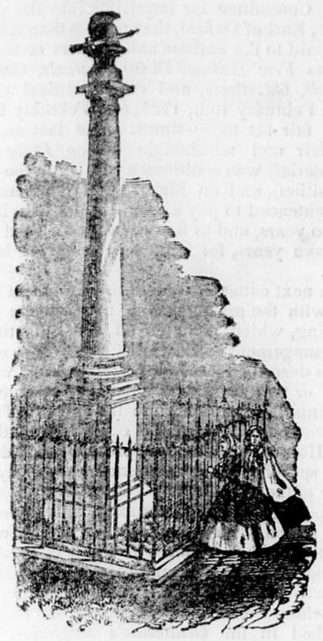
CENTENARY NUMBER.

Quebec Gazette.

ILLUSTRATED EDITION.

VOLUME 102. No 9721 QUEBEC, TUESDAY, JUNE 21, 1864. PRICE 15 CENTS.



HERE DIED WOLFE, VICTORIOUS.

A First View of Quebec.

Bright in the morning fair,
Bright through the summer air,
Gilded with sunshine rare,
Quebec was seen.
Floated and curled in light
The crested wavelets bright,
Around her guardian might—
The Fortress Queen.

I knew her—far away,
Before we reached the bay,
Mine eyes could mark the sway
Of rampart-towers;
Before her walls I knew,
Some instinct told me true,
How near I was to view
Those ancient powers!

Near—nearer yet we came,
Rose dark her heights of fame
Against that field of flame,
The morning sky;
Frowned down embrasures deep,
Gleamed cannon on the steep,
Flew stern above her Keep
One flag on high!

Nor for the eye alone
These radiant pictures shone—
The lore of cycles flown
Seemed garnered here;
The Present and the Past
Together smiled at last—
Spells round these walls were cast
That yet are near!

* * * * * * *

Dark years have rushed between
Me and that radiant scene,—
Old memories, quick and keen
Are quenched in night;
Yet, with Hope's wakening thrill,
Before my vision still
That City on the hill
Arises bright!

Let but a stranger's praise,
And long remembrance raise
Some sign upon the ways,—
At least,—'tis true;
And stand thou firm in power,
Braced for the darkest hour—
May none around thee lower!
Quebec,—adieu!

MONTREAL, 1864.

The Publishers of the Quebec Gazette to the Public.

This twenty-first day of June, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-four, we commemorate the introduction of the art of printing into Canada, one hundred years ago, by the issue of this Centenary Extra of the QUEBEC GAZETTE, which paper, we have reason to believe, was not only the first newspaper, but the first thing ever printed in the Province. During the century which has lapsed away since the first number of the GAZETTE was printed, scores, if not hundreds, of other public journals have entered the field, and after a few months, in some cases, and in a few years in others, have succumbed to the many and great difficulties which invariably beset enterprises of this character. The GAZETTE exhibits, in one of its earlier numbers, a hiatus of one month, when, as it seems, it was discontinued for want of adequate support, but it had become a necessity which the public could not forego, and the publishers were no doubt encouraged to renew their useful labors. The resurrection, as the re-issue is termed in the revived number, was a permanent one, for since then the paper has never been interrupted, but has punctually kept its engagements with its subscribers, who, on their part, with the usual exceptions, have supported it with a steady constancy, for which, as the representatives of our predecessors, as well as on our own behalf, we tender them our hearty thanks.

For more than ten years the GAZETTE was the only newspaper in the country, and for forty years, we believe, the only one in Quebec. It was no easy thing, in those early days, to invest a news-sheet with interest, since it often happened that there was no news to give. Steam and Electricity, these great innovators upon propulsion by wind and locomotion by stages, had not been put in the harness, and the patient plodders who did us the favor of being our great grandfathers, were delighted when they got European intelligence in sixty days, and American news in a fortnight. Indeed, we need hardly go back to our honored ancestors to prove this, for within our own recollection three months have expired between one budget of news from home and that which succeeded it. What a contrast the present day affords, and we record it not so much to call forth the admiration of our readers, who know all about it just as well as we do, but to let our great-grand-children, who will read this extra one hundred years from to-day, understand that we have already attained to a very respectable rate of locomotion, and to challenge them to produce anything to beat the Atlantic telegraph, which we have already had—though now in suspense—and which we shall have again in a few months, as well as another line by way of Russian America, now fast approaching completion. We may, however, state that, by means of our magnificent steamships, English news has been published in this country just six days old, and there is a fair prospect that before long passengers will leave the British American shores on the Monday, and be landed in British Mother land on Saturday.

It is a fact which we note with pride, that we have on our list of subscribers many persons who have taken the GAZETTE for twenty, thirty, and some forty years, and further, that in one or two instances we supply the descendants of gentlemen who were original subscribers a hundred years ago. This steady patronage, we think, we have a right to regard as indicative of satisfaction with the editorial course pursued by our predecessors, and not the less so with our own.

In the preparation of this number, we have spared neither trouble nor expense, as our readers will readily discover. As the GAZETTE has lived a hundred years, we thought it had a right to call up some of its reminiscences, and we judged that a few glances at the condition in which it found the colony, then passing from French to British rule, would not be uninteresting to the public. This has been done to our satisfaction, and as, we will hope, to the satisfaction of our readers, in the sketch or essay which follows. This sketch was prepared in answer to an advertisement which appeared a short time ago in our columns, though, as we have cause to know, not because of the premium offered, but as a tribute of friendship. The writer, we are, however, bound to say, in extenuation of any faults or laches which may be discovered in his work, had not all the opportunities necessary for the pleasurable performance of his task. We had provided for him a complete fyle of the GAZETTE, but the period of the loan was so limited that it was absolutely impossible for one person to do more than dip here and there into the voluminous mass. Several other gentlemen had previously undertaken the task, but lost courage in view of the formidable amount of reading it entailed.

Together with this Extra, we give a *fac simile* copy of the first number of the GAZETTE. We had no little trouble to get all the varieties of the old type used in its production, and, indeed, were obliged to have some of the letters cut expressly for it. We present it now as a strictly exact transcript of that number, even to the errors it contained, and we may add, its creditable appearance will show that, from the first, the GAZETTE was in the hands of men who thoroughly understood their business, and were careful in its performance.

On the last page, we supply a copy of the Prospectus of the GAZETTE, which was issued by Messrs Brown & Gilmore, in 1763, and which, no doubt, was printed in Philadelphia, where these gentlemen had been following "the art and mystery of printing" for some time. The American spirit of speculation and experiment, as that document shows, was already developing, for Canada had hardly been ceded by treaty to England, when our printers conceived the bright idea of entering the new and untried field. One of the parties immediately proceeded to carry it out, and brought with him the prospectus, which happily found favour in the eyes of the requisite number of subscribers, and according to promise, in the ensuing spring, the QUEBEC GAZETTE Printing Office rolled away the stain which had so long been attached to Canada, of being without a public press.

In regard to the pictorial illustrations of this sheet, we are not prepared to say that they do full justice to the subject. Quebec stands confessedly among the first cities in the world for its picturesque scenery, and there are not wanting, among persons of extensive travel and impartial judgment, those who pronounce it positively unequalled in this particular. But the task of adequately representing its exuberant scenic beauty, was one which we could not propose to ourselves, in connection with a newspaper extra. The illustrations are truthful copies of photographs, recently taken, and as the views were selected by Artists of acknowledged taste and ability, we apprehend they will add value and interest to the letter press. Quebec boasts many handsome public buildings, displaying great architectural excellence, and we might have made a better selection if time had permitted, but when we commenced the work the city was covered with its usual winter mantle of superincumbent snow, and we had to take whatever we could most conveniently get.

At the end of this extra will be found three pages of advertisements from our prominent business houses, and from an intimate connection of many years with the commercial classes of Quebec, we venture to state that the houses so advertising are names of the first respectability. Quebec is not specially celebrated for its puffery any more than for reckless and baseless speculations. Its business men are generally men with capital adequate to the interests they manage, and our advertising patrons are among the most steady and substantial people of their class

It is now our duty to return our grateful acknowledgments to our helpers in this undertaking, and we beg first to assure our principal contributor, who declines to be named, that we deeply feel our obligation for his kindness. We owe thanks next to the Hon. Mr. Chauveau, Superintendent of Education in Lower Canada, for the cuts of the five gates which he had the courtesy to put at our disposal; also to T. Trudeau, Esq., for a photograph of the Valley of the St. Charles; to S. McLaughlin, Esq., for a similar view of the Timber Coves; to the Rev. James Douglas, for one of the Beauport Lunatic Asylum; to W. Notman, Esq., of Montreal, for the photograph view of Quebec from the Parliament House; to "Annie R. Gale," of Montreal, for her beautiful verses on "A First View of Quebec;" and to the Rev. E. H. Dewart, author of "Selections from the Canadian Poets," for the Centenary Song.

Centenary Song of the Quebec Gazette.

I.

Like the harbinger star that glimmers afar
And heralds the rosy morn,
A spirit of light, in the darksome night
Of the bygone years I was born.
The first of my race in this happy place,
Where Freedom and Peace abide,
For a hundred years, amid hopes and fears,
I have breasted both wind and tide.

II.

This land so fair, which may now compare
With the brightest beneath the sun,
Was a wilderness wild, where the forest-child
Roamed in pride, when my race begun.
But the light has broke—'neath the woodman's stroke
The forests have melted away;
The golden grain waves o'er hill and plain
Where the wolf and the bear then lay:
Where the wigwam rude of the Indian stood,
Beneath the sheltering pines,
The stately spire, like a beacon-fire,
In the sunset radiance shines.

III.

Like the zephyr that blows o'er the frozen snows
And tells of the coming spring,
Ere the winter had fled, I silently sped
On eager and buoyant wing,
To each peaceful spot where the emigrant's cot
Was built in the forest grand,—
Like a messenger-bird, I brought him word
From his loved and native land.

IV.

I have toiled to illume the mental gloom,
Which clouded the virgin soil;
The tidings I brought and the truths I taught
Have lightened the woes of toil:
I have echoed around whatever was found
By the seekers in mines of truth,
And tirelessly sought with the light of thought
To quicken the mind of youth.

V.

Thro' Time's long flight, I saw with delight
The growth of our national tree;
Till it spreads with pride its branches wide,
And shelters the brave and free.
The progress of truth with the joy of youth
I have watched since the day of my birth;
As like dawning light, which expels the night,
It scattered the mists of earth.

VI.

Thro' the silent tread of the years that have fled,
I have witnessed the birth and decay
Of many a peer, whose transient career
Shone with brilliant and meteor-like ray:
I have seen the fair—and the fortunate heir
Of royalty, riches and fame,—
The noblest of birth, the greatest on earth,
Pass away like the lowliest name.

VII.

I have chronicled things both of peasants and kings—
The fortunes of rich and of poor;
For beauty and power may die in an hour—
There are sorrows for all to endure.
I have gathered with care, the strains most rare
That from poet and minstrel have flown;
And have soothed and blessed many a weary breast
With their tender and mystical tone.

VIII.

I have told of the birth that brought joy to the hearth—
Of the bliss of the nuptial day,—
Of the icy breath of relentless death
Laying hopeful hearts in the clay.
I carried the fame of Britain's name
To the hearts of her children true,
When over the deep came with thrilling sweep
The echoes of Waterloo.

IX.

The friends, once my pride, have faded and died—
The hearts that I gladdened are still,—
Yet I sweep on my way without pause or delay,
Like a murmuring forest rill,
Well knowing that those, whether friends or foes,
Who may hear my centennial song,
Like those whom I weep, shall soon sink to sleep
With the silent undreaming throng.

X.

Though a hundred years with their hopes and fears
Have vanished with surging roar,
The furrows of age do not wrinkle a page,
And my eye is as keen as of yore:
Then one hearty cheer for my hundredth year!
Truth, Freedom, and Peace are my toast!
If my friends prove true, as all friends should do,
I shall never desert my post.
Though over my head a century's fled,
With its wearisome toil and strife,
I feel strongly inclined, if the world be kind,
To take a new lease of my life.

CENTENARY
OF THE
QUEBEC GAZETTE.

INTRODUCTORY.

A few years ago, some person, fond of rummaging old commercial records, took the trouble to trace, as faithfully as the data at command allowed, the fortunes of the principal business houses in one of the large American cities, for forty or fifty years back, and found that 96 per cent of the number had failed,—some of them several times—had broken down, or had abandoned their pursuits from inability to make them remunerative; and we apprehend that the results are not very different any where else. It is at least certain that in the matter of newspaper printing the failures are much more numerous than the successes; and if it were possible to write a strictly accurate history of our provincial press, we think it would be found that, for every surviving paper a quarter of a century old, a full score have gone down with loss to their proprietors. Within our own brief experience in this city, we have marked this startling mortality; and at this day, our contemporary the *Mercury* is the only English journal, besides our own, which has out-lived twenty-five years of trial. But it is now our boast (and we conceive there is ground for a measure of congratulation) that the *Quebec Gazette* has this day attained the patriarchal age of

ONE HUNDRED YEARS;

during which time it has, no doubt, encountered the vicissitudes and dangers which have so often proved fatal to other sheets. That it has escaped their fate must be due, we assume, to its own inherent vitality, and its consequent hold upon the confidence of the public. It may not be denied, that under the management of its late lamented proprietors and editors, the Messrs. Neilson, father and son, the *Quebec Gazette* took and maintained, for many long and politically troublous years, a foremost, if not *the* foremost rank among Canadian newspapers; and we trust that its *prestige* is not altogether lost. As it has fallen to the lot of the present proprietors—one of whom has been for about thirty years connected with the paper—to issue the number which completes the round century, they have regarded themselves as bound to mark the event by some token of respect for the memory of their predecessors, and of gratitude to the community which, generation after generation, has accorded the enterprise that support, without which, of course, it could not have prospered. The sheet now before the reader is, then, offered as a MEMORIAL NUMBER; and it is hoped the friends of the *Gazette*, and the public generally, will find it as interesting in the perusal as it has been to the writer in the preparation. The performance is not, however, all that the editor could have wished, nor all he thinks he could have made it, if the circumstances had been more favorable; but having had the use of the *Gazette* fyles—by the courtesy of the heirs of Mr. Neilson—for a limited time only, he had to hurry through the work, and has now no option but to withhold it altogether, or to present it to his friends in its present form.

Upon commencing his labour, it occurred to the writer, that since he proposed to give a brief history of the oldest newspaper in British North America, and the oldest paper, as he understands, but one on the continent, a rapid sketch of the history of the Fourth Estate, as the Newspaper Press is not inappropriately styled, would not be at all out of harmony with his design, but, on the contrary, would give a completeness to the memorial which could not fail to be appreciated by the public. This he has attempted to do. The early times of the *Gazette*, "a hundred years ago," as exhibited in its own columns, will come next in order; after which the more stirring political events, which in the lapse of years demanded a vigorous handling of the pen, will be presented, and though briefly, yet in such a way as will show that loyalty and truth have shaped the narrative.

HISTORY OF THE NEWSPAPER PRESS.

THE history of the Newspaper Press is like the history of almost all human achievements, a history of great results from small beginnings, and the readers of our large daily journals, who have not themselves inquired into the subject, can have no idea of the struggles and efforts expended through long weary years, before the liberty to print such journals was achieved, and the system of labour by which the task is accomplished was perfected.

The simple idea of publishing news is far older than the invention of printing however, and, consequently, very much older than the Newspaper Press, and it is not improbable that the printed sheet may be in some measure due to the practice to which we refer. The Romans published what they called the *Acta Diurna*, or journals of daily transactions, which were posted up in conspicuous places for the information of the citizens, and while they were chiefly intended to promulgate a knowledge of the proceedings of the Municipal Councils, they were not by any means limited to that class of topics. The *Gentleman's Magazine* for 1840, quoting from these old classic gazettes, supplies some particulars, from which we learn of an assault case tried before the Magistrate—of a brawl at the Hog-in Armour Tavern, in Banker's Street—of a thunder-storm—of a fire on Mount Cœlius—of the funeral of Marcia, and of a number of other every-day occurrences, "which," as Mr. Andrews, from whose work we quote, and from whom we shall have occasion largely to quote, says, "curiously remind us that the Romans were but men." We learn from the same journals that Marcus Fuscus and Lucius Albus were brought up to the Police Court for being drunk and kicking up a row; that Titus Lanius was fined for giving short weight, and that certain butchers were similarly mulct for selling meat which had not been inspected by the overseers of the markets. During the sanguinary reigns of Cæsar's successors, these publications were abandoned, and indeed they never were of much account, for, being under authority, they were allowed to embrace only such things as were agreeable to the ruling powers, and it may fairly be supposed that the statements were "cooked" to suit their interests—very much as journals of a later day, under similar patronage, or tutorage, are understood to serve up their contents. Venice claims the honor of having revived the news-sheet, which was commenced in manuscript about the year 1536, for the purpose of furnishing intelligence of the war then waging with Turkey. Some thirty volumes of this journal are still preserved at Florence, and it was not until 1570 that it was issued in a printed form. The paper came to be called a *Gazette*, as some suppose, and not without reason, from the name of a small Venetian coin worth a little over a farthing. It was published once a month, and found its way into most parts of Christendom. Here, then, we have the embryo newspaper, the parent of that mighty brood whose influence has since shaped the destinies of the world. Coming to our own fatherland, where the press has wrought such marvels, we find that before the newspaper age there was a class of men in the British metropolis who made a living by writing News-Letters for the nobles and great men living at their country seats. One such writer had probably a score of patrons, from whom he received an annual allowance, just as newspaper correspondents in our day who may write for a good many different journals at a distance. The usual stipend seems to have been about five pounds sterling, which at that time corresponded probably to twice such a sum at present. And even after the commencement of newspapers, the news-letter writers continued to practice their profession, but it was not in the nature of things that it should last. However, as late as 1740, some of the tribe still found something to do in their line, for in the ledger of Henry Woodfall, the printer, there is an entry which indicates that he himself was a purveyor of news in this shape. It is to this effect: "Mr. Craighton, of Ipswich, 1740–1, February 2nd.; To writing one year's news, £5 5s." Like their successors of the broad sheet, this busy class were frequently subjected to tribulation for the expression of their opinions, and it would be unnatural to suppose that they were not at times guilty of excesses which needed correction. One of these was Edward Coleman, who appears to have been a person of good parts and of competent education, for we find him acting as secretary to the Duke of York. Some of his letters came under the notice of the Lord Keeper Guildford, and he was turned out of his office. He was then fastened upon by the infamous scoundrel Oates, was brought to trial for treason, was prosecuted by the no less infamous Jeffreys, judged by the bloody minded Scroggs, found guilty, and hanged at Tyburn. Though not a printer, he was in a certain sense a journalist, and may therefore be regarded as the first martyr to the cause. It was for a long time supposed that the *English Mercurie* was the first real newspaper issued from the British press, and this mistake arose from the fact that in the British Museum there are seven numbers of a sheet with this title, four in manuscript and three in Roman type, all dated 1588. It purported to be "published by authoritie, for the suppression of false reports; ymprinted at London, by Christopher Banker, her Higmesses printer, in 1588." Chalmers, the biographer of Ruddeman, who dug out this, as he supposed, precious relic from the grave of the past, was wonderfully elated at his discovery, but unfortunately for his fame as a painstaking chronicler, a prosaic matter of fact gentleman, one Mr. Thomas Watts, employed in the museum, took it into his prosaic head one day to examine this sacred waif, and found that it was beyond all question a wretched forgery. We shall not stop to enumerate his four first proofs, but content ourselves with giving the fifth and last, which is, that the paper upon which the manuscript numbers are written bears the water marks of the royal arms, and the initials "G.R." (George Rex) So much for the *English Mercurie* of 1588. The first form in which anything approaching to the printed newspaper appeared was apparently the ballad form. In 1561 there were published several such ballads, intituled "Newes out of Kent," "Newes out of Heaven and Hell," &c.; and it is in evidence that during the reign of Queen Elizabeth occasional sheets were printed relating to affairs in France, Spain, and Holland, the contents being, however, for the most part translations from the Dutch and French, but none of these sheets have been preserved. Towards the latter end of the reign of James I., however, the news began to be really in fashion, and the following detached sheets are known to have been issued:—

"Newer newes, containing a short rehearsal of Stukely's and Morice's rebellion,"—4to., 1579.

"Newes from the North, or a conference between Simon Certain and Pierce Plowman,"—4to., 1579.

"Newes from Scotland, declaring the damnable life of Doctor Fien, a notable sorcerer, who was burned at Edinburgh in January last,"—4to., Gothic, 1591.

"Newes from Spain and Holland,"—1593.

"Newes from Brest, or a Diurnal of Sir John Morris,"—4to., 1594 (printed by Richard Yardley).

"Newes from Flanders,"—1599.

"Newes out of Cheshire of the new found well,"—1600.

"Newes from Gravesend,"—4to., 1604.

"Wonderful and strange newes out of Suffolk and Essex, where it rayned wheat the space of six or seven miles,"—12mo., 1583.

There were pamphlets, printed as occasion called, and it was not until 1622 that a regular series of any of them was commenced. The first regular periodical of which we have any account was "The Weekly Newes from Italy, Germanie, &c., London: printed by J. D. for Nicholas Bourne and Thomas Archer." On the 28th September of the same year we have "Newes from most parts of Christendom, &c., London: printed for Nathaniel Butler and William Shaffard;" and from this time forward the name of Mr. Butler continues to appear as an indefatigable promoter of such publications. From a copy of "The Newes of this present week," of May 12th, 1623, we perceive that the system of numbering had been commenced sometime before, for that particular copy is

numbered 31. The title of Mr. Butler's journal was not, however, always the same: sometimes it was "The best Newes," sometimes "A Relation," &c., or "More Newes," &c., &c. If we may believe some of the authorities or writers of those days, these "newes bookes," as they were called, did not bear a very high character for veraciousness, and among others, Gifford, in a note on a passage in Ben Jonson, says: "Credulity, which was then at its height, was irritated rather than fed by impositions of every kind, and the country kept in a feverish state of deceptive excitement, by stories of wonderful events, gross and palpable." Besides being discredited by wits and writers of plays, poor Butler and his colleagues had other sources of uneasiness. They had to submit their productions to a licenser, who seems to have exercised his calling with vigor, and from the occasional breaks in the series, it is presumable that the absent numbers were suppressed. But in 1640 there seems to have been a change of officer, for in an address to the "Courteous Reader," the printer, after stating that he had been so discouraged by the proceeding of the licenser, as to be almost resolved to stop "printing our foreign avisoes," congratulates himself "that the office had fallen upon another more understanding in these forraine affairs," and as a consequence holds out the expectation, "that these novels, so well esteemed in all parts of the world by the judicious," will thenceforward appear on regular stated days, "if the post fail us not," and so "WE take leave." It may be observed here, that the editorial "we," which seems to vest the responsibility in an indefinite number of persons, if it does not assume to have the authority of all persons like-minded for the opinions expressed, had already been adopted. But alas! the uncertainty of all human plans and calculations, for whether it was due to the "failing of the poste," or to the indifference of the public, it seems evident that the *Weekly News* was doomed to an early death, since the very number containing the hopeful announcement we have spoken of, appears to have been the last which the busy Mr. Nathaniel Butler was able to issue. He did not, however, disappear altogether from the stage, for in the next year we find him coming out with a pamphlet of five quarto pages, entitled "Warranted Tidings from Ireland;" but after this we hear nothing more of him. It may be recorded to his credit, however, that he (the first regular newspaper editor) was apparently a gentleman and a scholar, a right steady and loyal royalist, who would not give way an inch, but who suffered sequestration, was left destitute with a family, and finally died in 1649, on board Prince Rupert's fleet, in Kinsale Harbour. Besides his *Weekly Newes*, he edited and published several other journals, and among others the *German Intelligencer* and the *Swedish Intelligencer*. He seems also to have called into existence, as a class, the "Mercurie women," or news vendors of the times, by whose instrumentality the publications were extensively circulated. L'Estrange, in the prospectus of his Intelligencer in 1663, complains of them that besides selling news they were employed in dispersing seditious and treasonable libels against the Church and State, which could not otherwise have been disposed of, and he therefore resolved to adopt some other mode of giving currency to his paper. England was then passing through troublous times, and in the struggles for rational liberty, many extravagances were committed by the contending parties. The complaints against the licentiousness of the press were not all ill-founded, and no doubt the authorities were as frequently assailed without as with good cause; but such injustice seems to be inseparable from human action, when society is undergoing great organic changes. After the "Newes bookes," published at irregular periods and under various titles, we have the news sheets, which came out at stated periods, and with some degree of order in manner and matter, each pursuing its own course. At this time (1641) the Star Chamber was abolished, and the press, relieved of its fears, launched out more boldly than ever before in strictures and comments upon the political occurrences of the age. The papers were generally called Mercuries, a title which seems to have been imported from France, or, at any rate, from the continent, were several journals bearing this title were published. A new feature in the English Mercuries was the reporting of the proceedings of Parliament, an innovation, however, which was not destined to pass unrebuked, as we shall have occasion hereafter to see. For the time, these reports, which consisted only of the dry outlines of business, were printed under the sanction of authority, but the concession was a first step towards the elaborate and fearless reports of our times, and once made, though it was sought to be recalled, the efforts, characterized as they were by every form of persecution, were vain. Poor Nathaniel Butler was yet to the fore at this time, and with his ever ready pen was found among the first purveyors of this new kind of intellectual element. As an index to the character of the Mercuries, we may as well give the titles of a few of them:—

"A Wonder! A Mercurie without a Lye in his Mouth."
"Mercurius Propheticus."
"The Parotting Mercury."
"The Spie."
"Mercurius Fumigosus."
"Mercurius Medicus, or a sovereign salve for these sick times."
"Mercurius Melancholicus."
"Mercurius Bellicus."
"The Parliament's Kite."
"The Parliament's Vulture."
"The Parliament's Screech-Owle."
"Mercurio Volpone; or the Fox."
"Mercurius Democritus."
"Mercurius Heraclitus."
"Mercurius Mastex; faithfully lashing all Scouts, Mercuries, Posts, Spyes, &c."
"The Laughing Mercury."
"Mercurius Radamanthus, the chief Judge of Hell; his Circuits through all the Courts of Law in England."
"Mercurius Diabolicus, or Hell's Intelligencer."
"Mercurius Insanus Insanissimus."

