Raby, *Superintendent of Pilots.*John Lambly, *Harbour Master.*William Lindsay, Esq. *Registrar and Clerk.*Mr. J. Fenwick, *Assistant Harbour Master and Superintendent of the Cul-de-Sac.*Mr. Jacques Langlois, *Water Bailiff.*Jean Fluet, *Messenger.***Arrival and Departure of Mails.**

ARRIVALS.

From Montreal, Monday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday, and Saturday, at 8 o'Clock A. M.

From Upper-Canada, Tuesday, and Saturday, at 8 o'Clock A. M.

From the Eastern Townships, Monday, at 8 o'Clock, A. M.

From Halifax, Monday at 8-o'Clock, A. M.

From the United States, by way of St. John's

and Whitehall, Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 8 o'Clock, A. M.

DEPARTURE.

For Montreal, Monday, Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, and Saturday, at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

For Upper Canada, Tuesday, and Saturday, at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

For the Eastern Townships, Monday, at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

For Halifax, Monday at 2 o'Clock, P. M.

For the United States, by way of St. John's and Whitehall, Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday, at 4 o'Clock, P. M.

Post-Master, Henry Cowan, Esq. residence, No. 8, Rampart street.

Rates of Postage.

From Quebec to Sandwich Upper-Canada.

TOWNS.	miles from Que- bec.	Postage	TOWNS.	miles from Que- bec.	Postage
Ste. Anne's,	60	4½d	Bath,	387	1s2d
Three Rivers,	90	7d	Belleville,	423	1s4d
River du Loup,	111	9d	Cramache,	460	1s4d
Berthier and } Wm.-Henry }	135	9d	Cobourg,	480	1s4d
Montreal,	180	9d	Port Hope,	487	1s4d
Côteau du Lac,	225	11d	York,	547	1s6d
Lancaster,	246	11d	Nelson,	577	1s6d
Cornwall,	267	11d	Dundas,	592	1s6d
Matilda,	300	1s2d	Burford,	622	1s8d
Prescott,	315	1s2d	Oxford,	637	1s8d
Brockville,	327	1s2d	Delaware,	672	1s8d
Gananoque,	357	1s2d	Amherst- } burg, }	792	1s10½
Kingston,	375	1s2d	Sandwich,	810	1s10½

From Quebec to Halifax 706 miles 1s8d.

From Quebec to the Eastern Townships.

TOWNS.	Miles from Quebec.	Postage.
Three Rivers, - -	90	7d
La Baye, - - -	111	9d
Drummondville, - -	133	9d
Richmond, - - -	163	9d
Sherbrooke, - - -	186	9d
Hatley, - - -	198	9d
Stanstead, - - -	216	11d

From Quebec to the U. States by way of
St. John's, &c.

TOWNS.	Miles from Quebec.	Postage.
Montreal, - - -	180	9d
Chambly, - - -	195	9d
St. John's, - - -	207	11d
Isle-aux-Noix, - -	219	11d
Phillipsburg, - -	230	11d

Arrival and Departure of the Steam-boats.

The Car of Commerce will leave Quebec for Montreal, on Saturday night or Sunday morning, as the tide may serve.

The Caledonia, Monday night, or Tuesday morning.

The Lady Sherbrooke, Tuesday night, or Wednesday morning.

The New Swiftsure, Thursday night, or Friday morning.

The Lady Sherbrooke, will leave Montreal for Quebec, on Saturday night.

The New Swiftsure, on Tuesday morning at 9 o'Clock.

The Car of Commerce, on Wednesday night.

The Caledonia, Friday morning at 9 o'clock.

The Steam-Boats, *Quebec* and *Malsham*, are laid up for the Season, but will be kept in readiness to supply any deficiency in the above arrangement.

Cabin passage up, £2 10.—Down, £2, Board included.

Steerage passage up 10s. and down the same.

N. B. In the *New Swiftsure*, are *Side Cabins*, for half the above

Freightage up 12s6, down 10s. per ton.

The Telegraph, will leave Quebec every Thursday.—Fare the same as the others.

These Boats while at Quebec, will lie at Goudie's Wharf.

MILITARY OFFICES IN QUEBEC.

Military Secretary's Office, No. 32, St. Louis Street.

Lieut. Colonel Henry C. Darling, (h. p.) *Military Secretary*.

Deputy Adjutant General's Office, No. 32, St. Louis Street.

Lieut. Col. Harvey, C. B. *Deputy Adjutant General.*

Lieut. Kemble, *1st Clerk.*

Mr. H. Hall, *2d do.*

Brigade Major's Office, No. 32, St. Louis St.

C. D. Shekleton, Esq. (h. p.) *Brigade Major.*

Mr. W. Wright, *Clerk.*

Deputy Quarter Master General's Office, No. 32, St Louis Street.