All these and a couple score of others we have passed over, were published for longer or shorter periods between the years 1641 and 1653. Some of them were mere frothy, worthless sheets, but others were written with talent, "withering with their sarcasm, stabbing with their irony, and pounding with their denunciations, the parties against whom they were levelled." At first they came out weekly, but in course of time the most popular attained to a tri-weekly publication; though others, which seem to have partaken more of the nature of Reviews, issued only once a month. The first glimpse we have of an advertisement is in the *Impartial Intelligencer*, of March 1 to 7, 1648, whereby a gentleman at Candish in Suffolk, offers a reward for two horses that had been stolen from him; but for the next ten years it does not appear that this mode of appealing to the public on matters of business was used, except by booksellers and vendors of quack medicines. In 1657, however, a paper was commenced, devoted entirely to the interests of trade and commerce, which was almost wholly filled with advertisements and shipping news; but though it must have been evident to other publishers that it paid well, they do not seem to have made any exertions to secure a share of similar patronage. To be sure they did not reject such notices, for we find the Mercuries with three or four advertisements displayed in the middle of the sheets; and by the way, copying Mr. Andrews, we here give one of the earliest notices of an article which since then has largely entered into domestic use among all civilized nations. It is taken from the *Mercurius Politicus* of September 30, 1658:—

"That Excellent, and by all Physicians approved, *China* Drink called by the *Chineans*, Teha, by other Nations Tay, alias Tee, is sold at the *Sultaness Head Cophee House, in Sweeting's* Rents, by the Royal Exchange London."

The first attempt at an Illustrated paper seems to have been the *Mercurius Civicus*, which appeared in 1643 with wood cuts. No. III. May 28, contains a portrait of the Queen, concerning whom a vote had just passed Parliament; and No. CLII. April 30, 1646, has similar pictures, headed "Chas. Rex" and "Sir Thomas Fairfax."

"The old newes bookes had not meddled with politics, but were content with Monsters;" not so, however, the Mercuries, which at once plunged into party strife, and did vigorous battle for the sides they espoused.

The Government finding that the people would have news, and that it was useless to try and prevent it, fell upon the plan of regulating the press; and the first attempt in this direction was to limit the number of master printers to twenty, and visiting with the pillory and whipping any one who should presume to print without a license. This occurred in 1637, and may have been the cause of our friend Butler's eclipse, for his name was not included in the privileged class. The measure, however, was not attended with success, for instead of decreasing, the number of unlicensed sheets augmented. The Parliament then again interfered, and in 1647 a stringent ordinance passed the Lords, imposing fines and imprisonment with the loss of press and printing materials upon the parties concerned in the publication of any paper not bearing the imprints of the authors, printers and licenser. A Mr. Gilbert Mabbot was appointed to the latter office, but he did not hold it long, for in 1649 he resigned from the conviction that there existed no necessity for the restraints provided, and because he considered the common law sufficient to avenge any literary outrage of which the papers might be guilty. He further alleged that the system had proved unsuccessful, and that "many thousands of scandalous and malignant pamphlets had been published with his name attached, which he had never seen, on purpose, as he conceived, to prejudice him amongst the honest party in the nation." It was evident that the licensing system would not accomplish what had been expected of it, and the next move, without, however, relinquishing the censorship altogether, was to publish two official organs, which were called, *The Mercurius Politicus* and *The Public Intelligencer*. This was in 1656, but the days of the protectorate were drawing to a close, and Marchmont Needham, who had charge of these sheets, found it expedient, in order to save his neck, to take himself off *to* Holland, *from* which place Charles II. was on his way to assume the crown. In 1661 *The Kingdom's Intelligencer*, by authority, was first issued. This was apparently the first paper that had an office of its own, all those that had preceded it having been printed for the editors or publishers by other parties. With the restoration, the censorship, however, became more rigorous, and in 1662 another act was passed, which placed the different departments of literature under different licensing powers, the newspapers falling under the cognizance of the Secretary of State. The people, wearied with the long civil commotions, seem to have for a time submitted quietly to the new order of things, but unfortunately the Government, not satisfied with repressing abuse, sought to extinguish the press altogether—"to prevent fire they would have put out the light and left the people in darkness." Sir Roger L'Estrange was appointed licenser, and at the same time undertook the publication of *The Public Intelligencer*, (a newspaper) thus combining the duty of repressing licentiousness on the one hand, and that of authoritative exponent of public opinion on the other. Of the qualifications of this gentleman for either of his offices we may form some tolerable opinion from his own prospectus, where he says:—"As to the point of printed intelligence I do declare myself that, supposing the press "in order, the people in their right wits, and news "or no news to be the question, a public *Mercury* "should never have my vote; because I think it "makes the multitude too familiar with the actions "and counsels of their superiors, too pragmatical and "censorious, and gives them not only an itch, but a "kind of colourable right and license to be meddling "with the Government." With an eye, however, to the success of his own newspaper enterprise, he adds that "to redeem the vulgar from their former mistakes "and delusions, and to preserve them from the like "for the time to come," he thought it expedient that a prudently managed Gazette—such an one as he proposed to publish—should be established. He then proceeds to say that he had made his arrangements and "planted his correspondents," which, by the way, is the first notice we have of this now indispensable class of contributors.

Coffee-houses were at this time coming into vogue, and they at once adopted the practice of adding newspapers to their other attractions. An old wine-bibber, who evidently regarded the modern beverage as a sorry substitute for the generous juice, vents his spleen against the new establishments in this wise—

"There less than coffee's self, these coffee men,
These sons of nothing, that can hardly make
Their broth, for laughing how the jest doth take,
Yet grin, and give ye, for the vine's pure blood,
A loathsome potion not yet understood—
Syrop of soot, or essence of old shoes,
Dash't with diurnals or the book of news."

Coffee-houses and newspapers, however, had become necessities, and could not be either laughed or frowned down, and the authorities feeling the want of an organ more directly official than the *Intelligencer*, established the *Oxford Gazette*, which appeared first on the 13th November, 1665. The reason why the paper came out in Oxford was that the plague was in London, and the Court, as an example to the people, fled from the infected city. When the disease had stayed, the king came back to the metropolis, and the *Gazette* thenceforward was called the *London Gazette*—as we have it now. It may be worth while observing that this official journal was at first published in English and French, and this lasted for more than 20 years. The *Gazette* soon supplanted the *Intelligencer*, and in 1675 Mr. L'Estrange connected himself with *The City Mercury*, a commercial paper, started on the 4th of November of that year. In 1679, an advertising sheet called the *Domestic Intelligencer* was published gratis by a Mr. N. Thompson, who relied upon advertisements alone for his profits, but it soon failed. The first purely literary paper was the "Mercurius Librarius; or a Faithful Account of all Books and Pamphlets. No. 1, April 9th, 1680."

Charles II., with all his merriment and pleasure-seeking, was an inveterate foe of the press, and with his worthy ministers was watching a favourable opportunity of dealing it a blow which would crush out its life. He did not wait long, for in the early part of 1680 several new sheets, written in a satirical spirit were issued, and forthwith a prosecution was commenced against Henry Carr, the publisher of one of them. Jeffrey was the public prosecutor, and the immortal Scroggs adorned the bench—as we say in our day. With two such functionaries it is easy to suppose how the case turned. The one endeavoured to intimidate if not to terrify the witnesses, and the other to flatter and over-awe the jury. The report of the trial, like those of scores of others conducted and presided over by these eminent scoundrels, is enough to make one's blood boil; but that was the mode of administering justice in the days of the "merry monarch." Poor Carr was found guilty, and it seems that to escape the consequences, he meanly consented to write on the other side! "Thus did persecution turn an honest gentleman into a mercenary scribe." The success of this prosecution emboldened the Court party, and two years later another suit was instituted against the *Loyal Protestant*, for asserting that Sir E. Godfrey was not murdered but had destroyed himself; in fact, for throwing a doubt and ridicule upon the sham plots that were being then got up. The printer, Nathaniel Thompson, and two authors (editors) were found guilty. Thompson and Farwell were fined £100 each, with imprisonment until the amount was paid, and had to stand in the pillory for one hour. Pain, the other, got off with a fine only. The judge, Pemberton, said on the trial that the alleged murderers of Sir E. Godfrey "had suffered as malifactors, and what had he (Farwell) to do with it? If they were innocent, he ought to have done no such thing as this is." In other words that to hang an inconsiderable fellow, or two, by mistake, was not to be censured. The people nevertheless would have papers, Court, or no Court, and between 1661 and 1668, spite of the terrors of the law, or rather of the judges, no less than seventy new ones were started, but by some means or other they were strangled. To be sure if the writers confined themselves to such stuff as ghosts, mermaids, witches and devils, they were not molested, but of politics or comments upon the administration of justice, not a word was allowed that could be prevented. The few respectable papers which held on their way, copied their news from the (Official) *Gazette*, or gave none at all, and yet it is a fact that there was no act of Parliament to put down the newspapers, nothing in reality which could justify the persecutions to which they were subjected. The licensing act had expired in 1679, and the common law did not prohibit the publication of news. A few adventurous spirits continued, however, to circumvent the authorities, and by having recourse to a variety of dark expedients, managed both to print and publish forbidden matter, but on the whole it may be said that at this time the liberty of the press was almost a nullity.

During the dark days which followed, two papers answering, the one to *Bell's Life* and the other to the *Lancet*, appeared, and from the unobjectionable quality of their matter may be presumed to have escaped persecution. These were "The Jockey's Intelligencer" and "Observations on the Weekly bill, with directions how to avoid the diseases now prevalent."

The Stuarts, however, were doomed, and in a short time, a new order of things sprung up. William of Orange, who ascended the throne, was not only willing but desirous that the people should have a voice in the new settlement, and hence he listened respectfully to their representatives—the Parliament and the Press. But here new difficulties supervened. The prerogative, which the king waived, the Legislature now assumed, and on the 21st December, 1694, complaint was made in the House that one Dyer had presumed to publish its proceedings. He was summoned to the bar and on his knees received the speaker's reprimand. The House then made an order prohibiting the printers from publishing any thing relating to its debates or proceedings. The Licensing Act had been renewed some seven years before, and expiring in 1692, was renewed for another year, but it was the last effort of this kind, for though the Lords afterwards originated a bill of the same nature, it was thrown out by the Commons. In the Commons also, a bill having the same object was introduced, but was lost at the second reading. This was in 1697, since which time the licensing and censorship of the press by law has been abandoned. From this time forward, as may well be supposed, the newspapers began to thrive, and in four years twenty-six new ones had sprung into existence, besides various periodicals of a purely literary character. On the 18th February, 1692, the first paper devoted exclusively to the ladies appeared, and was called *The Ladies Mercury*; then there was *The London Mercury*, printed in English and French; *The Night Walker; or Evening Rambler*, a monthly, and a variety of others. Advertisements began to multiply also, the price being generally one shilling for eight lines, or two pence per line. Some of these advertisements were curious enough, and we think our readers will not object to a specimen or two. The editor of one paper constituted himself a sort of agent for the advertisers, and propounds as follows:—

"I want a cook-maid for a merchant."

"I want an apprentice for an eminent tallow-chandler."

"I know of several men and women whose friends would gladly have them matched, which I'll endeavour to do, as from time to time I shall hear of such whose circumstances are likely to agree; and I'll assure such as will come to me it shall be done with all the honour and secrecy imaginable. Their own parents shall not manage it more to their satisfaction, and the more comes to me the better I shall be able to serve them."

"If any justice of peace wants a clerk, I can help to one that has been so seven years; understands accounts, to be a butler, also to receive money. He also can shave and buckle wigs."

"If any noble or other gentleman want a porter that is very lusty, comely, and six foot high and two inches, I can help."

"I want a complete young man that will have a livery, to wait on a very valuable gentleman; but he must know how to play on a violin or flute."

"I want a genteel footman, that can play on a violin, to wait on a person of honour."

"If any young man that plays well on the violin, and writes a good hand desires a clerkship, I can help him to twenty pounds a year."

On November 29th, 1700, the first professedly comic paper, "*The Merry Mercury; or a Farce for Fools*" appeared, and about the same time, or shortly after, the *British Mercury*, a paper in the interest of the Sun Fire Office Insurance Company, was ushered into the world.

In 1701, a project was brought forward in the House of Commons, for levying a tax of one half-penny on every newspaper of half a sheet, and so on in proportion to its size, but the printers earnestly petitioned against it and had interest enough to have it laid aside for a time.

During the reign of William there does not appear to have been any Government prosecution of a newspaper, though as the writer whom we mainly epitomize says, "there must have been plenty of provocation on the part of the Tory papers;" but so soon as Anne came to the throne, the powers who ruled that timid sovereign began to show their contempt for public opinion, and several suits were instituted against the press, and proclamations were made threatening a return to the licensing system; but somehow the fourth estate had outlived its fears. Convictions were obtained, but no very onerous penalties were imposed. From the examination of a witness in the case of the Crown vs. Tatchin, the editor of *The Observator*, a first class journal, we learn incidentally, that he was paid half a guinea a week, or £27 6s. per annum, for his services! And yet this same editor was among the leading writers of his day, for Swift felt the force of his denunciations and endeavoured to repay him in kind. Of this same Tatchin, Dunton says "he was a loyal and ingenious person, the bold assertor of English liberties, the scourge of the highfliers, (the courtiers we presume,) the seamen's advocate, the detector of the victualling office, the scorn and terror of fools and knaves, the nation's Argus, and the Queen's faithful subject." This probably over-praised gentleman is moreover entitled to respect and remembrance, from the fact that during the time of the Stuarts he had been grievously persecuted by Jeffreys, and was only saved from a long imprisonment and a heavy fine, "by dint of petitions from his friends to the king, bribes to the courtiers, and presents to the judge who got him pop't into a pardon among others." Up to the time of which we write, (1702) the most frequently published papers, as we have already seen, had only come out thrice in the week, but on the 11th of March of that year, *The Daily Courant* made its appearance, consisting, however, of only half a sheet. Among the features which the publisher presented as meriting public support, we may enumerate the three principal: 1st., that it was confined to half the size of other papers, "to save the public at least half the impertinences of ordinary newspapers;" (!) that it would not pretend to any private intelligence of its own, but would simply copy from foreign journals!! and lastly, that it would venture upon no comments or conjectures, "supposing other people to have sense enough to make reflections for themselves"!!! The paper in that form lasted *forty days*, and then passed into other hands, by which its size was enlarged and its scope also. It existed until 1745, when it was absorbed in the *Daily Gazetteer*. Between 1700 and 1712, considerable progress was made in British journalism, but we cannot stop to trace it. It may not, however, be out of place to mention the names of some of the eminent men who wrote for the newspaper press, and among them we have Daniel DeFoe, (Robinson Crusoe) John Dunton, Samuel Wesley, Monsieur Boyer, author of the well known French Grammar and French Dictionary, Monsieur Fonfive, also a Frenchman (and a Protestant), who made £600 a-year by the *Postman*, and the famous Collins, the author of the Use of Reason in Propositions, &c. Besides these we have as occasional contributors, Addison, Swift, Steele, Bolingbroke, Prior, Dr. Freind, Mrs. Manley, Oldisworth and others, so that it may fairly be questioned whether there has been any time since when the public press was better sustained. But the palmy days were soon to be interrupted, for on the 10th of June, 1712, an Act was passed requiring the newspapers to bear a red stamp, for which one half penny per sheet was to be paid into the treasury. The pretext for this measure was the number and virulence of the political pamphlets then being issued; but the truth was that the ministers of the day were being very severely handled by the public press, so they adopted this means of weakening or curbing its power. They did not dare, however, to come out with a direct proposition to impose a tax, but got it tacked on to an Act for levying imposts on soap, paper, parchment, linens, silk, calicoes, lotteries, &c., &c., and in this sneaking way it was passed, we may almost say smuggled through. The effect of this measure was, however, very different from what had been anticipated, indeed, it may be said to have been directly the reverse. To be sure it cleared away the lower class of newspapers which had fattened on the bad times, and which by their virulent licentiousness had done much to compromise the character of the Fourth Estate as a national institution; but its paralysing power was chiefly felt by the journals in the interest of the Administration, for the Opposition continued to support its own organs, while the former were left without adequate patronage, and so, in many instances, went down. This stamp duty after a year or two, and after accomplishing the results we have just glanced at, was allowed to fall into abeyance, but in 1725 it was strictly levied, and lasted with alterations nearly a century and a half. On the whole, it may perhaps be allowed, that while the stamp Act was conceived in a spirit of hostility to the newspaper press, and may for a time have restrained its progress, it had the effect of staying a growing evil and confining the management of this great moral engine to men of character and responsibility.

The next incident of note in the history of the British newspaper Press was the impeachment, if we may so term it, of Richard Steele in the House of Commons, for certain articles in *The Englishman*, which he, being a member of the House, acknowledged to have written. This created something of a storm, for Steele was ably supported by several of the leading men of the Opposition. Among others, Walpole spoke, and declared with impassioned eloquence, "the liberty of the press was unrestrained, and how then should a part of the Legislature dare to punish that as a crime which was not declared to be so by any law framed by the whole? And why should that House be made the instrument of such a detestable purpose?" Why should the ministers appeal to Parliament when they had redress at law? Why, indeed, but because they were sure of a majority there, whereas they were not so sure that the juries and judges would convict. But the stronger party were deaf to the argument, and the following vote was passed:—

"Resolved, that Richard Steele, Esquire, for his offence in writing and publishing the said scandalous and seditious libels, be expelled the House."

For some years after this, several unfortunate printers and editors were prosecuted at law, convicted and punished, while others were brought to the bar of the Commons and made to suffer in various ways; but though the spirit of the press was a good deal humbled, it was not subdued, and at intervals, it broke out with renewed force, causing very great uneasiness to the party in power. By some means, the public writers of the day had managed to make enemies of all the constituted authorities, so that we find King, Lords, Commons, Judges, and even the Juries, incensed against them, the latter going out of their way to make presentments, one of which ended in these words:—"We therefore present the same (an article in the British Journal) as a most insolent, malicious, and scandalous libel, to receive such condign punishment as in justice it deserves." Moved by a similar fury, the Court of Aldermen committed Mr. Payne, publisher of the *True Briton*, to Newgate for contempt! It is certainly apparent that the press had again become corrupt, and that in fact the Government had done what it could to bring this about, for the papers in their interest seem to have succeeded in securing the services of a staff of mercenaries who would just as soon have written (for pay) against them. Warburton says of the ministerial coterie—"Into this, as in a common sink," was received all the trash which had been before dispersed in several journals, and circulated at the public expense of the nation. The authors were the same obscene men, though sometimes relieved by occasional essays from statesmen, courtiers, bishops, deans, and doctors. The meaner sort were rewarded with money, others with places or benefices, from one hundred to a thousand a year. And it appears from the report of the Secret Committee for inquiring into the conduct of Robert, Earl of Oxford, that no less than £50,077 18s. were paid to the authors and printers of newspapers, such as *Free Britons*, *Daily Courants*, *Corn Cutters*, *Journals*, *Gazetteers*, and other political papers, between February 10th, 1731, and February 10th, 1741. Pretty fair for those times. The fact is, that what was fair and admissable in the *Daily Gazetteer*, (ministerial) was seditious and libel in the *Craftsman* (opposition), and on May 13th, 1738, Henry Haines was sentenced to pay a fine of £200, to be imprisoned for two years, and to find security for good behaviour for seven years, for simply printing the last named paper.

The next cause of trouble to Parliament in connection with the press, was a new system of regular reporting, which commenced about this time, under the management of Edward Cave. The *modus operandi* is described as follows: "Taking with him a friend or two, he found means to procure for them and himself admission into the gallery of the House of Commons, or to some concealed station in the other House, and then they privately took down notes of the speeches and the general tendency and substance of the arguments." They then adjourned to a neighboring tavern to compose and adjust the said notes, which, with the aid of their memories, enabled them to fix the substance, at least, of what they had just heard. The reducing of this crude matter into form was done by an abler hand—Guthrie, the historian, whom Cave had retained for the purpose—and published in the *Gentleman's Magazine*. For two years the reports were not challenged, but suddenly the House of Commons awoke to all the horrors of its situation. "You will have," cried Sir Thomas Winnington, with his hair on an end, "you will have every word that is spoken here by gentlemen misrepresented by fellows who thrust themselves into our gallery: you will have the speeches of the House every day printed, even during the session, and *we shall be looked upon as the most contemptible assembly on the face of the earth!*" The whole House followed suit with one single exception, and that was Sir William Wyndham, who had the hardihood to say—"I don't know but what the people have a right to know what their representatives are doing." The result was another absurd resolution, threatening awful things against any printer who would presume to offend in this manner again. But Master Cave was not to be snuffed out so summarily, so instead of giving the reports as those of the British Parliament, he headed them, "Debates in the Senate of Lilliput." The Dukes he called "Nardaes," the Lords "Hurgoes," and the Commons "Clinabs." Then as to the identification of the speakers, the change of a letter or two in the name did not prevent it. The Duke of Bedford appeared in the transparent disguise of "the Nardae Bedford," Lord Talbot as "the Hurgo Tablat," Walpole as "Sir Rubs Walelop," and so on of the rest. In this way, from 1738 to 1752, were the reports of the British Parliament given to the public! Can anything more absurd be conceived than the position the Houses had put themselves in, by their assumption of the suppositious right to suppress information which the people demanded and were determined to get. As the debates grew in importance, Cave felt the need of a more efficient helper than Guthrie, and engaged Dr. Johnson, then a young man of about thirty. The same system was pursued, and Johnson, from the scant material supplied, manufactured those eloquent speeches for the members which gave character to the *Gentleman's Magazine*, and made the fortune of its publisher. Voltaire is said to have put down the debates with the exclamation: "The eloquence of Greece and Rome is revived in the British Senate." Johnson was thus wielding an immense power, and in fact shaping the public opinion of the Empire, and giving immense advantage to the party enjoying his sympathies. That he used this power to some extent, at least, in an unjustifiable manner, is but too easily proved, for we have his own admission that "he took care the Whig dogs should never have the best of the argument." Then again, towards the end of his life, the deceptions he had practiced on the nation seem to have caused him very great remorse, for only six days before his death he told Dr. Nicholl's "that the only part of his writings that gave him compunction was his account of the debates in the *Gentleman's Magazine*, but that at the time he wrote them he did not think he was imposing upon the world." Notwithstanding Cave's ingenious evasion of the orders of Parliament, the House of Lords brought him up, together with the publisher of the *London Magazine*, who had copied his, and after being reprimanded, paying the fees, and promising not to do so any more, they were discharged. Every school-boy has learnt by heart the celebrated speech of Pitt, in reply to Sir Robert Walpole, who had attempted to disparage his opinions on the ground that he was but a young man. Well, at a dinner given by Foote to a number of literary celebrities, that speech became the subject of conversation, and Dr. Francis observed that it was the best speech he had ever read. He had been employed, he added, during several years in the study of Demosthenes, and had finished a translation of that celebrated orator, with all the decorations of style and language within the reach of his capacity. Many of the company remembered the debate, and several passages were cited from the speech, with the approbation and applause of all present. During the ardour of the conversation, Johnson remained silent. When the warmth of praise subsided, he opened with these words:—"That speech I wrote in a garret in Exeter street." The company were struck with astonishment. After staring at each other for some time in silent amaze, Dr. Francis asked how the speech could be written by him? "Sir," said Johnson, "I wrote it in Exeter street. I never was in the gallery of the House of Commons but once. Cave had interest with the door-keepers: he and the persons employed under him had admittance. They brought away the subject of discussion, the names of the speakers, the side they took, and the order in which they arose, together with the notes of the various arguments they adduced in the course of debate. The whole was afterwards communicated to me, and I composed the speeches in the form

ave now in the Parliamentary debates." To this Sir Francis made answer: "Then, Sir, you have exceeded Demosthenes himself, for to say that you have excelled Francis's Demosthenes would be nothing." So much for the classical eloquence of the British Senators in the days of William Pitt; and is it too much to add, that now, as then, the world owes something to the reporters, if not for actually making speeches, and putting them in the mouths of hon. members, at least for the discretion they exercise in clearing them of their weak and vapid repetitions, reforming the halting sentences, and condensing the power, so as to make the argument tell upon the reader with vastly more effect than it does upon the listeners.

Cave, notwithstanding his promise of good behaviour, continued to report, and although Parliament prowled occasionally at the printers, it could not stop them, and to Cave we are thus indebted for the right tacitly conceded of knowing how far our Representatives act up to their promises and principles. We pass over the commotions consequent upon the attempts of the Pretender to regain the throne forfeited by his family, during which various Jacobite papers of the most inflammatory character were sown broadcast throughout the country, but which did not result in any improvement that we are aware of in regard to the newspaper press. After this we have Smollett, editing the *Critical Review*, and involving himself in brawls by his intemperate writings. Among others, he attacked Admiral Knowles, whom he characterized as "an admiral without conduct, an engineer without knowledge, an officer without resolution, and a man without veracity." Of course the printer was sued for libel, the prosecutor, however, declaring that he only adopted this mode of redress for want of knowing the writer, of whom, if he were a gentleman, he would seek satisfaction in a different manner. Smollett was too high-minded to let the printer suffer, and coming forward, avowed himself the author, when the Admiral coolly asked for judgment, which the court allowed, namely, damages £100 and three months imprisonment, which Smollett suffered in 1759. Smollett then got into a snarl with John Wilkes, who proved more than a match for him; but we have neither time nor space to give to the controversy. It is enough that the clever novelist was most unmercifully beaten by the arch agitator and demagogue, and retired completely discomfited. The next remarkable phase in British journalism is in connection with the *North Briton*, in which Wilkes now commenced those assaults upon the Government which procured him a lodging in the Tower, from which, however, he was discharged by the judges, after receiving a very severe reprimand for his insolent and abusive language. But this did not cure him, and continuing to write, he got into various scrapes which compelled him to "go out," as fighting was then styled. Besides this, he insulted the Scotch so grievously, that he was held in universal detestation by them. As a proof, he was stopped in Paris, where he had taken refuge, by a gentleman who asked him if his name was Wilkes. On being answered in the affirmative, the inquirer said he must fight him for insulting his country—Scotland. Wilkes said he could not then do so, as he was under engagement to fight Lord Egremont, whereupon the irate Captain Forbes, for this was the bellicose Scotchman's name, promised him an unmerciful cudgelling when next they met, and called him "an eternal scoundrel and rascal;" but they never met afterwards, though Wilkes, like a man of honour, (?) offered him the chance. Both Houses, on the 8th November, (1762), took up the libels in the *North Briton*, No. 45, and noted them "false, scandalous, and seditious," &c., &c. They also resolved that the obnoxious paper should be burned by the hands of the common hangman, which was done the next day, in front of the Royal Exchange. But Wilkes had so fired the mob that they pelted the executioner and constables with filth, broke the windows of the Sheriff's carriage, and obliged him and his assistants to run for their lives. This riot occasioned another debate in the Commons, in the course of which Mr. Martin charged the *North Briton* with stabbing him in the dark, and expressed a wish to know who the writer was, when Wilkes immediately avowed himself to be the man. The consequence was a duel, and Wilkes was shot in the belly; but though the wound was considered mortal, he survived to brew more mischief. He then instituted an action against Robert Wood, the Under Secretary of State, for an unlawful seizure of his papers, and recovered £1,000, Mr. Justice Pratt deciding against the validity of general warrants. Thus, without intending it, Wilkes was instrumental in securing to the subject the liberty of person and the sanctity of home. Encouraged by his success, he republished the offensive No. 45, for which he was tried before Lord Mansfield, and also for printing an obscene "Essay on Woman," upon both of which charges he was found guilty. The place having become too hot for him, he fled to the continent and was outlawed. The rest of his career, deeply interesting as it is, we cannot trace, as it ceases to have a bearing upon our subject; but we may add that he solicited a pardon from the king, which was refused, that he returned and gave himself up, paid a fine of £500, was imprisoned for twelve months, was returned member for Middlesex and expelled, was re-elected by acclamation and again expelled, was again twice elected and twice refused the seat, which, on the fourth occasion, was given to Colonel Luttrell. That the supporters of the Bill of Rights made him a present of £300, that he brought an action against Lord Halifax for false imprisonment, and obtained £4,000 damages, that he was subsequently elected Sheriff, Lord Mayor, and Chamberlain of London, and that he died in 1792, at the age of 70.

The decision of Chief Justice Pratt encouraged other printers who had been persecuted to seek redress. Dryden Leach, who had been arrested by mistake as the printer of the *North Briton*, recovered £300. Arthur Beardmore, also arrested on a general warrant for writings in the *Monitor*, got £1500. Entick, another, got £20; Meredith, clerk to Beardmore, £200; Fell, a printer, £18; and Wilson, another printer, £40. Beardmore then sued the messengers who had arrested him, and obtained £1,000, while Fell and Wilson, on a similar action, got £600, all of which damages fell on Lord Halifax, the Secretary of State, who had signed the general warrants, and found them rather costly as well as dangerous playthings.

After this, the Government thought it wiser, when they were assailed, to appeal to the Courts of Justice, and to abide by the decisions of a jury, like all other subjects.

The next person of note whom we find connected with the newspapers was poor Chatterton, who, at the age of fifteen, was attracting attention by his writings, and who, we may observe, secured an immortality of disgrace by his literary forgeries and deceptions. For two or three years he blazed with a lurid light in half a dozen different papers, and at the age of eighteen was already so disgusted with himself and the world that he sought relief in the grave. He poisoned himself.

JUNIUS!

We pass over various incidents of comparatively small importance, until we are arrested by the *nom de plume* which heads this sentence, the terrible Junius! Of him, Burke, in the debate of November 27th, 1770, on the power of the Attorney General to file *ex officio* informations, said, addressing that functionary, "he made you his quarry, and you still bleed from the wounds of his talons. You crouched and still crouch beneath his rage. Nor," to the Speaker, "has he dreaded the terrors of your brow, sir; he has attacked even you—he has—and I believe you have no reason to triumph in the encounter. * * * Kings, Lords and Commons are but the sport of his fury." We quote further: "*Who* this famous writer was will be a question asked by generations that follow us; *what* he was his own writings tell us. Violent and personal he no doubt was; but then all newspaper writers were violent and personal. We must all admit that he started from the earth ever and anon to stand in the way of encroachments upon the constitution,—that he, by some mysterious means, knew and frustrated projected jobs,—that he drove back trespassing footsteps, and drew his pen in defence of rights which were in danger of being trampled down. But more than this he did not choose that we should know; his vizor was impenetrable,—he was more than the iron mask of political literature. Of all newspaper writings his were the most popular; they have become standard; they are quoted as authorities on matters political; they have passed through numerous editions from the original Woodfall to the recent Bohn; yet no love of admiration or of fame, no desire of applause, no vanity could tempt him to throw off his disguise. We do not believe that so bold a spirit felt the smallest fear of a prosecution; but even if he had, the time when it was to be dreaded passed by, and yet Junius was wrapped in his impenetrable cloak. Woodfall, if he ever knew the secret, was faithful to his confidence: he only shook his head and shrugged his shoulders in reply to searching inquirers. The letters were delivered by an unknown hand, or were dropped into his letter box. They could get no more out of him."

The letters of *Junius*, as everybody knows, were published in the *Public Advertiser*, commencing with 28th April, 1767, and ending January 21st, 1772, sixty-nine having appeared in this interval. The favour with which they were received fired the ambition of a host of patriots, who imagined themselves inspired with the energies adequate to emulate or demolish the "great unknown." Clothing themselves in the impersonal garb of noble-souled Romans, they came to the fray as Marcus, Antonius, Scipio, Brutus, Cato, Valerius, Virginius, &c., and played off the most absurd articles under the full conviction, no doubt, that they were eclipsing Junius! Crabbe, the poet, seems to have fully appreciated the efforts of these valorous champions, for he takes them off in this style:—

> "These Roman souls, like Rome's great sons, are known
> To live in cells on labours of their own;
> Thus Milo, could we see the noble chief,
> Feeds for his country's good, on legs of beef;
> Camillus copies deeds for sordid pay,
> Yet fights the public battles twice a day!
> E'en now, the god-like Brutus views his score
> Scroll'd on the bar-board, swinging with the door;
> Where tippling punch, grave Cato's self you'll see,
> And Amor Patriæ vending smuggled tea."

Half a dozen papers were prosecuted for publishing the letters of Junius, and John Almon, of the *London Museum*, who had given other cause of offence which could not very well afford ground for legal prosecution, was specially marked as a victim. He was fined £6 13s. 4d., and had to pay £130 0s. 11d. of costs; but the others got off with an accommodating verdict, which amounted to an acquittal.

We may here mention that the oldest British newspaper existing at the present day is a small commercial sheet which confines its attention to the prices of indigo, tea, cotton and cochineal, and to advertisements of "sales by the candle, rummage sales," &c., which sheet is all that is left of the *Public Ledger*, established January 12th, 1760. This little paper was, however, at one time, of some account; and among others who contributed to render its columns attractive, was the afterwards celebrated Oliver Goldsmith who, in the fifth number, commenced his satirical and amusing letters from "a citizen of the world," so often since reprinted.

At this time there was in the Upper House a noble Lord—Lord Marchmont—who seems to have been possessed with a newspaper-persecuting devil, which prompted him to watch every opportunity of giving them trouble. The fine usually imposed for what was absurdly termed a breach of the privileges of the House—the mentioning of a nobleman, by name, in the reports or otherwise—was £100, and this titled monomaniac had succeeded on several occasions in having it imposed; but the time had come for a pitched battle between Parliament and the press. The House of Commons, in imitation of the bad example of the Lords, smarting under the provocation (!) of seeing its speeches daily reported, ordered the Resolution of 26th February, 1728, to be read, which declared the printing of the debates, or proceedings, a high breach of privilege, and after confirming it added, that "upon discovery of the authors, printers or publishers of any such written or printed newspapers, this House will proceed against the offenders with the utmost severity!" a notable resolution certainly for so enlightened a body, but the threat was not an idle one, for it was promptly succeeded by violent action. On the 8th February, (1771,) complaint was made to the House against the *Gazetteer and New Daily Advertiser*, and also against the *Middlesex Journal*, for offending in the way forbidden, when it was "ordered that the said papers be delivered at the table," and the motion passed 90 to 55. The House then ordered the attendance of the two printers, but their blood was up and they ignored five such orders. This contumacy, as may be supposed, incensed the House awfully, so by a vote of 160 to 17, they were ordered to be taken into the custody of the sergeant-at-arms, for contempt. But it was easier to command than to catch the delinquents, and the poor Sergeant made report that he had made diligent search but could not find the parties. In for a penny, in for a pound. The House had moved, and could not consistently with its dignity retrace its steps, so it passed an address to the King, praying him to issue a proclamation offering a reward for their apprehension, and His Majesty seems to have shown a wonderful alacrity in complying. The proclamation charged all justices of the peace, and all other faithful subjects, to use their utmost diligence in arresting them, it cautioned all persons not to harbour such offenders, and it further required all custom-house and coast-guard officers to keep watch that they did not escape by sea, concluding with offering a reward of £50 for their apprehension. Well, at any rate, the price was not very flattering to the pride of the printers. On the 12th March, although the recusants were still at large, the House proceeded to harry the *Morning Chronicle*, the *St. James Chronicle*, the *London Packet*, the *Whitehall Evening Post*, the *General Evening Post* and the *London Evening Post*, for a like offence. An attempt was also made by amendment in one case—as an experiment we suppose—to include the "compositors, pressmen, correctors, blackers and devils;" but this was too ridiculous, and it miscarried. The printers, however, were ordered to attend at the bar, and five of them in one way or another made their submission, and upon promising not to offend in future, were discharged; but Miller, of the *Evening Post*, still held out, and was commanded to be brought up by the Sergeant. It was also resolved, that as a personal service of the notice was not practicable, the leaving it at his house would be sufficient. On the 18th, the Sergeant-at-arms made the startling announcement to the House that his messenger had succeeded in arresting Miller, but was immediately given into custody by him for the assault and carried before the Lord Mayor; that although the Deputy-Sergeant-at-Arms attended and explained the facts of the case to him, his lordship (Brass Crosby, Esq., himself a member of the House) had declared the Speaker's warrant illegal, had discharged Miller from custody, and committed the messenger for assault! There was a pretty state of things to be sure! Could insolence go any further? It was quite clear that a grand blow must be struck, and an example of severity put upon record which would teach all future delinquents that the privileges of Parliament could not be trampled upon with impunity. The Lord Mayor was the next party to be taken in hand, since he was the abettor and encourager of the contumacious printers, and accordingly he was commanded to attend in his place and explain his conduct. *Wheble*, of the *Middlesex Journal*, one of the two printers first attacked, and who had recently been arrested and carried before Alderman Wilkes, (the notorious John, whilom of the *Public Advertiser*,) by whom he was discharged, had been bound over by that worthy to prosecute, and his captor to answer, for the assault, and a similar arrangement had been made by Alderman Oliver in the case of Thompson, of the *Gazetteer*. Besides all this, these two Aldermen had joined the Lord Mayor in signing the warrants of commitment in regard of the messenger who had arrested Miller. The association of Wilkes in these ptoceedings was of itself a notice to the House that the strife would be carried to the bitter end, and for fear it should not fully understand the challenge, he wrote to Lord Halifax, announcing the course he had taken, and declaring the arrests illegal and subversive of the liberties of the city of London, inasmuch as a Speaker's warrant could not be executed within its boundaries without the endorsement of one of its magistrates. But the House had got a surfeit of Wilkes already, and did not vouchsafe him the honour of persecution so it merely ordered the Lord Mayor and Alderman Oliver to appear. They did so in their places, both being members, and defended themselves bravely. The Lord Mayor produced the charter granted to the city of London by Edward III., which he contended exempted the citizens from any law process being served upon them but by their own officers; he also explained the oaths taken by the Lord Mayor and Aldermen, which in his opinion bound them to defend the liberties granted by the charter, and recognized by acts of Parliament. Alderman Oliver echoed the defence, and expressed his determination to maintain his ground. The House then proceeded to review its various orders, prohibiting the printers from publishing its proceedings, or even the members from making their speeches public without permission. But while it was solemnly engaged with this retrospect, a messenger announced that there was a tumultuous mob outside insulting and impeding the members. This did not tend to improve the temper of the Assembly, and it came to the resolution that the acts of the Mayor and Aldermen—before recited—were each and severally breaches of privilege. The Lord Mayor being in infirm health, was excused from further attendance that day; but Alderman Oliver was committed to the tower by a majority of 170 to 38. Carried away by fury, it then proceeded to order the attendance of Wilkes on the 8th April; but as if not daring to meet the consequences of its own acts, and not a little apprehensive probably of the issues of a contest with that successful mob-maker, it sneaked out of the scrape by, on the 7th adjourning to the 9th. Here was a let down with a vengeance, but the depth of humiliation had not yet been reached. The Lord Mayor's conduct was yet to be adjudicated upon, and on the 27th April he attended in his place, when another struggle ensued. From alleged consideration for his health, which, as we have already said, was infirm, a majority of 202 over 39 were for placing him in the custody of the Sergeant-at-arms, which, of course, the reader knows, simply means that he was to consider himself under arrest; but he bravely refused any such favour, and elected to go to the tower a prisoner. What was next to be done? Why, there was the "mob" to deal with, and the House gravely appointed a committee to inquire into the causes of the disorderly proceedings of that institution on the 25th March. The city of London, meanwhile, was not in the highest degree delighted with the course pursued towards its chief magistrate and the two aldermen, and we may easily conceive that it had ways of its own of showing its temper. But the dissatisfaction was not confined to the city, the whole country was moved, and the press was not slow in avenging itself. Parliament was at a discount, and knew it, but what could it do? It could not exactly back out, so it had to look on and hope that time would allay the public excitement; but there can be no doubt that the *finale* was miserably damaging to its dignity. On the 23rd July, Parliament was prorogued, and its power expiring, the two prisoners marched out of the tower, amid the acclamations of the exulting multitude, who regarded them as the champions of liberty. Then the law, to cap the climax, quietly ignored the assumptions of the House of Commons, for when Carpenter, who had arrested Wheble, was tried at Guildhall, he was found guilty, was fined one shilling, and was imprisoned for two months.

The moral effect of these events has lasted until our day, and although the right of the people to learn through the press what their representatives are doing in Parliament has never been formally acknowledged, it has never since been questioned, and we presume never will be while the British constitution lasts.

We must now hurry to a conclusion our notices of the British press, and will do so by picking up a few items which we think our readers will regard as interesting.

The cost of transmitting the London papers into the country at this time was very great, and may account perhaps for the establishment of a great many in the provinces. They were forwarded through the agency of the clerks of the roads, under the Post Office, whose charges were, for a daily paper, £5, and for an evening paper, £2 10s. In 1770, an enterprising bookseller, J. Hamilton, of Shoe Lane, Fleet Street, advertised the following reduced prices: "For a daily paper, £4; for an evening paper, £2," which was yet about twice as much as the newspapers themselves cost. The numbers circulated continued, however, to increase, as appears from the records of the stamp office. In 1753, the number of sheets issued was 7,411,757; in 1760 it had increased to 9,464,790; in 1774, to 12,300,000, and in 1776 to 12,830,000, and this notwithstanding that in May of this year the stamp was raised from 1d. to 1½d.

In 1777, there were 17 newspapers published in London, seven of which were daily in the morning, eight tri-weekly, one twice, and the other once a week. In 1778 the first Sunday paper appeared, viz., *Johnson's Sunday Monitor*.

On 1st January, 1778, THE TIMES was ushered into existence. For a quarter of a century it made no great headway, for in 1803, when old John Walter, its founder, yielded up its management to his son, its circulation is supposed not to have exceeded 1,000 copies; but even this was a most respectable number, for the most popular publications of the day did not exceed 4,500.

The oldest English Provincial newspaper which has continued down to our day, seems to be *Burrow's Worcester Journal*, established in 1709, and Mr. Andrews enumerates some twenty others, all established before 1748. In 1792, there were 70 papers published in the provinces, and the stamp duty paid to the Government was £142,230 3s. 7d., or over $600,000!

The first newspaper published in Scotland was the *Mercurius Politicus*, which appeared 26th October, 1653, but it was only a temporary affair got up by Cromwell, who sent up a printer to Leith for the purpose, and the object was to inform the English troops of what was going on in the army in other parts of the kingdom.

The first legitimate journal issued in Scotland was the *Mercurius Caledonius*, a small weekly quarto, commenced in 1660, which speedily made way for the *Mercurius Publicus*, and that again for the *Kingdom's Intelligencer*. Several others were started, lived a few years, and demised. In 1699, the *Edinburgh Gazette*, then followed the *Edinburgh Courant*, which soon merged into the *Scots Courant*; but it is not necessary that we should pursue the progress of the Scotch press, and will therefore merely say that it had troubles of its own to contend with, like the English press, all of which were happily overcome in due time.

The first Irish newspaper seems to have been started in 1690, and was called the *Pues Occurrences*. The next, *Falkener's Journal*, was in 1728; the third, the *Waterford Flying Post*, came out the next year. The *Belfast News Letter* was commenced in 1737, and continues to this day. As may be supposed, in Ireland as elsewhere, a good many sheets were commenced, contended with difficulties, exerted a certain amount of influence, and subsided into oblivion; but the number of newspapers in that country was very much larger in proportion than in Scotland. In 1782, there were only three published; in 1790 there were twenty-seven; and in 1795 there were thirty-five.

We must now say a few words respecting the Colonial Press, which sprang up very soon after the first complete newspaper had been established in England. The first Colonial journal, and we believe the very first paper printed on the continent, was the *Boston News Letter*, founded by John Campbell, bookseller and Postmaster, on the 24th April, 1704, and which lasted till 1774. It was printed on a half a sheet of pot paper, folio, with small pica type. Thirty years before, Sir Wm. Berkeley, Governor of Virginia, had said in an address to the colonists:—"Thanks be to God, we have here neither free schools nor printing presses, and I hope that we may not have any for a hundred years; for education has sent into the world doubt, heresy and sectarianism, and the printing press has propagated, in addition to all these evils, attacks against governments!" How he must have been disgusted, if still living, to find John Campbell venturing to dispute his dicta. Boston again led the way, for in 1719 the *Boston Gazette* was commenced by William Brooker, a director of posts; then, in 1721, James Franklin, elder brother of Benjamin, started the *New England Courant*, and like the early printers in England, got into a variety of scrapes for his outspokenness. In 1727, he removed his establishment to Rhode Island, where he commenced the *Rhode Island Gazette*. In the same year, the *New England Journal* was started at Boston by Whitfield and Edwards, and in 1731 another paper appeared, also at Boston, called the *Weekly Rehearsal*. In 1748, a group of ardent young patriots projected and brought out the *Independent Advertiser*, which taking ground against the Governor, got into considerable trouble. It fought its way bravely, however, and numbered among its contributors some of the great men of the day.

Philadelphia was not far behind Boston, for in 1719 the *American Weekly Miscellany* was commenced there, and in 1728 the *Pennsylvania Gazette* followed. Benjamin Franklin, who had left his brother's employment, was engaged upon this paper, and manœuvred to engineer the proprietor, Keimer, out, and to put himself in his place. Even his own account of the means he employed does not redound to his honour.

New York was rather slow at first in the newspaper line, for it was not till 1728 that the *New York Gazette* appeared. The next paper was the *Weekly Journal*, established in 1733, and as it soon commenced to attack the Government, it fared precisely like all other journals given to fearless criticism. It was prosecuted, and immense efforts were made to crush it, but the jury acquitted the printer. The trial had excited extraordinary interest, and the verdict was hailed as a national victory. The chief advocate for the defendant, Zenzer, was Andrew Hamilton, from New York, and he so ably discharged the duty that the Municipal Council voted him thanks, which were enclosed in a gold box, engraved with the most flattering testimonies. But the fickleness of the multitude, anon so excited on behalf of the freedom of the press, was promptly evidenced in the difficulties which poor Zenzer had to contend with, and under which he finally succumbed. The paper died out, not so much for want of a subscription list as for want of the money due the establishment, many of the subscribers never thinking it necessary to pay up. The poor man appealed to them, and offered to take flour, hams, butter, or anything else, if they had no cash; but though many owed him for seven years, the provisions were not sent, and the very next year after the piteous appeal, the *Weekly Journal* died of starvation.

In 1743, another paper, the *Weekly Postboy*, commenced its career; but it got into tribulation by its attacks on the Episcopal Church, and died a violent death.

In various other places in the Colonies attempts were made to establish newspapers, but the failures were much more numerous than the successes, and on the whole, it may be said that before the revolution or rebellion, the progress of the press was both slow and uncertain.

The next few years were distinguished by the convulsions which wrested the thirteen colonies from Great Britain, and during the struggles the press did good service to the "rebels;" but it is clearly impossible, in a rapid sketch like the present, to even venture a glance into the history of that period, so we shall conclude the retrospect with a few words in relation to the newspapers in the other British North American dependencies.

The first paper published in the Colonies of British North America, which continued faithful to the mother country, was the *Barbadoes Gazette*, commenced in 1731, by Samuel Keimer. The next was established in Grenada, in 1742, but its name is not given; then we have the *St. Kitt's Gazette*, in 1748. Nova Scotia followed with the *Halifax Gazette*, in 1751, but it did not appear regularly till 1760. After this came the QUEBEC GAZETTE, established in 1764, by Brown and Gilmore, and which, with a suspension of a few months only, continues to our day, as everybody knows. Indeed, so far as we are aware, it is the oldest paper on the continent, though we admit having heard that there is somewhere in New England a journal claiming to be one or two years its senior. At any rate, it is the patriarch of the press in the present British North American Provinces; and on the celebration of its hundredth anniversary, may justly claim, we think, the historical retrospect we now propose to give it. Dominica had a newspaper in 1765, and next in order we have the *Montreal Gazette*, commenced in 1775. New Brunswick owned newspapers in 1782, the Bahamas in 1783, the Bermudas in 1784, and Prince Edward Island in 1795, though in 1802 it had not any—they had no doubt come to grief.