Lieut. Col. Frs. Cockburn, *Deputy Q. M. General.*

Capt. W. R. Dickson, *Deputy Asst. Q. M. General.*

Mr. William Rogers, *1st Clerk.*

Mr. John Spong, *2d do.*

Mr. James Watt, *Superintendent of Telegraphs.*

Deputy Barrack Master General's Office, No. 32, St. Louis Street.

Philip Van Cortlandt, Esq. *Deputy Barrack Master General.*

J. M. Prior, *Chief Clerk.*

James Mitchell, Thos. Dickinson, and James Sexton, *Clerks.*

Barrack Office, No. 2, Garden Street.

Thos. Trigge, Esquire, *Barrack Master.*

William Thornton, and Christopher Edie, *Clerks.*

Commissariat Office, No. 5, St. Louis Street.

Gabriel Wood, Esq. *Commissary General.*

Assistant Commissaries General.

J. S. Dobree, John Coffin, and John Hare, Esquires.

Deputy Assistant Commissaries General.

Joshua Gillespie, Robert Allsop, Wm. A. Thompson, Andrew Chalmers, Wm. Isaac Greig, H. Bowers, H. G. Grey, Wm. Greig, John Westbrook, T. R. Mitchison, William Howe, Thos. Stickney, Wm. Dilke, and Chas. Swain, Esquires.

Conductors—Walter Plunkett, Benson Bennet, and John Romaine.

Issuers—R. Christie, and Jean Teffier.

Cooper—Joseph Lortie.—*Messenger*—Joseph Beaumont.

Commissariat of Accounts Office, No. 1, Rue des Parloir.

Joseph H. Adams, Esquire, *Deputy Commissary General.*

W. H. Snelling, Esquire, *Asst. Com. Genl.*

Deputy Assistant Commissaries General.

Wm. Jennings, Wm. Coates, John Lane, James Mason, and Charles Tidmarsh, Esquires.

Peter M'Kiechan, *Clerk.*

Messenger—James Smith.

Cullers and Measurers of Timber, Staves,
Plank, &c. under the Statute of 59th
Geo. III. at Quebec.

Of Musts, Spars, Timber, Plank, Boards, &c.

Andrew Allen,*	Joseph Dorval,
James Cook,	L. Windfor,
Wm. Gay,	Richard Baird,
George Langley,	Edward Clark.
William Grant,	

Of Timber, Plank & Boards.

Olivier Corbin,*	Wm. M ^c Lean,*
George Steer,*	Joseph Marmetto,*
Etienne L'Esperance,	L. S. Levey,
Charles Renaud,	Wm. Barnet,
Joseph Darsche,	Louis Vidal,
Patrick Fleming,	Charles Rouchette,
James Barnes,	George Wood,
James Ruffel,	Thomas Murphy,
P. A. Barker,	F. X. Paradis,
D. M ^c Phee,	Michel Renaud,
P. Letourneau,	Charles Cazeau,
D. O'Sullivan,	J. Bapt. Therien,
J. S. Waterfon,	John Powell,
	Thomas Jenkins.

Of Plank & Boards.

Pierre Beaupré,*	Louis Bezeau,*
J. Bapt. Jarnac,	André Lacroix,
Pierre Fillion,	A. R. M ^c Donald.
André Gaudrie.	

Of Staves, Timber, Plank & Boards.

Pierre Plamondon,	Frs. Gagné,
William Ross.	Samuel Nichols.

* Cullers licenced under an Act of 48 Geo. III. chap. 27.

Of Staves.

Frs. Henri,*	Alex. M'Donald,*
Jean Garneau,*	Louis Proulx,
Michel Carneau,	B. Chartier,
Frs. Rouillard,	Wm. O'Brien,

Of Timber, Deals, Spars, &c.

John P. Robinson.

Of Square Timber of every description.

Charles M'Kinnon.

LIST OF LICENCED CARTERS.

1 Jean Pepin,	32 F. Garneau dit Laperrière
2 Augustin Toupin,	33 Antoine Ouvrard,
3 Joseph Hamel,	34 Jean Baptiste Charland,
4 Augustin Dallaire,	35 Louis Lepine,
5 Chas. Vezina,	36 Michel Flamand,
6 Paul Tardif,	37 François Proulx,
7 Joseph Turcot,	38
8 André Robitaille,	39 François Cardinal,
9 Nicolas Gingue,	40 Jean Baptiste Côté,
10 Nicolas Letartre,	41 Gabriel Petitclair,
11 Michel Tardif,	42 Chas. Bezeau,
12 Jean Baptiste Gagné,	43 Chas. Letartre,
13 Etienne Drolette,	44 Jean Baptiste Laforce,
14 Ignace Voyer,	45 Chas. Petitclair,
15 Joseph Gagné,	46 Ignace Blais,
16 Pierre Bouchard,	47
17 Jacques Mathieu,	48 Michel Turcot,
18 Joseph Tapin,	49 Jean Baptiste Dorion,
19 Jean Trudel,	50 Clement Arcand,
20 Michel Malbiot,	51
21 Patrick Collins,	52 Marie Leroux dite cardinal
22 François Pruneau, père,	53 Joseph Voyer,
23 Frs. Leclere,	54 François Mathieu,
24 Jean Auclere,	55 Thomas Walsgrove,
25 Claude Bourgette,	56
26 Augustin Gingras,	57 Pierre Trudel,
27 Chs. Constantineau,	58 François Couture,
28 Abraham Cloutier,	59 François Letartre,
29 François Julien,	60 Magdeleine Letartre veu-
30 Jacques Frenet,	ve de Pierre Jacob.
31 Joseph Savary,	61 Daniel Thompson,

* Cullers licenced under an Act of 48 Geo. III. chap. 27.