The first paper published in the British Oriental empire was *Hicking's Gazette*, started at Calcutta in 1781, since which time a considerable crop has sprung up throughout that vast dominion.

With these hasty notices, we must close the review, and direct our attention to another branch of the subject.

CANADA IN 1759.

Canada may be said to have been formally acquired by France in the year 1607, for though several times before visited by its navigators, it was only in that year that a permanent lodgment was made; and this was done by Champlain, who at once commenced to erect a fort and to lay the foundation of a city, so that the country remained subject to the French Crown until 1759, when the battle of Quebec transferred it to that of England. France then had full play in Canada for 152 years, and what it was when Wolfe purchased it with the blood of his brave squadrons and with his own, that it was made by the management of the French Court and Government.

At this time the population of Canada was in round numbers 60,000 souls, having somewhat decreased during the twenty preceding years of war and want. Of these 6,700 lived in Quebec, 4,000 in Montreal, 1,500 in Three Rivers, and the remainder led a rural life on the banks of the St. Lawrence and its tributaries, with the exception of a few who had fallen into wandering habits, copied from the roving Indians, and who picked up a precarious subsistence with the gun and rod. The condition of the peasantry was not very greatly different from what it is to-day in the remoter parishes, where education has not yet made much progress, and where city notions and fashions are entirely unknown and uncared for. Quebec was then in every sense the metropolis. Here was the seat of Government, and here were held the supreme tribunals of justice. Here were deposited the public records, with the stores of arms and ammunition, and here, too, were found the principal establishments of religion and education. The Upper Town then, even more so than now, was the favorite dwelling place of the wealthier and higher classes. In this small enclosure, even at that day, there were no less than nine ecclesiastical edifices, whose lofty spires gave to the city a very imposing aspect from the offing. Here, too, was the Governor's palace and that of the Bishop, together with several hospitals, and a large college under the charge of the Jesuit fathers—now known as the Jesuit barracks. St. Roch's was already a considerable suburb, and the country in the vicinity of Quebec could boast of some very well built houses and well cultivated gardens and farms. The villages of Charlesbourg, Lorette and Beauport were already conspicuous objects, giving life and animation to a landscape, which, seen from the city heights, is perhaps unequalled in beauty on the continent. We are now quoting, or condensing, from Warburton, whose "Conquest of Canada" seems to us to be characterized by an evident desire to present a faithful portrait of the country, as well as a correct narrative of the events which brought about its transfer to the British Crown. Referring to the occupations and habits of the common people, our author says:—"The cultivation of the fertile Canadian soil was of a very rude description;"—a remark which applies with a great deal too much force, even in our day, to a large part of the country—"but even the feeble industry of the 'habitant' was generally repaid by rich and plentiful crops. The animals of the chase, and the inexhaustible supplies of fish in their lakes and rivers, were resources that better suited the thriftless and scanty population, than the toilsome produce of the field. Tillage was neglected; they cared not to raise more grain than their own immediate wants demanded. The unparalleled monopolies of the colonial government deprived labor of the best stimulant—the certain enjoyment of its fruits. The farmer hardly ceased to store up his superabundant harvest, when his hangard was exposed to the licensed plunder of cruel and avaricious officials, or served but as a sign where the domineering soldiery of Old France might find free quarters. He that sowed the seed knew not who might reap the crop. Often, when the golden fields were almost ripe for the sickle, the war summons sounded in the Canadian hamlets, and the whole male population were hurried away to stem some distant Indian onslaught, or to inflict on some British settlement, a ruin scarcely more complete than their own. * * * * But as year after year, the vain strife continued, and despite their valour, and even success, the British power hemmed them more closely in, their hearts sickened at the hopeless quarrel, and they longed for peace even under a stranger's sway. Their fields desolate, their villages deserted, their ships driven from the seas, what cared they for the pride of France, when its fruit to them was ruin, oppression and contempt. What cared they for the Bourbon lily, when known but as the symbol of avarice and wrong." From a letter of the Marquis of Montcalm, referred to in a foot note in corroboration of the text, we translate as follows: "As to the natives of the country, it is better to leave them to their erratic and laborious life in the woods with the Indians and to their military exercises; they may be less opulent but more robust, more brave and more virtuous, that is, more adapted to serve the state and more disposed to do so." Passing on to notice the mechanical industry of the country, the writer says: "the manufactures of this neglected though splendid colony, scarcely merit even a passing notice. Flax and hemp were worked only sufficiently to show how much was lost in their neglect, and the clothing of this simple peasantry was chiefly of a coarse grey woollen stuff, the produce of their own wheels and looms. At the forges, at St. Maurice, near Three Rivers, indeed, iron works were carried on with some skill and profit to the employed, if not to the employers."

"The commercial spirit of the French, such as it was, the fur trade almost wholly engrossed; the fisheries were never carried on with any vigour by the colonists; some adventurers, indeed, from the home ports, bore the produce of the northern waters, with Canadian timber and provisions, to the tropical islands; but even this limited trade was monopolized by a privileged few, through the corrupt connivance of the authorities. In the official returns of the colonial customs, there appears every year an enormous surplus of imports over exports, which can only be accounted for by the clandestine shipment of great quantities of furs and other goods, to restore in some measure the necessary balance of exchange. The sole view of the local officials, was rapidly to accumulate wealth at the expense of the State or of their Canadian fellow-subjects. Such of their books and accounts as fell into the hands of the English were so confused and irregular, that it was difficult or impossible to discover the exact nature of their undoubted dishonesty."

"Although the Canadian population was at this time poor, rude and dispersed, it presented, in some respects, features usually characteristic of older and more prosperous communities. The emigration from whence it mainly sprung contained within itself the embryo forms of organization; nobility, clergy, merchants and peasants, were sent out from the fatherland, and commissioned especially for their several offices. No voluntary influx of ambitious, truculent but energetic men swelled the population or disturbed the fatal repose of the young nation; no free development was permitted to its infant form; but clothed in the elaborate garments of maturer years, the limbs were cramped, and the goodly proportions of nature were dwarfed into a feeble frame. No safety valve offered itself to the quick spirit of the young Canadian; military rank was limited to the favourites of the powers at home; mercantile success was debarred by vile and stupid monopolies; territorial possessions were unattainable but by interest and wealth; here the proud man, for a time, chafed and murmured, and at length strode away to the far West and sought the irresistible attractions of free and savage life."

"No colony was ever governed by a succession of more able and excellent men than that of New France, perhaps none (except Algiers) has been apparently so much indebted to the mother country in tender infancy; none ever exhibited a more thorough failure. * * The fatal error of despotic restraint cost France Canada by conquest, and cost England the noblest land God ever gave to man (the present United States) by the deeper disgrace of a deserved and violent divorce."

"The favourites of power (the Canadian nobility) were generally vain and indolent men; they disdained trade and agriculture alike, as being beneath their high-born dignity; but they did not scruple to grasp at every convenient opportunity of easy profit, whether lawful or contraband; and they exacted, frequently with unequal justice, a large portion of the fruits of the earth from their peasant vassals. From the especial favour enjoyed by the Canadian gentry under the rule of France, they were staunch to the last to her and to their own interests, and as far as they went, were the most effective garrison in the colony: to them the prospect of British conquest was hateful and ruinous; with it must end their reign of corruption and monopoly."

"Every territorial possession in New France was held under the iron feudal laws; but as the country became more populous and of increasing importance, a variety of modifications was gradually introduced, tending to curb the exorbitant power of the seigneurs, and proportionally to elevate the condition of their vassals."

"The favoured classes of the Canadians were devoted to social amusements; excursions by day, parties for gaming and the dance at night, occupied their summer; and in winter, skating, sleighing, snow-shoeing and evening re-unions turned that dreary time into a season of enjoyment. Lively, free and graceful in manners, their vanity and want of education were little noticeable in the intercourse of daily life. They were inclined to ostentation and extravagance; the means, often unscrupulously procured, were squandered with careless profusion, and they generally endeavoured to keep an appearance of wealth beyond that which they really possessed. The Bishop of Quebec, Monsieur de Pont Brian, draws a dark picture of the religious and moral condition of the inhabitants at that time, and attributes the threatened danger (the English invasion) to the especial wrath of Heaven for the absence of pious zeal,—for the profane diversions,—the insufferable excesses of the games of chance,—the contempt of religious ordinances,—open robberies,—heinous acts of injustice, and the shameful rapines which were practised."

* * * * * *

"The Canadian peasantry were generally a healthy, simple and virtuous race, but they were also extremely ignorant; indeed, the jealousy of their rulers *would never suffer a printing press to be erected in the country!*" As we have already said, France had full play in Canada from its earliest colonization, in 1607, to the conquest in 1759, and may therefore be said to have commenced the erection of this new transatlantic nation at the very time that the press was beginning, through the newspapers, to influence European society; so that it may be concluded that the prohibition to print in Canada must have had a definite object, and that object it does seem hard to divine. It must have been the perpetuation of ignorance under the mistaken apprehension that, as Sir Wm. Berkeley told the Virginians, education was the parent of innumerable evils; or if not, then with the criminal motive of keeping the people in a state of abject dependence? "Few could read or write, and they were remarkably credulous of even the grossest fabrications which emanated from their superiors. They were obnoxious also to the charge of being exceedingly greedy of gain, and no enterprise was thought too difficult or dangerous which offered a rich reward."

"The Provincial revenues, the year of the conquest, by customs dues on exports and imports, by charges on the sales of land, by duties on spirituous liquors, &c., &c., amounted to £14,000 sterling, to which France had added, for the support of the clergy, the civil and military authorities, £4,700."

Such were the Canadians, according to Warburton, in 1759, and we apprehend the portraiture is fairly drawn; for notwithstanding the powerfully disturbing elements which have been at work since then, the vast body of the people retain the leading characteristics attributed to them to an extent sufficient to prove its faithfulness.

THE BATTLE OF QUEBEC.

As the Province, and especially the district of Quebec, has of late been faithfully and elaborately reminded of the battle of St. Foy, the latest conflict upon, Canadian soil, in which the arms of France gained an advantage over the enfeebled English garrison, left in charge of the city after the battle of the Plains of Abraham, we think it will not be amiss to give a page to the latter event before we commence to dip into the columns of the old *Gazette*.

After nearly a whole summer spent in feints, manœuvres, and desultory conflicts in the neighbourhood of Quebec, Wolfe formed the desperate resolution of scaling the heights, since immortalized as the Plains of Abraham, and by consummate skill and almost inconceivable exertion, accomplished the task during the night which preceded the 13th September, 1759. Great was the consternation of the French General when he heard, at early morn, that his unsleeping foe had gained so advantageous a position. But his courage did not fail him, and indeed, all things rationally considered, his ground was yet as much the best as his forces were the most numerous. He must have felt that such was the case, or he would hardly have adventured to meet the English so promptly as he did. Entrenched behind the ramparts, and with abundant means of sustaining a siege, he chose to fight; and we have therefore the right to conclude he regarded himself as fully equal to the conflict. In view of the result, the French writers have severely censured his decision, and sought, by depreciating his character, to show that he was not fit for his post; but the only error he fell into, in our opinion, was that of underrating or not adequately appreciating the valour and prowess of the troops he was going to oppose. "If we must fight," said he, "I will crush them," and forthwith he gave orders for mustering all the forces then within call. At 8 o'clock his columns began to appear, and formed into three separate masses. Montcalm commanded the centre in person, which consisted of the regiments of Berne and Guienne, together 720 bayonets, supported, however, by 1200 of the Canadian Militia, men not by any means unused to warfare or destitute of fighting qualities. On the right were the regiments of La Sarre and Languedoc, and a battalion of the Marine or Colony troops, in all 1600 veterans. They, too, were accompanied by 400 of the Militia, with one light field piece. On the left, the Royal Roussillon and a battalion of the Marine mustered together 1300 bayonets, and they had with them no less than 2,300 of the Canadian levies. The total force of Montcalm consisted, then, of 7,520, besides Indians,—how many we are not told. Of these, as just stated, 3620 were the best troops of France, and 3900 Canadian Militia. Wolfe's army was just 4,828 strong, including men of all ranks; but every man was a soldier.

The French attacked at about 10 o'clock, by sending a mass of Canadians and Indians up the slopes from the valley of St. Charles, who opened fire upon the extreme left, and being all good marksmen, inflicted considerable injury, driving in the picquets upon their supports. This first skirmish sufficiently shows that the militia were well up to their work, and that they were no despicable foe. The French veterans perceived the advantage already gained, and by a swift movement, turned the flank of Murray's brigade. They then fell upon Howe's light infantry, which formed almost a right angle with the British front. He was hardly pressed and his men fell fast; but Townshend with the 15th came to his aid, and soon afterwards the two battalions of the 60th joined the line and turned the tide of battle.

In the mean time, swarms of skirmishers advanced against the right and centre of the British army, and their stinging fire dislodged the light infantry posted in front, forcing it back upon the main body. Wolfe perceived that the troops in rear became alarmed at these retrograde movements, but he passed on to the front, and hurrying along the line, by his voice and presence cheered and re-assured them. He also admonished the whole line on no account to fire without orders.

The spirited advance of the French skirmishers was but the mask of a more formidable movement, for their centre and left now bore down with loud shouts and with arms at the recover, as if they were about to sweep away the whole British force. Their light troops ceased firing and fell to the rear; and as the smoke cleared off, the long unbroken ranks of veterans were seen advancing in oblique lines upon the British right. In rapid succession, the assailing battalions rolled out a murderous fire, and the 35th Grenadiers fell fast. Wolfe himself, who was at the head of the 28th, was struck in the wrist, but wrapping a handkerchief about the wound, he hastened from one rank to another, again exhorting the men to be steady and to reserve their fire. Not a trigger was pulled, not a company wavered, and the only perceptible movement was the closing up of the ghastly gaps; but there they stood obediently awaiting the word of command

When the French had reached within forty yards, Wolfe gave the word, "FIRE!" At once, the long row of muskets was levelled, and a volley, distinct as a single shot, flashed from the line. For a moment, the advancing columns pressed on shivering like pennons in the fatal storm, but numbers of them reeled and fell, while others rushed out of the ranks shrieking in agony. The Brigadier de St. Ours was struck dead, and De Senezergues, the second in command, was left mortally wounded on the field. When the breeze carried away the dense clouds of smoke, the assailing battalions stood reduced to mere groups among the bodies of the slain. Never before, or since, has a deadlier volley burst from British infantry.

Not fifteen minutes had elapsed since Montcalm had first moved on his line of battle, and already all was lost. Most of the militia broke and fled. The right wing, checked as we have seen by Townshend and Howe, was overpowered by a counter attack of the 58th and 78th. The veteran battalions of Berne and Guienne were shattered before his eyes under the British fire; the Royal Roussillon was shrunk to a skeleton and could scarcely retain the semblance of a formation; but still the gallant Frenchman refused to believe he was beaten, and riding through his broken ranks encouraged them by his dauntless bearing to re-form and make another attempt.

Meanwhile the British had re-loaded, and Wolfe fully appreciating the state of matters, ordered the whole line to advance, which they did in majestic regularity, receiving and paying back the French fire with deadly interest. But the ardour of the troops could no longer brook marching, they quickened their pace to a run, and then to a rush, trampling over the dying and the dead, and sweeping the living enemy off their path. Right, centre and left vied with each other in their onward career. The French wavered under the carnage, and the columns which death had disordered at last broke and fled. Montcalm did all he could to rally them, but in vain; for no sooner was there the appearance of a formation than it was destroyed by the terrible fire which was immediately poured in. All was lost; and just at this moment the brave general himself received his mortal wound.

Wolfe also had received a shot in the body, but he had dissembled his sufferings, when a third ball struck him in the breast, which made him reel on one side, though at the moment this was not generally observed. He knew, however, that he was seriously hurt, for he said to a grenadier officer: "Support me, that my brave fellows may not see me fall." In a few moments he sank and was borne to the rear. We pass over the pursuit and the havoc which continued until the pursuers were arrested by the guns from the ramparts, after the flying foe had got within the city gates.

Hardly had the battle been fought, when De Bougainville, with 1,500 men, chiefly grenadiers and light infantry, and 350 cavalry, were seen coming to the rescue, whereupon Col. Townshend, who was now in command, recalled his disordered battalions, and forming them in a line, prepared to meet this new attack. He also despatched the 35th and 48th, with two field pieces, to meet De Bougainville and check his advance; but the demonstration was enough. He recoiled before the victorious army, and retreated with precipitation up the left bank of the St. Lawrence, not stopping until he reached Cape Rouge.

The loss of the English in this memorable battle was 55 killed and 607 wounded; that of the French, though never ascertained with precision, cannot have been under 1,500 in killed, wounded and prisoners.

While the British troops were carrying all before them, the life of their young commander was fast ebbing away. Some one near, speaking of the French, called out, "See, they run." The words caught the ears of the dying soldier; he raised himself like one aroused from sleep, and asked eagerly, "Who runs?" "The enemy, sir," answered an officer: "They give way everywhere." "Go one of you to Colonel Burton," then said Wolfe, "and tell him to march Webb's (48th) regiment with all speed down to the St. Charles River to cut off the retreat." These were his last words of command; he then added, feebly: "Now, God be praised, I die happy." His eyes closed, and after a few convulsive movements, he became still! Through the mortal shades that fell upon his soul there rose the dawn of an eternal morning.

We drop the tale here. There was one more conflict and many endurances; many negociations, and at last a capitulation; then a treaty of peace, by which Canada passed from the dominion of France to the happier rule of constitutional England; and we believe that even our French Canadian fellow-subjects, who cannot be blamed for cherishing proud recollections of their lineage, are generally prepared to admit that under the benign sway of the British Crown and Sceptre, they have enjoyed, and now enjoy, all the rights and liberties which are consistent with social order and assured protection.

The Quebec Gazette.

In our description of the social condition, habits and manners of the people of Canada under French rule, it was incidentally stated that no printing press had ever been allowed in Canada. The statement appears almost incredible, for however willing the colonists might be to do without a newspaper, the inconvenience of having to write all the legal forms, custom house entries, public notices, and other numerous blanks and bills entering into the ordinary transactions of a civilized community, must have been intolerable, especially with the knowledge that such things were thrown off by thousands in other countries, at a mere tithe of the trouble and expense. Still we have no alternative but belief, and must only suppose that a good deal of printed matter was brought from France.

The Province had hardly been secured to the British Crown, by treaty, before the business enterprise of the conquering race was evidenced in a thousand different ways, and among them, in the projection of a newspaper and job office. The parties who undertook to break ground were Messrs. Brown & Gilmore, two printers residing at Philadelphia, where the craft had long been carried on. We have before us a Prospectus without date, which must have been issued in the fall of 1763, for after enumerating the advantages to the public of a newspaper, they say: "Our design is, in case we are fortunate enough to succeed, early in this spring to settle in this City, in the capacity of Printers, and forthwith to publish a weekly newspaper in French and English," providing always that "the inhabitants of this place" would encourage them by guaranteeing 300 subscribers, and after the paper had been fairly started, paying half-a-year's subscription in advance.

As THE QUEBEC GAZETTE was commenced on *Thursday, the 21st of June*, 1764, we may presume that the conditions were agreed to by the requisite number of patrons.

The first article of the first number is an address from "The Printers to the Public," in which the benefits of a public newspaper are again clearly set forth, and the principles upon which the *Gazette* was to be conducted are as clearly explained. It is not necessary that we should give the whole article, but the following extract may be deemed worthy of perusal, showing, as it does, the opinions then prevalent in regard of what a newspaper ought to be:—

"The rigour of winter preventing the arrival of ships from *Europe*, and in a great measure interrupting the ordinary intercourse with the southern provinces (late the American United States) during that season, it will be necessary, in a paper designed for general perusal, and publick utility, to provide some things of general entertainment, independent of foreign intelligence: we shall therefore on such occasions present our readers with such *originals*, both in *prose* and *verse*, as will please the FANCY and instruct the JUDGMENT. And here we beg leave to observe that we shall have nothing so much at heart, as the support of VIRTUE and MORALITY, and the noble cause of LIBERTY: The refined amusements of LITERATURE and the pleasing veins of well pointed WIT, shall also be considered as necessary to this collection; interspersed with chosen pieces, and curious essays, extracted from the most celebrated authors; So that blending PHILOSOPHY with POLITICKS, HISTORY, &c., the youth of both sexes will be improved and persons of all ranks agreeably and usefully entertained. And upon the whole we will labour to attain to all the exactness that so much variety will permit; and give as much variety as will consist with a reasonable exactness. (Well balanced, certainly.) And as this part of our project cannot be carried into execution without the correspondence of the INGENIOUS, we shall take all opportunities of acknowledging our obligations, to those who take the trouble of furnishing any matter which shall tend to entertainment or instruction."

Then, to conclude, they say: "Our intentions to please the *whole*, without offence to any *Individual*, will be better evinced by our practice, than by writing volumes on this subject. This one thing we beg may be believed, That PARTY PREJUDICE, or PRIVATE SCANDAL will never find a place in this PAPER." (A large promise, which, however, has been reasonably fulfilled so far.) And so the frail bark was launched upon this untried sea. How it weathered the many storms it had to encounter may possibly enter into our subsequent explorations of its long continued "log." The paper so projected was published in alternate English and French columns, two columns on a folio page, 18 inches by 12. Beyond the address of the "Printers to the Publick" there was no editorial, the rest of the sheet being taken up with two columns of foreign news and three advertisements. The paper, as we have stated, was issued on the 21st June, and the foreign news, which is from Riga, Petersburgh, Rome, Hermanstadt, Dantzick, Vienna, Florence, and Utrecht, date, between the 8th March and the 13th of April, which, all things considered, cannot be said to have been very old. There are also items of intelligence from Philadelphia of the 3rd, and from New York of the 7th May, from which we incidentally learn that land travel in those times was a pretty slow business—say 45 days to New York!

From the Foreign News, we extract the following:—*Vienna, March* 21. "The prelate of the Convent of Moeleck presented 6000 ducats to the Arch Duke Joseph when he passed on his way to Frankfort. At Ems, where the Court lay the second night, the States presented that Prince with 15,000 ducats. The Kingdom of Hungary have granted to his Royal Highness for his journey a free gift of 500,000 florins. The rest of the Imperial States and Towns through which he passes, are obliged to contribute in proportion to their ability."

This was certainly a nice way of travelling, and the "free gifts" might as well be made with a good grace, since the localities were "obliged" to make them.

Another item is to this effect:—

"His Holiness the Pope has caused bread to be distributed to the poor in the country and to other poor people who by the continual rains were prevented from working, and has issued an ordinance enacting the penalty of the gallows on any person that shall steal or forcibly seize bread or flower in town or on the roads."

From the London items, under March 10, we make the following extracts: We have here the beginning of troubles.

"It is said that a scheme of taxation of our American Colonies has for some time been in agitation, that it had been previously debated in Parliament; whether they had power to lay a tax on colonies which had no representative in parliament, and determined in the affirmative. That on 9th March Mr——— made a long harangue on the melancholy state of the nation overloaded with Taxes and a debt of 147 millions (how marvellously increased since) 25 millions of which had arisen in the last four years. That by a computation which he laid before the House £360,000 per annum was expended on North America; and therefore it was but reasonable they should support the troops sent out for their defence, and all the other expenses of the nation on that account. To raise this sum, he proposed that the drawbacks on re-exportation of particular goods, should be discontinued; that a duty should be laid on East India goods; a duty of £7 sterling per ton on all wines from Madeira, the Western and Canary Isles; a duty of 3d. per gallon on foreign molasses, of 10s. per hundred on sugars; a high duty on coffee, cocoa, &c., and that rum should be wholly prohibited; (the first glimpse of a Prohibitory Liquor Law) the wine of Spain, Portugal, &c., should be first landed in England before it might be sent to America, which seems to make it liable to a double duty. Besides that an internal tax was proposed, a stamp duty, &c., but many members opposing it, this was deferred till next session; but it was feared that the tax on foreign goods would pass into a law this session. That these Colonies are under great disadvantages in not having sufficient interest in Parliament; from the want of which the West Indians have been able to carry any point against them—and their interests are almost totally disregarded."

"That Mr. Jackson, agent for Connecticut, a member of the House, exerted himself nobly, and that it was chiefly owing to him that the stamp act did not take place, likewise that Mr. Allen, of Philadelphia, was indefatigable in remonstrating to many of the members with whom he was acquainted, on the illegality of an internal tax and had considerable influence in preventing it."

April 10. "Yesterday morning several thousand journeymen silk weavers went in procession from Spital-fields, and waited on His Majesty at the Queen's Palace in St. James Park, with a petition, representing the miserable condition themselves and families are reduced to, by the clandestine importation of French silks. They waited before the Court yard, and two Gentlemen belonging to the said manufactory, had the honor to be introduced to His Majesty's presence and present their petition; which His Majesty received in the most gracious manner, and gave for answer, That he would send immediate orders to put an entire stop to the importation of French silks; that an affair of such consequence to the kingdom should be properly laid before his Parliament and that they might depend on his care and protection."

"On the 22nd ult. the Parliament of Rouen issued an arret, enjoining all Jesuits within their jurisdiction, to depart the kingdom of France within the space of one month, unless they could prove having abandoned the Society before the 12th of February 1762, or their having taken the oaths prescribed before the 22nd March 1764, even if they should offer to take them now. In case of old age or infirmity, application shall be made to the Clerk of the Parliament."

As the Society of Jesus was for some time in very bad odour in Europe, we may note, as we proceed, some of the steps taken by the several governments in relation to them.

Besides the items above given, there are some twenty others in the paper, which were only of temporary interest.

The Home news, if we may so term the Philadelphia and New York intelligence, had respect only to troubles with the Indians; and these, we find, take up a considerable space in every succeeding number.

The first advertisement in the *Gazette* is a caution by Thomas Ainslie, His Majesty's Collector of Customs at the Port of Quebec, against the practice on the part of some collectors in the Ports of America, of accepting "compositions" from Importers in lieu of the duties imposed by the Act of 6 Geo II.; and a reward of one-third of the duties recovered from the parties guilty of such practices is offered.

The next advertisement is in these words:

"Notice is hereby given, that on *Sunday*, the 24th, being the festival of *St. John*, such strange BRETHREN who may have a desire of joining the Merchants' Lodge, No. 1, Quebec, may obtain liberty by applying to *Miles Prentice*, at the Sun, in St. John's Street, who has tickets, price five shillings for that day."

Query, what were the brethren of St. John's Lodge going to do on Sunday, the 24th June, a hundred years ago, for participation in which tickets at 5s. were necessary?

The other advertisement, and the first of a commercial character given to the Province, was by "John Baird," who had "just imported from London, and to be sold at the lowest prices, in the upper part of Mr. Henry Morin's House, at the entry to the Cul de Sac, an assortment of goods, consisting of most articles suitable for this market, such as:

CALEMANCOES, and camblets, striped and plain, everlastings, durants and tammies of different colours, printed cottons and nankeens, silk, cotton and linen handkerchiefs, romals, paper hangings, window glass, hats, a variety of linens, men's and women's shoes and pumps, lace, gloves, leather breeches, ribbons, Persian taffeties, checks, ticks, nails, frying pans, iron plate, buckles, buttons, knives, cotton-week, hose and mitts, scarlet and buff mill'd, caps and hose, kerseys, cades, shalloons, molletons, ratteens, cloths, strouds and blankets, vinegar, castile soap, starch, indigo, hair powder, earthenware, striped cottons, gunpowder, and a variety of other articles."

Mr. Baird had evidently a pretty well stocked store; but we must say that it was not situated in a very fashionable part of the city—at least, not according to our present notions of things.

As the advertisements of the days of our very great grandfathers are probably the best indices we can have of their modes of life, we shall reproduce a few more before we proceed to other matters; and the next we copy is from the second number of the paper, viz., June 28th, which, by the way, had six new ones. Mr. Henry Taylor, apothecary and druggist, is the judicious man who had already suspected the secret which some trades-people, in our own day, as yet ignore, viz., that advertising is the life of business. He, too, had "just imported" in the Nancy, Captain Smith, from London, which he was, like Mr. John Baird, ready to sell at the lowest prices, at his shop near Palace Gate, not a bad stand we dare adventure, "A large assortment of Druggs, Chymical and Galenical, among which are:—

"SURGEON'S pocket instruments, lancets, cupping and breast glasses, instruments for the teeth, horn and pewter syringes, marble and bell metal morters, sponges, lint, tow, red and white skins, court sticking-plaster, shop drawers, with pots, bottles, &c. ALSO isingglass, honey, pearl and Scotch barley, sago and salop, shavings of harts-horn, potash, bird lime, essences of lavender, jessamine, orange, lemons and burgamotte, Duffy's and Squire's elixirs, Furlington's balsam, Stoughton's bitters, Anderson's and Jockyer's pills, lavender, honey and Hungary waters, eau-de-luce, smelling bottles of all sorts, gold leaf and Dutch metal, aniseed-water and sundry kinds of cordials, cinnamon, nutmegs, cloves, mace, alspice, pepper, ginger, jarr raisins, currants, prunes, figgs, chesnuts, double and single refined sugar, Hyson, green and Bohea teas, sweet and bitter almonds in the shell, confected almonds, orange and lemon peels, marmalade, barley sugar and sugar candy, with comfits of all sorts, Poland starch, stone and powder blue, powder for the hair, soft and hard pomatum, shaving powder, wash-hand-balls, teeth-brushes, laurel leaves, sage, baume and penny-royal, olive, Florence, turpentine, prepared and cold-drawn oils, hogs lard, white wine vinegar, copperas, galls, allum, lamp black, rosin, rolled and flour brimstone, basket-salt, red and yellow oker, litharge, white and red lead, with different kinds of paint."

We cannot say we admire very enthusiastically the classification of Mr. Henry Taylor's "Drugs, Chymical and Galenical," but must confess that the assortment was tolerably extensive, and that then as now, money could purchase not only the necessaries but most of the luxuries and fanciful whimsies which we are too apt to regard as modern inventions.

The belles of those days must have required, as ours do, a considerable variety of toilet articles, or Mr. Taylor would hardly have invested his capital in them; and that certainly goes to corroborate the allegations we have found in the authors we have consulted, that the Canadian ladies were extremely fond of dress and decoration.

Following the above, we have a modest man, who withholds his name from posterity, but then he tells us where he may be found, viz., at the "Three Cannons." Who can tell us where the Three Cannons had planted themselves? He, too, had to sell, "at the lowest prices":—

"YORKSHIRE hams, Hereford cyder in bottles, claret, white and red wine in bottles, by the dozen or bottle, two or three hundred gallons of strong beer, aligar, best vinegar by the quart or gallon, and a new calash with a set of English harness."

Evidently we are fast completing the list of real and fancied necessaries; but it would be an advantage to know at what prices these good things might be bought. If we go on perhaps we may be satisfied on that point too.

We had not far to go, for in the very next number, "Mr. Samuel Sills, at his cellars near the landing place, in Lower Town," is pleased to offer us, "on the lowest terms, a parcel of exceeding good wines in bottles, viz.:—

Fine Old Red Port, at	17s.	Per Dozen.
Ditto Claret.....	" 12s.	
Ditto Priniac.....	" 17s.	
Ditto Vin Muscat..	" 24s.	
Ditto Modena.....	" 27s.	
Ditto Malaga.....	" 17s.	
Ditto Lisbon.....	" 17s.	
Ditto Fyall.....	" 15s.	

"N.B.—The bottles to be paid for or returned."

Mr. Sills was also ready to supply "French and British brandies, shrub, rum, vinegar, bottled porter, capers, anchovies, pickled walnuts, salt, salt-peter, loaf and muscovado sugars, tea, molasses, glue, linseed oil, paint of all sorts, earthen-ware, with a great variety of most kinds of English manufactories."

We are thankful for the prices of the wines, even though we are left in the dark about those of the "Manufactories," and can easily conceive how the bon-vivants of our days must envy the jolly old fellows of a hundred years ago, who could go to Mr. Sills' cellars any day and choose wines, which would shame the primest of modern vintages, so called, at from 17s to 27s. per dozen, though the bottles were to be returned. Questionless, we begin to suspect that our very great grandfathers knew a thing or two, and especially that they were capital judges of wine.

Mr. John Mooring, from London, throws a little light on the price of linens, for he informs us that (after enumerating a number of other articles) he has "Irish linnes from 18d. to 7s. per yard, also Irish sheeting from 18d. to 2s. 6d. per yard, to be sold cheap at his store in Lower Town."

We proceed to fill up the picture, and our readers must understand that we merely give one advertisement of each kind, always awarding the preference to the party who was the first in his line to proclaim his wares, like a sensible man, or to offer his services to the public; and upon this principle, we must now introduce to them a respected fashioner, who must have plied his calling before the *Gazette* had given him the opportunity of handing down his name to our generation, for he commences in the most approved of grateful hearts.

"WILLIAM LAING, Taylor from LONDON" is evidently a gentleman in his way, for he "BEGS leave to inform the GENTLEMEN of this City that he is lately returned and thinks it his duty to take this method of returning thanks to his customers for their former favours, and likewise to acquaint the Publick that he now carries on his Trade, at the sign of the Crown (loyal subject that) in the back street that leads from the Wall of the Seminary to St. John's Street. Those who favour him with their employ may depend upon having their cloaths made compleatly and at a reasonable Rate by their most obedient servant,

WILLIAM LAING.

"N.B.—His wife carries on her Business of mantua making in all its Branches, and the newest fashions."

If we could dive into the history of this industrious couple, we have little doubt we would find they made a plum.

Our next candidate for public favour is

JAMES HANNA,

Watch and Clock Maker from Dublin, at the house of Mr. JOHN McCORD, *near the palace, Quebec,*

MAKES and MENDS all sorts of Watches and Clocks, Jewels, &c., with the greatest care and expedition. All those who please to honour him with their commands, may depend upon having them executed punctually, on the most reasonable terms.

N. B.—He gives the highest prices for old gold and silver.

James Hanna, whose clocks we have seen in Quebec not very long ago, was clearly a man up to time, having no doubt learnt the value of punctuality in business from the habit of compelling his watches and clocks to keep a faithful account of every minute We hope Mr Hanna kept himself going well until a late hour, and that when his chain had run out it was wound up again in a better clime.

Among other sales by auction, or "vendues," we have evening sales of books, "per best English authors, on divinity, law, geography, poetry, travels, voyages, history, novels, &c., &c. The sale to begin at six o'clock," name not given.

The printers themselves advertise school books for sale, and also, "A genteel ORGAN, with five stops, fit for a small church or a chamber."

One Germain Langlois notifies the public also that he has opened a circulating library of "several hundred volumes in French and English, upon the most useful and entertaining subjects."

The conditions do not differ materially from those of similar libraries in our day, and the price was "Six pence a week, Halifax currency."

Not a few houses are advertised as for sale or to let, and a good deal of landed estate was put into the market by the same means.

Among the latter, we find the Seigniory of Point Levi yielding an annual income of 10,000 livres, the Barony of Longueuil returning 12,224,12 sols, part of the revenue being made up of 1000 minots of wheat, rated at 40 sols or 1s. 8d.; but which the advertisers state is worth 3 livres or 2s. 6d. the minot, which certainly was a very moderate price; and the Seigniory of Saurel, the precise annual value not stated.

They were not without amusements or divertissements in those days, for among other alluring notices of re-unions, we find the following:—

THE SONS OF ST. ANDREW,

In the Town of Quebec,

PURPOSE to meet at the Concert Hall and have a DANCE, on the 30th instant, at 6 o'clock at night, (30th Nov.) where they will be glad to see all the other Gentlemen of the place.

They certainly seemed to meet betimes, and no doubt went home at reasonable hours, but we do not hear of the ladies being invited. Surely the homos did not keep the dance all to themselves.

We copy also the following curious "avis" as it appears in the French columns, though we strongly suspect it is a burlesque. But whether or no, it indicates with equal effect that the native ladies deserved the reputation which writers on the social condition of Canada at this time have agreed to give them—extreme devotion to gaiety, show and pleasure:

Spectacle Nouvel et Divertissement Public.

LES VILLAGEOISES Canadiennes, Nouvelles Sujettes de Sa Majesté Britannique d'un certain canton de la Province de Quebec, donneront une Fête, et feront représenter en l'honneur de leur Seigneur, le Lundi dix huit de Novembre prochain, une pièce nouvelle intitulée *Les Fetes Villageoises*, Comedie en un Acte, qui sera suivie d'un Balet de Bergers et de Bergères, et precedée d'un compliment au Seigneur leur Patron et Protecteur; entra la Comedie et le Balet il y aura une Cantate et un Duo qui seront chantés par le Sieur *Colin* et la Demoiselle *Nina*, fameux Musiciens, du Canada; cette dernière chantera seule un morceau choisi des Amours de Venus; ensuite il y aura trois danses de caractère, le Sieur *Dominique* dansera l'Harliquinade, le Sieur *Silva* la Matelote Hollandaise, et le Sieur *Grivois* la Chinoise, tous trois grands danseurs qui ont toujours été applaudis dans cette partie de l'Amerique Septentrionale! L'Orquestra et la Symphonie seront composés de toute sortes d'instruments très harmonieux jusqu'a une Cornemeuse; le tout sera terminé par un grand Bal dans le meilleur Ordre on faire se pourra. On y trouvera toutes sortes de rafraichissements pour que tout le monde soit content; on fera en sorte que Bacchus et Venus s'accordent ensemble, afin que les plaisirs ne soient pas troubles.

Le zèle avec lequel les Bergères de cette côte se prètent pour rendre cette Fête brilliante, leur a fait mettre toute leur industrie à l'imitation des Bourgeois de Québec, à rassembler et prendre ensemble quatre granges en peu de tems, pour faire une jolie salle de Comedie et de Bal, et des Cabinets pour la commodité; et afin de contribuer à la dépense de cette fête gallante, les Bergères ont bien voulu abandonner les revenus d'une année de leurs superflus. Les paroles de la Comédie sont compofées par le Sieur *Lanoux*, célèbre Poete du Canada, et la musique de la Cantate et du Duo par le Sieur *Zeliot*, grand musicien. Le spectacle commencera à cinq heures du soir; le Public sera averti trois jours avant de l'endroit ou la fête se donnera, qui sera dans la côte; pour prevenir les désordres, on entrera dans la maison de divertissement, à l'enseigne des plaisirs, par la porte de devant, et on en sortira par la porte de derrière. Perfonne n'y sera admise sans un billet qui coutera 24 livres, qu'il faudra payer au receveur des consignations des menus plaisirs; le nombre des billets sera de cent; on est prié de souscrire au plutôt pour faire les arrangements de la fête, à moins qu'on aime mieux donner l'argent aux pauvres; on distribuera gratis vingt billets pour les Demoiselles qui n'ont pas le moyen de se divertir et qui en ont envie.

The substance in English is, that the young ladies of a certain locality called La Côte, who take the appellation of Shepherdesses, proposed to give a magnificent composite entertainment, consisting of a Comedy in one Act called the *Village Festivals*, sundry dances in character, a Cantata, a Duett and a Solo; and afterwards a grand Ball. To provide ample accommodation, four barns had been joined together and internally fitted up in proper style. Then, the refreshments were to be of the most unexceptionable kind, and in generous abundance. The Shepherdesses had put aside the pin money of one year, for the purpose of contributing to make the Fête one of the grandest ever given; and the Tickets which were to be $4 a piece, were limited to 100, though 20 were to be distributed gratis to ladies, unable to pay, but desirous of taking part in the amusements. This entertainment was intended to be equal to any given by the Merchants in the City, and every necessary precaution would be taken to preserve the utmost order and decorum. If this affair really came off, and was a specimen of the gaieties of the times, then the very great grand-mothers of our French Canadian ladies, must indeed have been lively girls.

As a further proof of the undue hilarity of the times in the estimation of the quiet living people, we give the following note from a prudent tradesman which will tell its own tale:—

January 19.

To the Printers of the QUEBEC GAZETTE.

GENTLEMEN,—By giving the following a place in your paper, you will oblige several of your Customers:—

It is a prevailing custom in this Garrison of inviting one another to Balls, Dances, House-warmings, &c. I am one of these unhappy men that is often favoured (as they please to call it) with a card, and as I am a married man, it occasions a great many disputes between me and my wife; she blames me as sullen, dull and insipid, having no taste for gaiety. On the other hand I remonstrate on her extravagance, finding that if I spend Two or Three dollars once or twice a week, (this being but a small reckoning at such) it does not tally with my income. I am not the least of opinion that those gentlemen that honor me with such Cards regard my welfare, therefore I caution them, as they love my peace, prosperity, and the welfare of my wife and family, that they would desist, so as I may not be brought to dismal want through such practices, which, no doubt, would be very disagreeable to those who out of goodnature had invited me to my Ruin.

I am, Yours, &c.,

THE DISTRESSED.

We have read somewhere that it used to be the custom in Russia, in "the best society," to get helplessly drunk at all great entertainments, and that it was a sort of reproach to the hospitality of the host, if any of his guests retired in the conscious possession of his wits. That whether or not the guests managed to escape making beasts of themselves, it was expected they would pretend they had got so thoroughly intoxicated that they did not remember how they got home. The highest compliment, therefore, to the lady of the house when a return visit was paid, and she inquired if the party had got comfortably home, was to say, "Indeed, your ladyship made me so drunk that I really have no recollection how I got home at all." Well, a hundred years ago, in Quebec, it seems that hospitalities were carried to a very great extent in the same direction, for we find one GEORGE ACASTO, who seems to be a gentleman and a scholar, remonstrating through the columns of the *Gazette*, upon the extreme indulgence at the parties to which he had frequently been invited. After paying the Society of Quebec the highest compliment for their politeness and the liberality of their entertainments, he says: "In order to add to the pleasure, men are excited and provoked by healths and rounds of toasts oft repeated, to fuddle themselves in as indecent a manner as if they were in a Tavern or in the most unpolished company; this is proved by the effects, as, without mentioning certain words which are not allowable when sober, men do not hesitate to create a needless expense to themselves by breaking and destroying furniture often valuable, and what is extraordinary, this is done through gaiety. I will even say that some affect wit in so doing. Pray gentlemen, (addressing the printers) let them know that there is no wit where reason is wanting, and that thinking men are much disconcerted when they happen in the company of persons, who gaily and with all their hearts, take most effectual means to deprive themselves of the noble advantage which all Societies have of thinking and conversing like reasonable beings."

We have seen from the allusions in the advertisement of "Les Bergéres," that theatrical performances and concerts were not unknown among the native French, and although the English were only just coming to the Province, they had already drawn a company of actors to the city, who solicit public patronage to a series of Dramatic entertainments we need not further describe.

They had horse races, and before long a circus is advertised; and we observe that a purse of Forty dollars was to be run for on the Plains of Abraham; also that the celebrated horse "Vandango" was killed by stumbling over a dog while running. This animal appears to have been a great favourite, for there are two Odes on his death!

At the sign of the Swan, in St. Rochs, there is offered for sale, "A good billiard table, fully equipped, with all necessaries thereto belonging," very cheap, of course.

Then Robert Welch, at the sign of General Wolfe, offers "All sorts of Pastries, Jellies, Custards, &c., &c., and he will likewise dress Dinners or Suppers, either in the house or out, if bespoke; where also may be had any thing cold from Ten till Two."

Again we have a Billiard Table at the sign of the Scotch Arms, in the Market Place, Upper Town, so that it was pretty evident the game was well patronised.

As we are selecting items intended to show the course of the social recreations and creature comforts which the people of Quebec enjoyed a century ago, we take the liberty of copying the Carioling Song which seems to have been a great favourite in those days:—

SONG.

Of all the feasons in the Year,
For love and mirth and jovial cheer,
There's none with winter can compare,
When all go Carioling.
When ladies fairer than the snow,
Wrapt up in furs from top to toe,
With sprightly men consent to go
A party Carioling.

Not all the fragrance of the Spring,
Nor all the tuneful birds that sing,
Can to the Plains the ladies bring
So soon as Carioling.
Nor Venus with the winged Loves
Drawn by her Sparrows or her Doves,
So gracefully or swiftly moves
As ladies Carioling.

The Sun himself gives up the race,
And often hides for shame his face,
But ——— well supplies his place
When she is Carioling.
Then get your Carioles, ye Smarts!
And in your driving show your parts,
For ableft drivers win the hearts
Of ladies Carioling.

It will, perhaps, be thought that we have quoted sufficiently to show that in 1764 the citizens of Quebec were supplied with every conceivable comfort and luxury, and were in no way behind the present generation in their devotion to social recreations. Indeed, our impression, after scanning the two or three first volumes of the *Gazette*, is, that the love of fun, frolic, the pleasures of the table, dress, music, and the other means of enjoyment, was even more marked than it is now; but we must confess at the same time that the external regard for moral propriety was not so apparent, for in those volumes there are burlesque songs, and other verses, as well as prose compositions, which no respectable paper of our times would insert.

We shall now give a few Miscellaneous Advertisements and items, which will still further unfold the social condition of the country at the time of which we write.

Several Almanacs competed for favour then, and among others that of "Father Abraham," as the following notice witnesseth:—

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be Sold at the Printing Office,

FATHER ABRAHAM'S ALMANAC, (on an entirely new Plan) for the year 1765, being the first after Leap Year, in which is contained (after the usual things found in such publications.) Judgment of the weather. Interest from One Pound to £500 or under, at 5 per cent. Receipts on Physic—Be merry and wise, or, a Guide to all Mankind.—An entertaining Dialogue between a City Termagant and her distrustful spouse on gossiping, &c. Observations on the changes of the weather, as may be discovered by the actions of the Animal Creation. Mahomet's Night Journey to Heaven, faithfully extracted from the Alcoran, the Batchelor's Guide in the choice of a wife, an effectual cure for Love, Verses on the death of the Author's much lamented Monkey, an epitaph on Captain Flash, &c., &c. Price, 9d. each.

We have already alluded to the real estate offered for sale, and here give two advertisements. These sales were due, we presume, to the desire of the proprietors to return to France, and no doubt great sacrifices must have been submitted to, though, to be sure, the influx of English people did much to counter-balance the departure of the old inhabitants:—

TO BE SOLD AT PRESENT,

By Mr. FONBLANCHE, *Citizen, living at the Market Place at* Montreal, *the Lot and Houses following, all situate in said City,* viz.

FIRST, A vacant Lot on a Level with St. Francis Xaviers-Street, containing 20 Feet Front, by 70 Feet 6 Inches in Depth, at the End of which is a Shed built with Posts.—*Secondly*, Joining said Lot, a Log House, one Story high, with a Cellar, 34 Feet 4 Inches, on the Level of St. Francis Xaviers-Street, by 22 Feet in Depth, besides a Kitchen joining said House, 16 Feet in Length, and 11 in Breadth. Also a Passage of 6 Feet 4 Inches, for the Use of said House and vacant Lot. Also behind said House is a Yard, 49 Feet deep, by 41 in Breadth, with a Well therein.—*Thirdly*, a House built with Stone, 2 Stories high, with a Cellar, on the Level of St. Paul's-Street, near the Market Place, in Dimension 15 Feet clear, by 34 Feet in Breadth.—*Fourthly*, A House built with Stone, 2 Stories high, with a Cellar, fronting St. Paul's-Street and the Market Place, viz. 27 Feet fronting St. Paul's-Street, and 30 fronting the Market Place.—*Fifthly*, A Stone House, 2 Stories high, with a Vault under the whole, containing, fronting the Market Place, 26 Feet 6 Inches, by 32 Feet 6 Inches in Breadth. Also a Yard the whole Length of the Building, with a Passage to the main Street; the said Yard containing 14 Feet at one End, 13 at the other, by 41 Feet 6 Inches broad, including the Passage.

TO BE SOLD,

THE Seigniory of *Grand Riviere*, two Leagues from Gaspé, situate on the Bay called *la Baie des Chaleurs*, with One League and a Half of Land in Front, by Two Leagues in Depth, commencing from the Seigniory of *Grand Pabo*, and running on the Side of Cape Hope or *Cap Espoir*, towards *l'Isle Percée*, with the Privileges of fishing and hunting, and also of trading with the Savages. This Seigniory is well settled, and has on it all Kinds of Wood, and Timber fit for Ship-building: And the better to accommodate the Purchaser, it will be sold payable in Dry Goods or Liquors.—Application to be made to HENRY MORIN, in the Lower-Town of Quebec, in whose Hands the Title Deeds are deposited.

The lively horse which follows seems to have wanted to leave, whether out of love to his former owner and corresponding dislike to Mr. Matthew Wade, we do not of course know, and it is not likely the interesting cause will ever be discovered; but it seems clear enough that Mr. Wade was not a man to waste his money upon extravagant rewards:—

STRAYED-AWAY, about the latter End of last October, out of a Pasture belonging to Mr. *William Grant*, at the lower End of the Quebec Suburbs, a black English GELDING, about Fourteen Hands and an Half high, remarkable small Legs, with Three or Four white Spots on one side, a short bob Tail. Whoever finds said Gelding, and brings him to the Subscriber, living near the Market-Place, in Montreal, shall have THREE DOLLARS Reward, and all Reasonable Charges, paid by MATTHEW WADE.

N. B. All Persons are forbid detaining the above mentioned Gelding, as they shall answer at their Peril,

Montreal, January 9th, 1767.