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| 63 Augustin Turcot, | 113 Pierre Auclerc, |
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| 65 | 115 Louis Latouche, |
| 66 Ignace Audet dit Lapointe | 116 Louis Nadeau, |
| 67 | 117 Marie Lionais, |
| 68 Michel Côté, | 118 Ignace Drolet, |
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| 70 Joseph Levasseur Borgia, | 120 Louis Emond, |
| 71 | 121 Joseph Drolette, |
| 72 Prisque Bleau, | 122 Jean Baptiste Dessein dit |
| 73 Joseph Patris, | St. Pierre, |
| 74 Pierre Gauvreau, | 123 Michel Kayzel, |
| 75 Pierre Frenet, | 124 Etienne Maranda, |
| 76 Nicolas Vandal, | 125 David Guernon, |
| 77 François Robitaille, | 126 |
| 78 | 127 Simon Vaillancour, |
| 79 Frs. Arcand, | 128 Joseph Gingras, |
| 80 | 129 Jean Langlois, |
| 81 Jean Junot. | 130 Etienne Meret, |
| 82 Jean Baptiste Dolbec, | 131 Michel Bertheaume, |
| 83 Jean Hamel, | 132 Frs. Laflamme, |
| 84 | 133 James Kivley, |
| 85 Marie Gagné veuve Thos. | 134 Joseph St. Hilaire, |
| Bigaouette, | 135 François Blouin, |
| 86 John Haran, | 136 Jean Baptiste Laroche, |
| 87 Pierre Malhiot, | 137 |
| 88 Pierre Gouge, | 138 Charles Angé, |
| 89 Jean Moisan, | 139 Joseph Mailloux, |
| 90 Joseph Rochette, | 140 Augustin Fournel, |
| 91 Jacques Bezeau, | 141 Joseph Sasseville, |
| 92 Jean Angé, | 142 Etienne Moisan, |
| 93 Joseph Bertrand, | 143 Chas. Carréau, |
| 94 Jacques Jolicœur, | 144 Frs. Dassilva, |
| 95 Etienne Parant, | 145 Augustin Savary, |
| 96 Jean Julien, | 146 |
| 97 Joseph Angé, | 147 Joseph Trudel, |
| 98 Jean Baptiste Brousseau, | 148 Jérémie Doré, |
| 99 Pierre Drolette, | 149 René Emond, |
| 100 Joseph Marquis, | 150 Alexis Garriépy, |
| 101 Joseph Ampelmann, | 151 Joseph Pichet, |
| 102 | 152 |
| 103 Jean Baptiste Côté, | 153 Jacques Boivin, |
| 104 | 154 Jean J. Voyer, |
| 105 Louis Martel, | 155 Prisque Tardif, |
| 106 Jean Baptiste Boleau, | 156 |
| 107 John Maloney, | 157 |
| 108 Pierre Jobin, | 158 Antoine Mathon, |
| 109 Jacques Dion, | 159 Pierre Elot dit Julien, |
| 110 Martin Débigarré, | 160 François PrunEAU, fils. |
| 111 Antoine Langlois, | 161 |

- 162 Joseph Vallé,
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 164 Joseph Bigaouette,
 165 Chas. Vandal,
 166 Antoine Trudel,
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 168 Michel Gingras,
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 170 Joseph Valin,
 171 Charles Gingras,
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 174 Jean Isoire dit Provençal,
 175 Louis Motte,
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 178 Etienne Foucher,
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 243 Joseph Boutin,
 244 Pierre Germain,
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 246 Joseph Angé,
 247 Joseph Bélanger,
 248 Charles Proulx,
 249 Joseph Noreau,
 250 Charles Touchet,
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 253 Michel Moffet,
 254 Etienne Moisant,
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 256 Joseph Noël,
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 258 Ignace Pagé,
 259 Louis Mailloux,
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261 Etienne Girard,	Portugais,
262 Joseph Veilleux,	272 Louis Trudel,
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270 Jean Baptiste Isoire dit	280 Philip Delancey,
Provençal,	281 Joseph Bourgette,
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EXPLANATION

Of the References in the following pages.

[C. H.] Counting House.

[h. k.] House keeper.

[*] See Appendix.