The enterprising contraband who figures in our next engraving was apparently inoculated with the going propensity too, for he also took French leave; but as in the case of the lively gelding, Mr. McCord, whose Chattel he was, did not intend to ruin himself by the extravagance of his liberality, and poor *Drummond* must have felt he was a cheap article when he spied the amount of the recompense offered for his capture:—

RUN-AWAY from the Subscriber, on Tuesday, the 25th Ult., a Negro Man, named *Drummond*, near six Feet high, walks heavily: Had on when he went away, a dark coloured Cloth Coat and Leather Breeches. Whoevertakes up, and secures the said Negro, so that his Master may have him again, shall have FOUR DOLLARS Reward, and all Reasonable Charges, paid by JOHN M'CORD.

Speaks very bad English, and next to no French.

There are quite a number of similar notices in the early volumes of the *Gazette*.

Here is a stray specimen of the "sum of all villanies":—

TO BE SOLD,

A HEALTHY NEGRO BOY, about fifteen years of age, well qualified to wait on a Gentleman as a Body Servant. For further particulars enquire of the Printers.

There is something very "determined" as well as quaint in the following ship advertisement:—

For LONDON,

The Snow PETERS, THOMAS WODER, *Commander,*

IS determined to sail early in July, in Order to give every Holder of Paper Money an Opportunity of a speedy Conveyance.

GENTLEMEN who have Goods to ship, &c. may hear of Particulars at Mr. *Harrison's* or Mr. *Boone's*, Merchants in Quebec, Mr. *Pommereau*, in Trois-Rivieres, and Mr. *John Livingston*, in Montreal.

N. B. Gentlemen possessed of the above Property, may assure themselves of his sailing at Three or Four Days Notice, on easy Terms.

QUEBEC, June 16, 1766.

Here is a man who talks to the Governor in plain English:—

QUEBEC, *24th June*, 1765.

WHEREAS, there was an Advertisement in the *Quebec Gazette* of last week, published by His Excellency the Governor's command, and signed by the Secretary, setting forth that I had committed abuses, and taken unreasonable fees for permits granted to persons to carry Fuzees, (people it seems were not allowed to carry fire arms without permission). His Excellency has been imposed on by such information, the same being infamous and groundless; and do here declare that I never demanded more than a Dollar for such permits; at the same time acquainting such persons that I thought it but reasonable they should allow me something for my trouble, the said Dollar being the Secretary's fees; and have received for sixteen out of eighteen which I have delivered one shilling and sixpence more than the dollar.

EDWARD CHINN.

Mr. Franck, who follows, was a rather strange joker:—

Wanted, between this and January next,

SIX or Eight Hundred Dollars upon intereft and good fecurity; OR, a good Woman for a Wife, of about 3 or 4 cwt., French weight. If she has Two or Three Hundred Louis d'Ors Portugeese or Doubloons, it matters not if she weighs but 25 or 30 lbs.; OR a genteel English, Scotch, Dutch or French girl, of middle size and age, fit for the care of a House and Shop, used to confinement and keeping of her tongue. Or any Gentleman willing to settle himself, may, with the advance of One Hundred Pounds, and a proportionable Stock of Goods, enter into Partnership. Or Merchants and Captains having goods to lodge or to leave on Terms or Commissions, may have the necessary room.

Failing any of the above nicities, the Advertiser has no objection against the offer of a good place in this Town's Government; but thinks it an honour to serve and sell Tobacco and Ax handles, &c.

JUSTIN FRANCK,
Lower Town Market Place.

This gentleman frequently appears after this in similarly ludicrous advertisements, but they do not seem to have taken much with the public, for by and by we find him in the clutches of the law, where we lose sight of him.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

POST OFFICE, *Quebec, August 1st*, 1764.

THE POST for New York sets out on the first and third Monday of every month. All persons are intreated to put their Letters into the Office before 10 o'clock, as the Bag is shut at that hour precisely, and Letters cannot possibly be taken in a Moment after.

The Post returns from Montreal every Saturday at 11 o'clock, at which hour the Letters will be delivered out, and attendance given till two, when those remaining will be delivered to the Penny Post.

From other similar notices, we find the Mail for Montreal was made up on Monday, and reached on Wednesday, that it left Montreal on Thursday and arrived in Quebec on Saturday, so that there was just one service per week each way.

TEA AND SUGAR.

NEW YORK SUGAR by the Loaf or greater quantity of the best quality, 1s. per Pound.
Single Green Tea at 13s.
A few Pounds of the best Hyson at 25s.
Bohea at 6s. 6d.

To be had of SIMON FRASER, *in the Lower Town.*

TICKET OF LEAVE.

From frequently recurring notices to the same effect, we find that for many years no one was allowed to leave the Province without permission, vouched for by a ticket or pass, which was procurable at the Secretary's Office, and when the party was a Merchant or trader, he had to give security that failing his return, his debts would be paid—not a very bad arrangement that.

ASSIZE.

Here is a notice of the results of an Assize and Court of Oyer and Terminer, held for the whole Province at Quebec, terminating 6th August, 1766:—

Joseph Butterfield, soldier, 52nd Regiment, convicted of Manslaughter, to be burnt in the hand.

John May, for stealing a pair of plush breeches and a pair of silk stockings, to be whipped at the Cart tail from the Court House to St. John's Gate.

Louis Brusseau, for stealing a Hatchet, Pitch-pot, Axe and Adze out of a Schooner, to be whipt from the Court House to St. Roch, and back to Palace Gate. Several other parties were acquitted.

Another paragraph informs us, that, "On Friday last about 10 o'clock, John May was whipt agreably to his sentence by Louis Brusseau, and next day about the same time May flogged Brusseau in his turn."

This was an economical arrangement for all concerned, since the Province was saved the expense of the executioner or whipster, and for the parties to be whipped, who no doubt laid it on each other's backs as lightly as they were permitted.

From time to time we find the sentence of death pronounced and executed for offences which our more merciful modern code only visits with two or three years penitentiary, such as assault, stealing in private houses and on the public highway. Among other cases we have that of a grave assault on Mr. Jacob Rowe, D.P.M., (Deputy Provost Marshal) at 8 o'clock in the evening, opposite the Bishop's Palace, where the House of Assembly now stands, by three soldiers, who were found guilty and hanged "accordingly;" yet within less than a month Mr. Rowe was pursuing his professional avocations.

TRADE.

Incidentally we learn—from a letter on the trade of the Province after the conquest—that the imports and exports from 1749 to 1755, both years inclusive, had been—

	Imports, (in French livres.)	*(Exports, in the same)*
In 1749	5,682,090	1,414,900
" 1750.....	5,154,861	1,337,000
" 1751.....	4,439,490	1,515,932
" 1752.....	6,047,820	1,554,400
" 1753.....	5,195,733	1,706,130
" 1754.....	5,147,621	1,576,616
" 1755.....	5,203,272	1,515,730

In round numbers, about £240,000 stg. of imports, and £80,000 stg. of exports. This left a large balance against the Colony; but of this, from £20,000 to £25,000, were imports on Government account, and the deficit was in part made up by the Bills of Exchange drawn in France for the expenses of the Civil and Military services. Very soon after the conquest, however, the outlays for these purposes were greatly reduced, and the imports fell off to about £160,000, while the exports continued at nearly the same figure. Still, there was great stringency in the money market, and many of the importers became embarrassed. The letter from which we derive the above statement complains that, while the means of meeting the imports had been greatly reduced, the prices of foreign goods had largely increased; and the writer goes on to advocate home manufactures of hats (from the beaver, then largely exported), and of brandy, of which there was too great a consumption. The exported articles were chiefly furs; but we find that from One Million to One and a quarter Million minots of wheat and "some planks" formed part of the surplussage available for shipping to other markets. It was in the nature of things that a change of allegiance should throw the course of trade somewhat out of gear, and that years should elapse before business became comfortably and profitably settled; but with the exception of the complaints we are now considering, we do not find evidences of a change for the worse in the commercial circumstances of the country. On the contrary, the columns of the *Gazette* display a regularly increasing commerce, and in a few years the timber trade had assumed large proportions. It is worthy of remark, that in these early times when the population of the Province was only some 60,000, of which probably 15,000 inhabited the three towns, Quebec, Three Rivers and Montreal, the remaining 45,000 should have raised, over and above the wants of the whole number, from One to One and a quarter Million minots of wheat for export, or about 1,350,000 bushels. At the same rate of excess, Lower Canada would now produce from 25 to 30 millions bushels over its own wants, instead of being a large consumer of Upper Canada wheat and other cereals. The change is unquestionably a startling one, and if it be due exclusively, as some assert, to the defective modes of agriculture practised by the French Canadians, and to their inveterate propensity to huddle together on the river banks, their leading men, who ought to have given a better direction to their industry, are fairly chargeable with want of regard for the welfare of their compatriots. It is proper, however, to observe here that the error we are deploring has, within some years past, been partially remedied, or at any rate, that efforts have been made and continue to be made to open out the country for colonization, as the term is; but the effects of a hundred years' mistakes, are not to be overcome in a decade; and as agriculture, in the densely populous portions of Lower Canada has not yet greatly changed for the better, the prospect of good wheat crops is not very promising.

Allusion has been made to the large consumption of brandy, but after the conquest, rum seems to have come more into use; and whether brandy, or rum, or wine, it is in evidence that the proportion of taverns was unreasonably great, no less than 126 being licensed in 1766.

SHIPPING.

The following vessels had arrived at Quebec between the middle of May and the 12th June, 1766:—

Sloop Elizabeth.....	from	Boston.
Brig Union.....	"	London.
Schooner Angelique.....	"	Halifax.
Ship Little William.....	"	London.
Brig Rebecca.....	"	do
Ship Orangefield.....	from	Glasgow.
Brig Anne.....	"	London.
Ship Canada.....	"	do
Brig Diana.....	"	do
Snow Peters.....	"	do
Brig Nancy.....	"	do
Ship Royal George.....	"	do
Schooner Rainbow.....	"	Boston.
Snow Jane and Betsey.....	"	London.
Brig Industry.....	"	do
" Buxton	"	do
Sloop Two Brothers.....	"	Penryn.

Besides the above, 41 other trading vessels arrived later, which would give 58 for the season. His Majesty's sloops Challeur and Mermaid are also reported as having visited the harbour.

TARIFF.

By a Proclamation of the Hon. Paulus Æmilius Irving, then Commander-in-Chief, dated at the Court of St. James, 22nd November, 1765, and at Quebec 5th July, 1766, the following duties were ordered to be levied upon imported articles:—

Wine, per Hogshead, stg.,	£0	10	0
Rum, " "	1	0	0
Brandy per Velt (2 gallons.)	0	1	0
Wine (ordinary) per bottle.	0	0	0½
Do. Sweet "	0	0	1½
Liqueurs per gallon.	0	0	5

Dry Goods on value, 3 per cent.
Do. on exportation do. do.

As this is the whole Tariff, it is to be presumed, that all articles not in liquid form were classed as Dry Goods; and certainly the taxes could not be complained of as excessive, our friend the grumbler, from whose letter we have quoted, to the contrary notwithstanding; yet for some reason or other they were not immediately collected, for, by an advertisement immediately following the proclamation, the Receiver General informs the public, that "for the present His Majesty has been graciously pleased to dispense with the duties on Dry Goods" both ways, and also to accept 4d. sterling per gallon on Brandy, in lieu of 6d. sterling.

EDUCATION.

The want of English School Teachers was early felt at Quebec, and efforts having been made to induce a competent person to come from England, the Rev. Mr. Brooke, Chaplain to the Forces, advertises that a gentleman every way qualified had arrived. He says he has come recommended by persons eminent for their learning, and vouches for his ability to instruct in "Latin, Greek, Italian, French, Spanish and Low Dutch," besides the ordinary branches of an English education This must be admitted to have been a good beginning. At this time the "Seminaire" of Quebec was in successful operation, and the French Canadian inhabitants in this city, at least, had the option of providing their children with good instruction. How the rest of the country was supplied with teachers, the *Gazette* (at this early time) does not afford us the opportunity of judging.

PROTESTANT WORSHIP.

In the earlier volumes of this old record of passing events, we do not meet with anything indicative of efforts to provide places of public worship for the Protestant inhabitants. It may be that some building had been erected before the *Gazette* was commenced—which was nearly four years after the battle of the Plains of Abraham—but this does not seem very probable. From several letters in the first volume (1764-5) complaining of the desecration of the Sabbath, we find that the day was spent by a great many Protestants in pleasure excursions to the country, and there are accounts of several casualties in connection with the practice. Among others, a Sergeant was drowned while crossing the St. Charles in the Ferry Boat, which shows of course that there was no bridge over the river at that time.

FIRES.

Fires seem to have been of frequent occurrence, and an Association called the Amicable Society, supported by private subscriptions, was formed for the purpose of mutual protection. They imported two Fire Engines, got hose and leather buckets, and before long an Ordinance was issued by the Government, imposing certain duties upon the citizens in connection with such accidents. From these facts we may fairly infer, that, until the conquest no regular means of combatting the devouring element had been provided.

JAIL.

The prison which (by the inscription on the slab on its front) was built in 1710, seems to have been so decayed in 1770, as to be wholly insecure, for quite a number of its occupiers found little difficulty in liberating themselves, and this led to the calling of tenders for its thorough repair. Other public buildings seem also to have been in a similar state of dilapidation, and though the fact is not stated, it was probably due to the bombardment, which from the prints still extant, of the condition of the city after the siege, had evidently done a large amount of damage.

BREAD, &c.

Bread was about as cheap as wine, and its price was regulated by Commissioners, who authorized the changes consequent upon the fluctuation of the value of flour. The loaves were always sold for 6d., both white and brown, the difference being in the weight. The highest price for seven years was 4lbs. white bread for 6d., and 6lbs. of brown for the same money; the lowest 6 lbs. white, also for 6d., and 9 lbs. brown for a similar sum; the average being about 50 per cent. less than our present prices.

The average value of wheat was 2s. 6d. per minot, and we may presume that other agricultural products were equally low.

The value of labour does not appear from any statement coming under our notice, except in regard to sailors' wages, which seem to have been about $10 a month.

Enough has now been stated, perhaps, to give something of an idea of the state of society in Canada, and especially in Quebec, from 1764 to 1772, and as it is not possible within the compass of a paper like the present, to trace the changes which time has since introduced, we must bring those remarks to a close, at least, of the modes of life of the Canadians.

If we may judge of the temper with which the French population accepted the change in their political relations, viz.: from French to British rule, by their professions of gratitude for the kind and conciliating conduct of the British Government and the several Governors towards them, they did not excessively mourn the loss of the old regime. On the contrary, it would not be hard to find evidences in their congratulatory addresses to the Representatives of the British Crown, as they successively went and came, that they prized the new condition of things

above that which had passed away. If we had room for such extracts, we could easily show that the people were either very well contented or very insincere, though we certainly believe that they accounted themselves happy to have fallen into such good hands. The Roman Catholic clergy seem to have submitted to the altered state, not only without murmuring, but with hearty good grace, and to have sought to infuse the same cheerful feelings into the minds of their flocks. From among several French poetic odes in praise of the times, we copy the following :—

ODE

Chanté au Chateau St. Louis par les Etudiants du Petit Seminaire de Quebec, à l'honorable GUY CARLETON, *Gouverneur General du Canada, à la Feſte que Son Excellence a donné le 18 de ce mois, (January 1770) à l'occaſion de la Naiſſance de la Reine : (Queen Charlotte, Conſort of George the 3rd.)*

La Diſcorde éteint ſon Flambeau,
Pallas, au jour de ſa naiſſance,
Nous offre à tous ſa bienveillance
Et ſon pacifique Rameau.

Que chacun aſſis à ſon ombre,
Goûtant les douceurs de la paix,
Chaſſe de ſon cœur à jamais
Regrets, et chagrins aux airs ſombre.

Affreux compagnons de Vulcain,
Ceſſez, Cyclopes deteſtables
Par vos foudres trop redoutables,
De conſterner le genre humain.

Ce Roi favori de Neptune,
Qui règne et ſur terre et ſur mer
D'un pays dompté par le fer,
Déſire aſſurer la fortune.

C'eſt ce qu'annonce ces éclairs
Ces feux, ces éclats de tonnerre,
Ces aſtres partis de la terre,
Qui vont ſe perdre dans les airs.

Apprends donc en ce jour de Fête
A ne plus deplorer ton ſort,
Peuple aux juſtes lois plus fort,
Soumis par le droit de conquête.

Déjà les Arts en liberté,
Paroiſſant avec allegreſſe,
Dans le palais de la ſageſſe,
Y ſont reçus avec bonté.

A ces traits reconnais l'ouvrage
De ce Gouverneur généreux,
Qui conſacre à te rendre heureux
Ses ſoins, ſes biens, ſes avantages.

Son nom, ainſi que ſes bienfaits,
Seront à jamais pour ſa gloire
Dediés au temple de mémoire,
Ciel ! comble pour lui nos ſouhaits.

The first cause of uneasiness, which was felt by the French Canadians, had regard to the laws under which property was to be administered. The English who were flocking to the Province, and who, as was natural enough under the circumstances, filled all the offices in the civil service, were desirous that the English laws should supersede the French Code ; but after a while they themselves seem to have recognized the superiority of the latter in so far as they related to real estate ; and as the French inhabitants could not and did not object to the introduction of the English criminal laws, matters were soon arranged. The English also appeared desirous of proscribing the French language, but that was not an easy matter where the rural population was altogether French, and the inhabitants of the cities were probably about ten French to one English speaking person. The Government took the matter in hand, and issued an Ordinance to determine the modes of proceeding in the Courts of law. When the suit or trial was between two Englishmen, or had respect to one Englishman only, the Jury were to be all English ; when between an Englishman and a French Canadian, the Jury were to be half English and half French ; and when the parties interested were French only, the case was conducted altogether in their own language. This could not fail to give satisfaction, and the judicious arrangement was found to work well. These particulars are fully stated in the *Gazette*, which at that time and for long years after, continued to be the organ of the Government, being in fact generally taken up, in half its extent, with Ordinances, Proclamations, Orders in Council, Laws, Sheriffs' Advertisements, and a multitude of other official notices in both languages. To this patronage has been ascribed the absence of editorial comments from the columns of the paper; and though the Printers, at the beginning of the 2nd volume, repudiate and deny the fact of their being under controul, inspection or supervision, the utter want of such editorial discussions at times when political questions of a vital character agitated the public mind, must be taken as indicative at least of an implied understanding between the proprietors of the paper and the Government, that all political criticism would be eschewed. Occasionally, contributions in the shape of letters animadverting upon the course of the Government, were inserted, but they were of very moderate tone, and on the whole, it is very clear that the authorities had no great difficulties to contend with in connection with the press. We shall not stop to describe the absolutism—though very moderate—of the early Governors, the establishment of a Council, exercising the functions of a Legislature, or the agitation set on foot, chiefly by the English residents, for a political Constitution conformable to the British model, since all these facts, though succinctly detailed in the columns of the *Gazette* in the form of petitions, sometimes savouring very much of remonstrance, are fully stated by the several authors who have undertaken to record the history of the Province. We may say, however, that from the nature of the extracts given to the public from British and foreign papers, it is not at all difficult to determine the leanings of the first Canadian newspaper. Messrs. Gilmore and Brown were unquestionably Radicals or Reformers. They sympathized with the Wilkes faction or party, then so active in England, and a few years after, presented a view of the American struggle with the mother country largely favorable to the revolutionists. It is, however, to their credit, that they appeared to utterly detest the proceedings of the French National Assembly ; and from their columns, a history of the frightful scenes then being enacted, could be written, which would harrow the souls of the readers. Indeed, the *Gazette*, all through, seems to have been a carefully compiled digest of passing events, as well as a repertory of very many quaint, curious, and interesting facts, for the culling of which the publishers seem to have had a sort of instinctive genius.

Symptoms of disagreement between Messrs. Gilmore and Brown, the proprietors and publishers of the *Gazette*, are apparent in some of the earlier volumes, and in 1772 they separated, the latter retaining the paper. He continued at the head of the establishment until 1790, when he relinquished it in favour of his nephew, Mr. Samuel Neilson, who had come from Scotland for that purpose, with his younger brother John, afterwards the Hon. John Neilson, then a lad about 14 years old. Mr. S. Neilson dying in 1793, the concern devolved upon John, who being too young to manage it by himself, was assisted by the Rev. Mr. Sparks, who took the editorial charge of the paper and kept it until 1796, when the young man coming to his seniority, assumed the duty. It must be said that the task was not very onerous, for beyond scissoring out extracts from foreign papers, and giving accounts of accidents, reviews, amusements and other passing occurrences, the *Gazette* was, and continued to be, until 1818, what we have already described it, an official paper without so much as the expression of a political opinion. And, as we do not pretend to narrate the progress of political ideas but the progress of the *Gazette*, we must pass over the interval without remark, other than that in 1808 the paper was enlarged from the small form in which we first presented it to our readers, to a respectable sheet, 21 by 14 inches, divided into four columns, part English and part French, the former preponderating, as we suppose the contributions required the space.

From the time of the granting of the "Constitutional Act" in 1791, giving a Legislature in three branches to Lower Canada—then also separated from Upper Canada—to the year 1818, the *Gazette* gave a concise, though at times rather meagre, synopsis of the proceedings in Parliament, with here and there a notice of some special speech, and in one or two instances a full report, furnished no doubt by the parties who had delivered them. In 1818, Mr. Neilson was requested to become a candidate for the representation of the county of Quebec, he being then 42 years of age. If not then a political writer, he must have been an active, out-spoken and decided objector to the alleged political abuses of the times, for in his answer to the requisition asking him to come forward, he expresses himself in the following nervous terms :—

"If some late proceedings are the effect of intrigue, they are part of the system of corruption that I have engaged to combat : * * * * * Gentlemen, I have uniformly maintained that the Elections are the business of the Electors and not of the Candidates. I should be ashamed to sit in the House of Assembly, without I were assured that I sat there by no other means than by the free and uncorrupted choice of my fellow subjects, founded on their opinion of my character and fitness for a situation placing at my disposal their rights and liberties, their persons and property, and the general interests and character of the country. My actions, the only test by which men can be safely judged, prove this. It would have been an easy matter for me to be returned at the late election.

"Gentlemen, whatever may be the determination of any considerable number of the electors, after seeing and consulting with one another, as neighbours and friends, I will submit to their decision, the moment it is signified to me ; and I shall, if they judge it necessary, cheerfully support any gentleman in whose character and fitness they may think they can safely confide.

"I am, Gentlemen,
"Your most obedient servant,
"JOHN NEILSON.

"Quebec, 12th March, 1818."

On the 30th of the same month we find the following item :—

"*County of Quebec.*—The election for this County was held near the Church at Charlesbourg, on Wednesday the 25th instant, and closed on Saturday about 3 o'clock, when Mr. Lee retired, protesting against the election for corruption on the part of partizans of Mr. Neilson, the other Candidate.

"STATE OF THE POLL AT THE CLOSE.

"Mr. Neilson..... 404 ;
"Mr. Lee..... 303."

Mr. Neilson returns thanks in the same number, in a short, pithy address, in which this passage occurs : "Integrity of private character is the only security for integrity in the discharge of public duties. It is in this point of view I particularly value the expression of their favourable opinion, founded on acquaintance as fellow citizens and friends, during a period of upwards of twenty-five years. I shall rely on their liberal construction of my public conduct."

The very next number of the *Gazette* contains a somewhat elaborate report of the debates in the Assembly, on the Civil List demanded by the Government, in the course of which Messrs. Taschereau, Vanfelson and Cuvillier, strongly objected to the salary appropriated to the Governor General, and incidentally to the assumed authority on the part of the Executive to suspend the operation of certain laws, relating to the customs. Mr. Davidson took the other side, and the Speaker of the House himself discussed the matter at considerable length, contending for a liberal allowance to the Governor, but objecting very strongly to several of the other items. Mr. Borgia and Mr. Stuart also spoke, the former recommending that the List, such as it was, should be swallowed *en gros*, without delay, lest a more onerous one should be asked, and Mr. Stuart contending for further time to consider the subject. He also objected to several of the particulars, and especially to the salaries of a proposed Board of Audit, composed of members of the Executive, which he regarded as a monstrous innovation. This counsel prevailed, and the further consideration of the matter was adjourned.

At the next sitting of the House, viz., Thursday the 26th, the sum of £40,283 8s. 9d. was voted for defraying the expenses of the Civil Government, to be taken out of the unappropriated moneys of the Province ; the matter of the Civil List to be reserved for settlement at the ensuing Session, together with several complaints against the exercise of illegal powers, on the part of the Judge of Vice Admiralty and the Officers of the Customs.

Monday the 30th, Mr. Neilson took his seat, and at the same time a petition was presented against his return, the allegations of which the House resolved to be sufficient to render his election void, if such allegations were found true.

From quotations in the *Gazette* at this time, we find that other journals were not so chary as it was of comments on the politics of the day, but the paper was still the official organ, and we suppose could not well find fault.

The Session of 1819, was consumed in great part in debates upon the estimates for the Civil Government, which was anticipated by Mr. Borgia, when the Civil List was under discussion the previous Session, had increased over £15,000, but we find none of the speeches in the *Gazette*. We merely learn that the amount asked for was considerably reduced, and that the Bill was rejected by the Legislative Council. The Session was closed on the 24th April, when the Duke of Richmond read a rather smart lecture to the Commons for their contumacy, hoping they would do better next Session..

In August of this year, the Duke of Richmond, who was then on a tour in the Ottawa country, died at Richmond, after a few hours of great suffering, consequent, as was believed, upon a bite from a tame fox at Sorel some days before. The Government then devolved upon Mr. Monk, the senior member of the Executive, and in February, 1820, he dissolved Parliament. A general election was held, but the complexion of the new House was, if possible, more opposed to the pretensions of the Government than the former. Parliament was opened on the 11th April, and Mr. Papineau was re-elected speaker of the Assembly ; but as no member had been returned for Gaspé, (the writ for that county, on account of its distance, allowing 100 days for the return) the House refused to proceed to business, and remained idle until the 24th of the same month, when the official intelligence of the death of the King arriving, another dissolution took place. A general election followed in June and July, and it is but justice to Mr. Papineau, who was returned by acclamation for the West Ward of Montreal, to give extracts from the speech he made to the electors from the hustings, since it will show that, however much the Assembly might be disposed to resist what they regarded as unconstitutional encroachments on the part of the Executive, they well knew how to prize the liberties they enjoyed under British rule. The speech was published by the *Gazette*. He compares the condition of the country as it was under French rule with its then condition, and says :—"In its estimation," speaking of France, "Canada seems not to have been considered as a country which, from fertility of soil, salubrity of climate, and extent of territory, might then have been the peaceful abode of a numerous and happy population ; but as a military post whose feeble garrison was condemned to live in a state of perpetual warfare and insecurity—frequently suffering from famine—without trade, or with a trade monopolized by privileged companies—public and private property often pillaged, and personal liberty daily violated—when year after year the handful of inhabitants settled in this Province were dragged from their homes and families, to shed their blood, and carry murder and havoc from the shores of the great lakes, the Mississippi and Ohio, to those of Nova Scotia, Newfoundland and Hudson's Bay. Such was the situation of our fathers ; behold the change. George the Third, a Sovereign revered for his moral character, attention to his kingly duties and love of his subjects, succeeds to Louis 15th, a prince then deservedly despised for his debauchery, his inattention to the wants of the people, and his lavish profusion of his public moneys upon favourites and mistresses. From that day the reign of law succeeded to that of violence ; from that day the treasures, the navy and the armies of Great Britain are mustered to afford us an invincible protection against external danger ; from that day the better part of her laws became ours, while our religion, property, and the laws by which they were governed, remained unaltered ; soon after are granted to us the privileges of its free constitution—an infallible pledge, when acted upon, of our internal prosperity. Now religious toleration ; trial by jury—that wisest of safeguards ever devised for the protection of innocence ;—security against arbitrary imprisonment, by the privileges attached to the writ of *Habeas Corpus ;* legal and equal security afforded to all, in their person, honor and property ; the right to obey no other laws than those of our own making and choice, expressed through our own representatives ;—all these advantages have become our birthright, and shall, I hope, be the lasting inheritance of our posterity. To secure them, let us only act as British subjects and free men."

It is hardly out of place here to commend the preceding extract to the serious consideration of the discontented among us—happily few—who yet sigh for French advantages or an American connection.

The session which followed, and which commenced, on 14th December of this year (1829), must have been a stirring one ; but the *Gazette* furnished no reports of the debates ; and we cannot but conclude that the fact of its being the medium through which the Government communicated officially with the public—to the great pecuniary advantage of the proprietor—was the precluding cause. We nevertheless find Mr. Neilson, at this time among the most active members, resolutely bent upon reforming existing abuses, and establishing upon a firm basis the rights and privileges of the Assembly of which he had again been elected a member.

Mr. Papineau was again Speaker, and as we have already shown, the Speaker was a person who spoke upon the topics of debate—a practice since fallen into desuetude, and better so perhaps, as during the previous session, the appropriations for defraying the expenses of the Civil Service occupied, and in fact, almost engrossed the attention of the House, and several large items were eliminated therefrom, such as £1,500 a year to a Lieutenant Governor who had never been in the Province, and apparently never thought of coming ; £300 a year to a Lieutenant Governor of Gaspé, also an absentee, and £400 a year to the Secretary, who was in the same category—his deputy receiving the fees of the office. After a good pruning, the bill was passed only to be again rejected by the Legislative Council ; but the Assembly, apparently desirous of preventing the embarrassment which would follow the non-appropriation of means for the payment of the salaries, voted a sum of £46,060 10s. 2d. sterling—the amount they considered sufficient—which they promised to make good by bill at their next meeting. This the Governor declined accepting, his opinion being that it would be ineffectual without the concurrence of the Legislative Council.

The Assembly had not forgotten the lecture of the Duke of Richmond at the close of the previous session, and towards the end of this, Mr. Neilson moved and carried two resolutions on the subject : the first affirming such censure "to be an assumption of power contrary to law, and a breach of the privileges of the House," &c. ; and the second declaring that "the House had the undoubted right in voting aids or supplies, or offering money bills, to adopt such order or mode of proceedings as in its judgment would seem fittest," &c., &c. Many very important matters had been suggested in the Governor's opening speech, but there seemed to be but little disposition to proceed with them until the grievances they complained of were redressed, and the constitutional rights they asserted and claimed were fully conceded.

The next session commenced like the previous one, on 11th December, and ended on 18th February, 1822 ; but though there was abundance of squabbling on the standing financial question of the time—the Civil List which Government demanded for the term of the King's life, and which the Assembly were determined not to grant—we have no report of the debates ; but this we find, that no supplies were granted. There was also an ugly snarl between the Assembly and the Legislative Council, in consequence of the former taking exception to some remarks of the Hon. Mr. Richardson, and voting an address to His Excellency, demanding his removal, which was flatly refused, as it deserved to be. In this matter the Assembly unquestionably made a very shabby exhibition of themselves, and their own after proceedings show they felt the absurd position in which they had placed themselves.

Then there was trouble between the two Provinces, Upper Canada claiming a greater portion of the customs revenue collected—and of which, by agreement, they were to have their proper proportion—than Lower Canada believed it was entitled to. Commissioners were appointed to determine the amount appertaining to each Province ; and among those for Lower Canada, we find John Neilson, which is another proof of the estimation in which that gentleman was held. The Commissioners failed, however, to agree, and Upper Canada appealed to England, when it obtained what it sought ; but the means must be sought for in the histories of the Province, as our space clearly forbids entering upon the theme. As a remedy for the misunderstandings between the Executive and the Assembly in Lower Canada, it was proposed at home to re-unite the Provinces, and a clause was introduced in the Canada Trade Act for this purpose, but being strongly objected to in the House of Commons, it was taken out with the view of giving an opportunity to the people of Canada of expressing their opinion thereon. The proposition was the occasion of immense excitement in the Province, and of course met the most determined opposition on the part of the French Canadians, and of a portion of the English-speaking inhabitants. Petitions to the Imperial Government, pro and con were circulated in every part of the country, but those against the proposed Union were signed by an overwhelming majority, and Messrs. Neilson and Papineau were delegated to carry them (the latter) home. Their remonstrances prevailed, and the project was abandoned or hung up in abeyance. Mr. Neilson about this time must have felt that his attitude in respect of the questions at issue between the Assembly and the Government placed him as the publisher of the *Gazette* in a very awkward position, for on 2nd May, (1822) he transferred the paper to his son Samuel and sold out the Printing Office, and his extensive stationery establishment, to the firm of Neilson and Cowan. From this time forward, the debates in Parliament were reported in substance, and at times with some degree of fulness. The *Gazette* was not however to be yet quite a free press, for the new publisher and editor accepted a Commission as King's printer, which placed him pretty much in the same relation to the public, as his father had been for thirty years—that of a mere recorder of official documents. In 1823, the Commission was revoked, and from that time the paper became nominally independent ; but it did not for all that take any decided political stand. Mr. John Neilson meanwhile continued the active reformer he had professed himself at entering Parliament, but we find him nevertheless endeavouring to soothe the excitement in the Assembly, and recommending moderate counsels. In 1825 the financial difficulties were adjusted to the satisfaction of the three branches, and a bill was passed acknowledging the right of the Crown to dispose of the revenues arising from the Act. 14, Geo. III. and certain others, the produce of which was already appropriated by law. The appropriation bill passed almost unanimously in both Houses, and the session was represented by the Lieutenant Governor Sir Francis Burton, as the most quiet for twenty-five years. The *Gazette* on this occasion, gives a summary of the opinions of the then leading journals in regard to the settlement, which was generally hoped would set at rest all cases of disquietude between the Executive and the Legislature, in respect of the Civil List ; but unfortunately, the anticipations were over sanguine and not destined to be realized. The very next session the trouble was renewed, for, as the supplies had only been granted for one year, and the Assembly insisted upon holding the Receiver General accountable for all moneys coming into his hands, and for all payments made without their sanction, the prospects of future harmony were again beclouded. The estimates of the Government were objected to, and the next day Lord Dalhousie prorogued Parliament in a speech anything but calculated to lead to a better understanding. During this Session a good deal of other important legislation was nevertheless accomplished, and among other bills passed, was one to authorize the Wesleyan Methodists, in connection with the British Conference, to marry, baptize and bury, and to keep registers of these acts, in conformity with the laws of the Province ; but the measure though cheerfully granted by the Roman Catholics, was not regarded with a very favorable eye by other parties, and it was therefore deemed necessary to reserve it for the Royal sanction. Mr. Neilson (père), though no longer publisher or editor of the *Gazette*, was well understood to inspire its utterances, and to contribute from his own pen the leading articles on the critical subjects which occupied public attention. Though a devoted partizan of reform and a faithful worker for its attainment, he never allowed his zeal to get the better of his judgment, and his discussions of the subjects in issue were generally characterized by a dignity and generosity of sentiment and diction which ensured for them the most respectful consideration. It would be well for the political writers of our day to study such models, for then we might expect to have less of pretence, sneering and evasion, and more of that frank and honest argument, without which the true and real merits of political topics and theories can never be determined. We here give a specimen of his writings at this juncture, it being about all we can afford to embrace in a memoir of this kind. The extract is taken from an article of several columns in the *Gazettes* of 18th and 23rd January, 1827, intituled, "THE RENEWED DISPUTES." After recapitulating with great minuteness and perspicuity the causes of the misunderstandings between the Executive and the Assembly, he concludes in the following nervous terms :—

"This article has unintentionally run to a greater length than was expected. It has already been observed that every part of the existing revenues for the support of Government (levied within the Province, and paid by its inhabitants in the prices of dutiable articles which they use), applied to *unnecessary* expenditures, occasion so much more to be drawn from the property and industry of the country, for the *necessary* expenditures. The moneys collected are deposited in the hands of His Majesty's Receiver General for the Province, to be applied conformably to the 47th section of the Constitutional Act, 'in such a manner only as shall be directed by any law or laws which may be made by His Majesty, His heirs or successors, *by and with the advice and consent* of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province.' Has this fundamental law been complied with by the power entrusted with the execution of the laws? It is not necessary here to enter upon the merits of that question. It is certain that the representative body has long, by humble addresses, by bill, by petition, by votes, complained that the money so collected from their constituents has been applied *without* an Act of the Legislature to which the *consent* of the Assembly is indispensable : it has even long and humbly addressed the Executive and the other Branch by bill, for stricter, more certain and speedy accountability : it has repeatedly refused its consent to expenditures *asked*, and which it deemed *unnecessary :* it is told now that its *consent* heretofore *asked* for the application of a grant of these moneys is no longer necessary : that it lawfully appertains to the King, and my Lord Bathurst will dispose of it as His Majesty shall direct for the benefit of the Colony : and it would be strange indeed if His Lordship were to say it were not for the benefit of the Colony. But the Colony which pays the money differs in opinion with His Lordship.

"The inhabitants of Canada say that certain expenses heretofore *asked* of them, humbly represented against, refused, and still paid, are unnecessary, and *not* for the 'benefit' of the Province. That HIS MAJESTY, 'by and with the advice and consent of the Legislative Council and Assembly of the Province,' has *lawfully* the disposal of the money for the benefit of the colony, instead of its being disposed of by His Majesty, through the Lords of the Treasury, on information or 'advice' of the Colonial Executive : that their 'entire property' was guaranteed to them by the capitulations of Canada, in 1760 : that they became 'British subjects ;' they say that they came to Canada and settled therein, and acquired property in it by their labour, under the faith of British laws and the express promise in His Majesty's proclamation of 1763, that their property at least should be held sacred, unless disposed of by consent of a Representative Assembly, as in the other North American Colonies. That the declaratory Act of 1778, and the Constitutional Act of 1791 were parliamentary securities for these sacred engagements and promises : and they *think* so.

"Their rights have, however, been badly maintained by their first Assemblies ; they consented to *permanent* Acts, levying duties, increasing *deposits*, which have been since augmented, (not without the interference of some persons living in the colony on its public revenue) by Acts of the British Parliament ; and those deposits have perhaps, not always, been *religiously* respected. Every Administration in every country is fond of power and patronage, all of which must be drawn from the property and industry of the people, and every farthing of it disposed of, without their consent, gives the means of drawing more from the country. There may be Administrations under which the doctrine may be rigorously enforced, that 'every measure of every Administration' is to be blindly supported by every one of its officers, particularly if he holds an office of profit ; that *such* must be the *qualification* of all who expect office : these offices must be in the gift of the Administration (consisting of only *one* person effectually responsible, and that out of the Province), and held 'during pleasure.' It is possible that several of the measures of the Administration so to be supported may have the effect of drawing more money from the subject, making the service of its officers as *easy in point of duty* and as *lucrative in point of emolument* as possible : all of which must be supported as increasing the power and patronage of the Executive. The main security of the property and all the other rights of the subject is therefore the vote of their representatives, freely chosen, for all moneys drawn or to be drawn from that property. It is a check without which the public expenditure will rapidly increase, and has rapidly increased. In 1795, it was not £20,000 ; the same expenditures are now upwards of £60,000, and the *consent* of the Assembly to raise them at once a fourth more was *asked* in 1819. Without this check, no abuse of power would be corrected, for every abuse is profitable to some person in power, and according to some, ought to be supported as giving power and patronage to Government : abuses would increase ; there would be other encroachments on the rights of the subject on the one hand ; resistance on the other ; hatred, complaints, and discontents destructive of the happiness of the people and the security of the Government. Every wise Government has provided for this check, and invites it ; the selfish passions and interests of those who govern, sometimes, however, make them blind to the interests of the Government.

"The members of the Representative body can never abandon this check without shamefully betraying their constituents from amidst whom they are chosen, and among whom they must return to share their lot. This is the security of the people and really the safety of the Government. The Assembly of this colony has made frequent sacrifices to peace and future harmony ; they have been rendered unavailing and attempted to be turned against themselves. If the home Government, upon more correct information, still see an obstacle in the Revenue Act of 1774, they have the remedy in their own hands, they cannot avail themselves of their own wrong ; they may *redeem* their *pledge*, the conditions of which they have *once* at least acknowledged to have been performed by the Province, and repeal the Revenue Act of 1774. This will bring the Provincial Act 39, Geo. III., Cap. 9, into full force and remove the difficulty.

"Quebec, 15th January, 1827."

This article was written in reply to one of thirteen columns in the *Mercury*, which, for over two years, had been the organ of the Government ; and we learn from a postscript of Mr. Neilson's, that five more columns had appeared in the same paper, after he had completed his answer, but that nothing therein advanced had at all influenced his opinions or made it necessary that he should add to his remarks. It was well for the cause of constitutional government that the *Gazette* had been freed from the influence of official patronage, and it speaks very strongly for the patriotism of its conductors that they should have made the sacrifice of the large emoluments derived from the connection which had now lasted for upwards of sixty years. From a statement of the reasons which led to the transference of the patronage to the *Mercury* establishment, we learn that Messrs. Neilson & Cowan were desired by the Governor to accept the services of an editor whom he named, and which they were to pay, and that they were disposed at first to consent to the arrangement ; but the further stipulation that he should have half of the profits of the concern staggered them ; and as the *Gazette* had already given offence by the admission of articles and extracts deemed too favourable to the popular sentiment of the day, the official negociators were not disposed to soften their demands. It is also presumable that Mr. Neilson did not like the prospect of seeing the paper he had so long superintended, committed to the defence and advocacy of views which he regarded as ruinously inimical to the public welfare ; and that he therefore used his influence with his son and with his old servant, Mr. Cowan, to cause the final rejection of the propositions. Be that as it may, the sacrifice was made, and any one who will take the trouble to look over the fyles of the *Gazette*, prior to this period, will see that it was no small pecuniary loss. It must not, however, be imagined that the paper thenceforth became an irate opposition print ; on the contrary, though expressing very definite and decided opinions, it aimed at the utmost fairness of discussion, and as the foregoing quotation proves, was more careful of reaching the truth than silencing its adversaries.

Several causes of uneasiness immediately supervened upon the dissolution of Parliament, which immediately followed its prorogation ; among others the expiration of the Militia laws ; which left the Government at liberty to fall back upon the old Ordinances utterly unsuited to the times. Then there was of course a general election ; and the popular feeling being largely in favour of the policy of the Assembly, the new House was, if possible, more thoroughly imbued with the spirit of resistance to unconstitutional encroachments than that which had preceded it. They re-elected Mr. Papineau as their Speaker, by 39 to 5 for Mr. Vallières ; but the Governor refused to acknowledge him. The Assembly maintained that the custom of submitting their choice for the approbation of the Crown was a mere formality which did not involve the right of refusal, so they voted the Speaker into the chair. The Governor pro-

rogued Parliament. There followed, of course, much popular tumult: the Government had many and warm partizans, chiefly among the English-speaking population; but the immense majority of the people, including also not a few British, were with the Assembly. Petitions on both sides were again addressed to the Imperial Government, and Messrs. Neilson, Viger and Cuvillier were sent to England as the bearers of those of their party, signed by over 80,000 names. Meanwhile, prosecutions were commenced by the Government against several of the opposition papers, and no less than four actions were brought against the *Gazette*. When the Canadian troubles were brought before the Imperial Parliament, the general tenor of the debates showed that the speakers were convinced of the improper use of his power by Lord Dalhousie, and a Committee was appointed to examine into the matter. They reported, and recommended concessions which would have very nearly satisfied the popular party in Canada, and the then Government promised to attend to the suggestions. With these promises the delegates were fain to be satisfied, as they had reason to fear that if they pressed matters further they would not be sustained. Lord Dalhousie was recalled, and upon arriving in England, combatted the report of the Committee. Sir James Kempt was sent out to replace Lord Dalhousie, and great hopes were entertained of a favourable issue. At the end of 1828, the Parliament was called together, and Mr. Papineau was acknowledged by the new Governor as Speaker. These facts are reported at great length in the *Gazette*, where the merits of the pros. and cons. are elaborately and ably argued; but the very fulness of the discussions imperatively bars anything like an attempt at epitomization. We cannot, however, avoid noticing an article on the Post Office, from which we learn incidentally that there were at that time (1827) but ten newspapers in the Province, part published twice and the rest once a week; that the weeklies paid an annual postage of 4s., and the bi-weeklies, 5s. (which was a huge advance upon former rates); that 25 years before the rate for weeklies (there being probably none others at that time) was 1s. 3d.; then 1s. 6d.; then 1s. 8d.; then 2s.; then 2s. 6d.; and finally, as stated above, 4s; that these changes were made at the will and for the benefit of the Postmaster General, who pocketed them as his own perquisites. The article further contends that the mode of disposing of the Post Office revenues was unconstitutional and an invasion of the rights granted to the Province by the Act giving it a Legislature whose sole business it was to levy imposts upon the people and to apply them. As is well known, the Post Office system in Canada at that day and for a long time afterwards, viz., till 1851, was managed by and for the behoof of the Imperial Government; and this remonstrance of Mr. Neilson, acted upon a quarter of a century afterwards, but not until he had been three years in his grave, may be taken as another proof of the clearness and soundness of his views upon the subjects which engaged his attention.

During the session of 1827–8 the Governor submitted a proposal, emanating from the Colonial office, for a settlement of the financial difficulties, to the effect that a sum of £38,000 should be permanently granted to the Crown, for the payment of the salaries, &c., to which the Imperial Government regarded itself as committed, and that the rest of the revenue would be left at the disposition of the Legislature; but the scheme did not find favour, the Assembly being determined not to recede from its asserted right of unlimited control over the whole expenditure. They voted, however, a sufficient sum to cover the outlays already made, and various other amounts for improvements, &c., making a grand total of £200,000. Six bills, out of 79 passed at this meeting, were reserved for the Royal sanction; and among these, we again find that which gave a legal existence to the Methodist body—its enemies having again succeeded in hanging it up in suspense. As an evidence of the estimation in which the services of the Canadian delegates to London was held by the Assembly, a vote of thanks was presented to them, and a similar acknowledgment was made to Sir James Macintosh and Mr. Labouchère for their exertions in its behalf in the Imperial Parliament.

In acknowledging the thanks of the Assembly, Mr. Neilson spoke as follows:—"In performing a duty imposed upon me by my fellow citizens, I did nothing more than was incumbent on any inhabitant of the Province who might be honored with their confidence; and whose means might allow of those sacrifices of ease and individual interest, which we all owe to the common welfare, and of which so many of my most esteemed friends, both in and out of the Committee by which I was delegated, have set such an honorable example. Next, after the consciousness of having faithfully endeavoured to discharge a public duty, the best reward is the certainty that we have been so successful as to obtain the approbation of those for whom we have acted; it is in this respect that I set the highest value on the testimony of approbation with which the representatives of the people have been pleased to honor me."

In addition to this acknowledgment, he was presented, at a dinner given him by a large number of the citizens, with a silver vase which cost one hundred and fifty guineas, (raised by public subscription) in testimony, as the donors alleged, of their gratitude for his services in England in 1823 and 1828. The vase bore this inscription:—

"*A* John Neilson, *écuyer, M.P.P., député deux fois auprès du Parlement Impérial pour défendre les droits des Canadiens; ce léger tribut de reconnaissance lui est offert en mémoire des services qu'il a rendus au pays, et comme un hommage à ses vertus civiques.*"

We were in danger of leaving out this pleasing incident from the narrative, and had actually passed over the period in the *Gazette* by some years, when turning incidentally to Mr. Neilson's brief and well written memoir in Mr. Morgan's "Celebrated Canadians," it met our eye, with the remark that this excellent man's modesty had been carried to the length of excluding all notice of the dinner and the testimonial from the paper, which, though published by his son, he was nevertheless known to control. When we contrast this fact with the itch for laudation, which not unfrequently leads some of the patriots of our day to report their own speeches, or as we would be more correct in saying, to report speeches in a form in which they never were delivered, we gain some conceptions of patriotism and demagoguism which we might not otherwise so easily acquire. And here we may add, that though Mr. Neilson was a frequent speaker in the Assembly, and one who not only always commanded a respectful attention but who influenced a large party, even to the extent of withdrawing them, on several occasions, from Mr. Papineau's control, his speeches are generally rendered in mere skeletons, while those of other prominent members appear tolerably full. This, we cannot but regard as done designedly, but we must admit than on a few great occasions when he had taken very special pains to argue the subject, his speeches were given with minute fidelity and care; and this with the view, no doubt, of making them tell upon the public mind more extensively than they could be expected to do, if only heard, within the walls of the Legislature.

The next session, though a critical one, was passed in comparative quiet. Sir James Kempt evidently felt the need of extreme caution, and by his conciliatory manners, averted the renewal of the quarrel about the Civil List. The supplies were voted under protest, as it were, for upon the expressed condition that a satisfactory arrangement of the still pending difficulties should be come to at an early day, which condition simply meant, of course, that the Assembly's views must be assented to. They also stipulated that the other grievances complained of should be redressed—among which was the defective constitution of the Legislative Council. This item was near wrecking the supply bill in that Chamber, the votes being 7 to 7, the President, Judge Sewell, voting content as Councillor, after which, claiming and exerting the right to vote as President, it went through with this fiction of a one majority. This bill, though not granting all that was asked by the Government, made several very liberal appropriations for jails, light-houses, hospitals, roads and education; and in this way, the Assembly showed that it was not averse to raise and spend money for the public good, so long as they were permitted to exercise an absolute controul over such imposts and expenditures. At this time the Legislative Council was composed of 23 members, 12 of whom were men holding offices of emolument under the Crown, and as to religion, 16 were Protestants and 7 Catholics. Of the 9 Executive Councillors, there was only one without office, and only one Roman Catholic. The people, through their representatives, insisted upon a change in these bodies which would render them more deserving of confidence, and the Governor admitted in his correspondence with the home Government, that some independent members might with advantage be introduced in both, but he was nevertheless averse to any such organic changes as were contended for. This timid policy lost him his popularity, and finding troubles thickening around him, he solicited and obtained his recall. Lord Aylmer succeeded Sir James Kempt, and arrived at Quebec in the fall of 1830. In January, 1831, he convoked Parliament, and excused the delay of the British Government in disposing of the financial embroglio upon the score of the change of Ministry, consequent on the death of the King, George IV., which had occurred June 26th of the previous year, but promised that the matter would be immediately attended to. One of the first proceedings of the Assembly was the passage of a bill making it unlawful for Judges to sit in Parliament and to act as Executive Councillors, but it was promptly thrown out by the Legislative Council. They then impeached the Attorney General, Mr., afterwards Sir James Stuart, for fraud at his last election, extortion, and the improper exercise of his position in taking up the cause of the Hudson's Bay against the lessee of the King's Posts, whom they alleged, he was bound, in his capacity as Crown lawyer, to defend. Mr. Stuart was suspended, and after some time, dismissed.

A new proposal for settling the finances was soon after submitted to the Assembly, to the effect that a Civil List of £19,000 should be granted for the life of His Majesty, which, besides some £7,000 derivable from the Crown domain, would have put £26,000 at the disposal of the Government, uncontrolled by the Legislature. Mr. Garneau, in his history, admits this reservation to have been very moderate, and adds that its rejection was "a great fault." But the differences between the Executive and the Assembly had been exacerbated by delay, and with each refusal or evasion of the popular demands the difficulties increased, and the disposition to accommodate matters was superseded by a stubborn determination to insist upon the redress of everything which could be construed into a grievance.

The next session, which commenced November 15, (1831), was only prolific of further discontent; and although the Government manifested an inclination to meet the wishes of the Assembly, and actually recommended the passage of a bill to render the judges independent of the Crown, no judge in future to be appointed Councillor, except the Chief Justice, (who, however, was to be debarred from political intermeddling) which bill was passed, they refused to vote the small remnant of the Civil List, embracing the salary of the Governor himself, and the salaries of the Provincial Secretary, the Attorney General, and the Solicitor General. This obstinacy has been very severely condemned, and by none more than by Mr. Garneau, who, with his Franco-Canadian preferences, naturally enough breaking out all through his narrative, admits that "a malign influence carried it (the Assembly) beyond prudential limits." It is true that a few of the more aged, staid and reflecting members regretted this course; but the House then embraced a number of young, hot-blooded lawyers, who seemed to imagine that they could carry every thing with a rush, and they certainly did rush on so recklessly as to convert their own good cause into an engine of discord, hatred and treason—but we must not anticipate. The *Gazette* at this time, though still advocating the needed reforms, avoided all occasions of strife; and we are persuaded that if the party had been governed by its counsels, it would have reached all its aims by a shorter and more pleasant road than the rough one it was eventually obliged to travel. Mr. Neilson, in reviewing the session, writes:—"We are also in this Province in the situation which in England is styled, 'being without a Government;' a body of men having the confidence of the Legislature and the Sovereign, devising all the most important measures to be brought before the Legislature, responsible for their character and for the execution of them, and firmly and decidedly supported in every such measure, by the majority of both Houses, so long as they retain the confidence of the Sovereign and the country, with the advantage of commanding the services of all the Public Departments and Offices in preparing everything to be submitted to the Legislature. Without some such system, no Constitutional Government can be effective; the public cannot be well served, although in the confusion, individual views, interest and intrigue may. In the United States, for a ministry they have been obliged to substitute a party.

"The only matter of surprise is, that our Legislature has done so much good, and apparently so little evil: under such a system the good must diminish and the evil increase.

"The business of the late session has been retarded by differences of opinion on measures deemed by some ill-timed, or not likely to have any proximate beneficial result, or as being connected with a state of things which no longer exists, and cannot exist, under the proper exercise of the constitutional powers conceded to the Assembly, &c., &c."

Evidently Mr. Neilson saw that the furious wrangling kept up about grievances which no longer existed, and could not thenceforth exist, was a most mischievous course, as the sequel proved.

The interval between this session and the next was marked by a fearful election riot in Montreal, which the troops were called out to quell, when three persons were shot dead and several others were wounded. This melancholy affair only added fresh fuel to the fires of revenge and hatred already burning so fiercely, and thenceforth there seemed but too much reason to believe that the quarrels would end in some great convulsion.

In June of the same year, 1832, the Asiatic cholera broke out at Quebec and Montreal simultaneously, and in an incredibly short space of time, carried its awful devastations throughout the Provinces and the United States. In Quebec alone, 3,200 persons died of it, or about one in every eight, and the proportion was not much smaller in Montreal. During the prevalence of this dread visitation, the most heroic devotion to the then really dangerous duty of aiding the sufferers was manifested by the clergy generally and by many of the laity, and very large sums were subscribed to meet the necessities of hundreds of orphans left wholly destitute. In presence of the destroyer, the political animosities were for a moment subdued; but as soon as the public health was re-established, they broke out again with little or no hope of accommodation. The session of 1832–3 was in great part taken up with an enquiry into the Montreal election riot, with the evident view of fixing the responsibility of its disastrous results upon the Government. The temper of the Legislative Council was not much, if at all, better than that of the Assembly, and it was almost enough for one House to adopt a principle of public policy to render it certain that the other would oppose it. In this strait the popular chamber conceived, or rather revived the idea of an elective Legislative Council, and petitioned the King to alter its constitution accordingly. Of course, the Council regarded this as a gross insult, and in their turn memorialized the Home Government against the assumptions and pretensions of the other House. In neither of these two special movements did Mr. Neilson sympathize, and it soon became evident that he could not, and would not follow in the track of the inconsiderate leaders, who, with a sublime disregard of consequences, were hurrying the country into the ruinous whirlpool of rebellion. Mr. Garneau very honestly laments the loss to the French Canadian party of his ripe experience and solemn counsels, and says:—"For some time past, Mr. Neilson, noting the railway speed with which a majority of the representatives were pushing their opposition career, seceded from Mr. Papineau's party. Several influential French Canadians, such as Messrs. Quesnel and Cuvillier, along with some others, had before done the like." Again, "Mr. Bedard, senr., Mr. Neilson, and Mr. Papineau, were three of the most eminent statesmen (constitutional) Canada had yet known; and the political separation of the two latter was a real misfortune for the country. The eloquence and fervour of the one was happily tempered by the coolness, the calculating temperament of the other. Both had been intimate almost from childhood upwards; and both had hitherto fought, side by side, for the common cause. Messrs. Cuvillier and Quesnel again were liberals, but of a moderate stamp, both lovers of their country, and enjoying a reputation among their fellows which reflected honor on all parties."

It was during the next session, which commenced on the 7th January, 1834, that Mr. Bedard introduced the notorious Ninety-two Resolutions, in which all the grievances, real and imaginary, past and present, were recapitulated with an extravagance of diction worthy of the party to which he belonged. The debates were like the resolutions, and when read at this distance of time, give a painful impression of the ill-conditioned tempers of those who engaged in them. Before their passage, Mr. Neilson cleared his skirts of any participation in the proceeding, in a speech which would well merit to be handed down to posterity in a more accessible record than the columns of an isolated fyle of the newspaper he directed; but its length and our space absolutely preclude its insertion. We find, however, a short article in the *Gazette*, which we presume gives his opinion of the elaborate performance, without waste of compliment; and it seems rather strange that his outspokenness did not cost him the opportunity of inspecting the interior of the jail, to which Mr. Taylor, a member from the Eastern Townships, had been sent the year before for a much lighter offence in the same line. The article is to the following effect:—"The resolutions on the state of the Province now before the Assembly are characterized by many truths, many errors, much folly, a good portion of madness; but we really think that their distinctive character is ridiculousness with which it is difficult successfully to grapple. We defy any one to show in any history, ancient or modern, that such a medley under the name of resolutions was ever presented to a deliberative body. Resolutions are the enunciations of *principles*—clear and succinct. The resolutions in question form a long, declamatory and inflammatory speech, scarcely readable from its length, alleging many facts uninvestigated by the House—strangely introducing conventions under our existing form of Government, against the declared opinion of the home authorities,—and more strangely menacing by foreign aid, and by this fact appealing to foreign aid against the Sovereign power of the State. In this Province everybody will understand the thing. A good part is mere verbiage, or a pitiful attempt at bullying; and out of the House is empty, unmeaning, unfelt, and will perhaps remain unknown. The resolutions in the latter respect are again distinctively characterized by ridiculousness. The word inconsiderateness is no longer the appropriate one.

"The rule has passed into an axiom of Government; that those who are not fit to govern themselves soon find such as do the work for them, at a greater or less cost to all parties concerned, according to circumstances."

Besides the Ninety-two Resolutions, the Montreal election riot absorbed a good deal of time, and the investigation was not closed when the session ended. The financial question still remained unsettled, and at this time was under the consideration of the Imperial Parliament.

In closing the session, (March 18,) which, in fact, had almost ceased to have a legal existence, owing to the withdrawal of a large number of the members, His Excellency (Lord Aylmer) alluding to the resolutions, said:—"It will, I think, be found a difficult task to make a whole people believe in the existence of evils which no individual member of the community is sensible of as regards himself personally." Mr. Garneau, without denying the assumption of the Governor as to the quietude of the country, says that the assertion was imprudent, and that it provoked the supporters of the resolutions "to give it a practical denial by moving the masses to make a demonstration which was not slow to take the form of a partial rebellion." It would be hard to conceive of a more bitter censure upon the leaders of the party than is here administered, since it amounts to an admission that these patriots had to resort to a seditious agitation in order to make the people believe that they were oppressed, and this for the mere sake of giving the colour of popular sanction to their own unreasonable and dictatorial proceedings.

This being the last session of that parliament, new elections followed, and the success of the agitators was commensurate with their numbers and their zeal. Mr. Neilson, who, if only to save appearances, they should have retained among them, was sacrificed, and Dr. Blanchet, a man unknown to political life, was returned for the County of Quebec, by a majority of 240 over their old and faithful representative. Thus was the man rewarded who had given lustre, strength and dignity to the deliberations of the Assembly, and whose noble devotion to their cause the people of Lower Canada had but a few years before deemed worthy of the highest honors and most unbounded applause. But he dared to be conscientious and independent, he dared to see into the future, and the furious men who refused to note the darkling shadows of the events they were shaping, doomed him to—obscurity? No, but to an enviable fame, a fame which time can never dim, but which will continue to increase as the passions and prejudices which brought about the crisis of 1837 die out and cease to cloud the judgment of posterity.

It may be as well to mention here that in this and the preceding two years, the *Gazette* was published daily, viz., three times in French and three times in English, each week, and that the reports of Parliament and of the many public meetings, then frequently held by the Constitutional party (as the moderate men, of which Mr. Neilson was a supporter, called themselves) were given at great length. At this time also the *Gazette* was chiefly, perhaps wholly, edited by Mr. Samuel Neilson, the proprietor, who had inherited much of his father's ability, without, however, possessing that power of self-control which had always prevented the parent, even under the greatest provocations, from giving way in his polemics to the bitter invective which began to characterize the paper as they characterized in a still larger degree all the papers of the time.

Although Mr. Neilson was defeated, he manifested no dissatisfaction and made no remark implying the least censure of the electors who had deserted him. On the contrary, in a short valedictory published in the *Gazette*, he bore testimony to the quiet and orderly manner in which the contest of four days had been carried on; gave thanks for the confidence reposed in him in past times, and expressed his best wishes for the future welfare of the electors and that of the country generally.

During the interval which preceded the meeting of Parliament, the country was in a great ferment, the people organizing themselves into political associations for and against the party of the 92 Resolutions. Of course, the majority in favour of that party was very large, but yet not by any means so large as was represented, and the constitutionals made up in great measure by their social position what they lacked in numbers.

The next Session opened on the 23rd February, 1835, when Mr. Papineau was almost unanimously re-elected Speaker. Almost the first act of the Assembly was a motion to censure the speech of His Excellency in closing the former Session, and to expunge it from their journals. On this occasion, the speeches of Mr. Papineau, Dr. O'Callaghan and others, were apparently intended, as they were certainly calculated, to prevent the possibility of accommodation, and it really seemed as if a collision with the Government was desired and sought for. Mr. Garneau has given extracts from Mr. Papineau's speech, (in answer to Mr. Gugy who opposed the motion) and they certainly present him to us as a sufficiently pretentious person; but the *Gazette's* report invests the oration with other qualities: for instance (and we quote but a few words which might be duplicated from almost all his deliverances) he says: "One of the first (measures) and which ought to occupy its attention (Parliament,) was the insolent and misplaced remarks which the Governor in Chief thought proper to introduce in his speech on proroguing the last session. A speech delivered by a person representing his Sovereign ought to be replete with dignity and not full of low abuse." From Dr. O'Callaghan's observations we take also a few words. He said: "The time is now come to put an end to this by-game of insulting language at the close of each session. That hon. House was insulted in 1810 by one of these insolent speeches, and passed resolutions declaring that it was contrary to the constitutional privileges of that House. Notwithstanding those protestations that hon. House received another lecture in 1827, and in 1832 it likewise protested against similar language. Yet all these protestations have had no effect, and that House was again called upon to make new protestations against such insults, but which would have no effect if that House was to be guided by the past." These are brief specimens of the self-respect evinced by the leaders, and we presume that no act of theirs thenceforth was likely to excite much surprise. Only one bill was passed this Session, viz.: The felons counsel bill, and that was reserved for the Royal Sanction. The Assembly, after a few days' discussion of their grievances, began to disperse, and for a week before the prorogation on 18th March, there was no quorum. When the Governor went down there were only 18 members present, and he evidently felt at a loss what to say to them. He, however, expressed his regrets at the condition of things, and added he was in daily expectation of important despatches from home which would require the consideration of the Legislature; but that the continued absence of the greater part of the members, and the insufficiency of the remaining few to proceed with the business of the country, left him no alternative but closing the session.

Meanwhile the state of matters in Canada had occupied the anxious attention of the Imperial Government and Parliament, and many schemes and propositions were suggested for meeting the difficulties, which ended in nothing. At last Lord Gosford, as Governor, accompanied by Sir Charles Grey and Sir James Gibb as Commissioners, were sent out and arrived late in August. Hopes were entertained that means of effectually dealing with the chronic diseases of the Province would be found, and this feeling seemed to prevail when Parliament was called together on the 27th October.

In the spring of this year the Constitutional Association, despairing of seeing the difficulties adjusted by the instrumentality of the Governor and the two Legislative Chambers, resolved upon sending a deputation to the Imperial Government, and Messrs. Neilson and Walker—the latter an eminent advocate in Montreal—were chosen to represent their views; but on arrival they found the scheme of a Commission settled, and they returned without effecting anything. The fact, however, of the selection of Mr. Neilson, sufficiently shows the estimation in which he was held, and also that the Association were not averse to many of the reforms desired by the Assembly, since that gentleman, although separated from his party, was still, as he had always been, a strong advocate of those reforms, the difference between him and his old friends being, that he believed they could be accomplished without an infringement of the constitution, whereas they wanted to root out the Legislative Council and to substitute therefor an elective Chamber, besides other equally organic changes. To be sure the Council has since been made elective, but it is well known that when the change was made there seemed to be but little necessity for it, as the antagonism between the two Houses had entirely subsided; and we may add that at this very moment an elective Upper House is regarded by many persons as an anomaly not unlikely hereafter to issue in unpleasant collisions.

The health of Mr. Neilson, junr., having given way under the arduous toils of a daily publication of his paper, he was obliged to seek restoration in travel; but he never returned to his charge, for he died in New York on his way home, and his afflicted father was obliged, at the age of sixty, to re-assume the direction and control of the *Gazette*.

A good deal of business was done this session; but the Supply bill having been voted for six months only, was rejected by the Legislative Council. In the Assembly, too, it had met a vigorous opposition; for instead of the Papineau party carrying it as they had carried everything for years, 8 or 9 to 1, it was passed with only a majority of 13, a circumstance which indicated that a powerful reaction was taking place adverse to the pretensions of the extremists. The failure of the bill, however, occasioned the immediate prorogation of Parliament, and Lord Gosford, who had been earnestly endeavouring to conciliate the French Canadians, and who had already appointed Mr. Bedard, the father of the 92 Resolutions, to a judgeship, was greatly disheartened if not disgusted.

At this time the malcontents in both Upper and Lower Canada were drawing into close alliance, and words savouring of physical resistance had more than once been seen in their newspapers. In Upper Canada, however, a newly-elected Assembly sustained the Government, which was a severe blow to the French Lower Canadians, who had been counting upon active sympathy from that quarter. New Brunswick and Nova Scotia, also excited by the example of Canada to demand sudden and radical changes, thought better of it, and determined to trust to negociations, meanwhile accepting such reforms as their Governments were willing to concede.

The Commissioners finding the Lower Canada Assembly alone disposed to maintain an extreme attitude, reported unfavorably to its pretensions, and recommended changes in the franchise, which would have the effect of ensuring a British majority. They also advised that a Civil List of £19,000 a year for a special term, should be insisted upon, &c. The report was taken up and debated for three days in the House of Commons, when one of the oldest and best friends of the French party, wearied no doubt with their stiffness and haughty disregard of the important concessions already made to their demands, turned against them—we mean Mr. Labouchère. The result was unfavorable to the Assembly, and when this became evident, inflammatory writings teemed in the "liberal" press. Public meetings, having apparently no other object than to arouse the passions, were encouraged and held all over the Province; but it is worthy of remark, that not a few respectable citizens who had hitherto worked zealously with the party, withdrew from it, and discountenanced the agitation.

The Imperial Government, evidently averse to employ coercive measures, and probably feeling that the French Canadians had, with respect to the past, at least, many just causes of complaint, determined to make another attempt to arrange the difficulties, and instructed Lord Gosford accordingly. The Governor on his part was glad of the opportunity, for he was a benevolent and pacific man, and it was not without hope of a comfortable settlement, that he summoned Parliament to meet on the 18th August. In his speech he recommended the Assembly to reconsider the course they had pursued during the four previous years, and to make themselves such provision for the payment of the arrears due for the Civil Service, as would obviate the necessity of an Imperial enactment. The speech was eminently conciliatory, though firm and dignified, but it failed of effecting its object. And to show the temper in which Mr. Papineau was disposed to meet the overtures of the Governor, we need only quote an answer of his to the Civil Secretary, printed in the very *Gazette* which gives an account of the opening of Parliament. A meeting had been held at St. Laurent, which Mr. Papineau had attended, and where resolutions were passed which were regarded as "distinctly recommending a violation of the law." Mr. Papineau then holding a commission in the Militia, His Excellency desired to know if he had really been present at that meeting, and had concurred in the resolutions. His answer was as follows:—

"Montreal, 14th August, 1837.

"Sir,—The pretension of the Governor to interrogate me, respecting my conduct at St. Laurent on the 15th of May last, is an impertinence which I repel with contempt and silence.

"I, however, take the pen merely to tell the Governor, that it is false that any of the Resolutions adopted at the meeting of the County of Montreal, held at St. Laurent on the 15th of May last, recommended a violation of the laws, as in his ignorance he may believe, or as he, at least, asserts.

"Your obedient servant,

"L. J. PAPINEAU.

"Samuel Walcott,
"Secretary."

To deal successfully with a person labouring under such exacerbation of mind as this note discloses, was not a very easy matter, and it may be remarked, that at this time Mr. Papineau probably entertained a dislike of the Governor, because of his having managed by his kind and courteous demeanor as well as his very evident desire to restore peace and harmony to the country to make many friends. Be that as it may, good kind Lord Gosford found the Assembly as unimpressible as the deaf adder, for as Mr. Garneau says, instead of addressing themselves to the consideration of the financial question, they "with a fatal obstinacy voted an address protesting against the suggestions contained in the Report of the Commissioners." Now this they might have done afterwards if they had chosen; but no, it must be their first act, and it must have all the air of a wrathy defiance. This address they presented on the 26th of the month, after alternately dawdling or violently spouting away a week of their time on the interminable grievances which they appeared unwilling to part with. The Governor seems to have anticipated this result, (and the wrangling in the House was quite enough to show that its members were resolved not to be pacified), for upon returning to the hall, after presenting the Address, Mr. Papineau found a proclamation on his table proroguing Parliament.

As it is not possible, or indeed necessary to narrate the miserable attempt at rebellion which followed, we shall simply state the fact that the relentless agitators immediately returned to their unhallowed trade, and that from violent and treasonable harangues, chiefly from the lips of small lawyers and other hot-brained youth, the patriots proceeded to active resistance of the law officers, until they consummated what is known as the unnatural REBELLION OF 1837.

Let it not be supposed, that we characterize these proceedings in over hasty terms for the Canadian historian, Mr. Garneau, employs language even more severe, and maintains what we believe to be true.

that the bulk of the people remained unsympathizing spectators of the brief though sanguinary struggle.

The author of the sketch of Mr. Neilson's memoirs in the "Celebrated Canadians," notices the course of that gentleman during these stormy days in the following terms:—"Amongst the events of 1837 and 1838, Mr. Neilson was found true to those loyal principles which he had always inculcated—recommending order and obedience to the laws, and respect to the constituted authorities. Notwithstanding the deplorable revolt of a portion of the population, he still showed himself the firm and constant friend of the French Canadians, and maintained that the mass of the people were untainted by disloyalty or disaffection. He was in truth attached to them *as a people*—he loved to talk of their primitive manners and customs, their simple character and habits, and the peculiar changes and occurrences of their history; for their clergy too he entertained a high respect, which was returned by equal respect and regard, on their part, which followed him, it is believed, to the last moments of his life, and still attends his memory."

We cannot enter into the particulars of the rebellion, and it is the less necessary, as there is scarcely an adult person in the country who is not familiar with the narrative. Suffice it to say that after a short struggle, which from the very first, the disaffected leaders felt to be hopeless, absurd and criminal, the insurrection was crushed and its promoters dispersed. Some of the inferior dupes were apprehended, brought to trial and executed, and the country again had rest.

A Special Council, temporarily superseding the Legislature, was embodied, and to this Council Mr. Neilson was called by Sir John Colborne, who had assumed the functions of Administrator of the Government on the departure of Lord Gosford, and there seemed to be a prospect of quietude.

In the Imperial Parliament the re-union of the two Canadas was determined upon, as the only means of ensuring an abiding peace, and Lord Durham was sent out to manage matters. One of his first acts was to set aside the Special Council of Sir John Colborne and to establish one in its stead, composed of members of his suite, and one or two naval and military officers then in Quebec; but this proceeding was strongly censured in England. He also instituted an inquiry into the state of the Province, which was published and is now known as "Lord Durham's Report." Though an exceedingly haughty man, he did not disdain to use a variety of arts to gain the confidence of the people, and he is said to have had different modes of dealing with the different political parties; in fact, to have attempted to wheedle each alternately with intimations of special favour for their opinions. But, so soon as the news reached Canada of the disfavour his conduct had inspired in the Imperial Parliament, and particularly of the official condemnation his Council Ordinance and other of his measures had received, he abandoned his charge and, without permission, returned home, where his escapade brought him into disgrace.

The Government again devolved upon Sir John Colborne, and shortly afterwards, (in the spring of 1839) reports of another out-break became rife, and not without foundation, for a number of the disaffected and self-excited Canadians, who had taken refuge in the border States, made an incursion into the Province and compelled many unfortunate and unwilling *habitants* to join them; but hearing that Sir John Colborne was coming upon them apace, the whole crew fled across the frontier or retired to their homes. It is sad, however, to record that the troops sent out revenged themselves for the absence of the foe, by burning and ravaging their houses and lands, and not theirs only but those of many innocent and perfectly loyal persons. Many of the French Canadians were taken up and imprisoned, and as Martial law had been before proclaimed, those against whom there was direct evidence of complicity in the movement, were tried, condemned and executed. Thirteen persons thus suffered at Montreal.

Shortly after this Mr. Poulett Thompson—afterwards Lord Sydenham—was sent to take the distracted country in hand. He arrived in October, 1839, and immediately summoned the members of the first Special Council. They met in conference at Montreal on the 11th November, and without much ado accepted the project of a Union of the Provinces—only three members dissenting, viz: Messrs. Neilson, De Rocheblave and Quesnel. The Legislature of Upper Canada immediately afterwards approved also of the plan, and upon the facts being communicated to the home authorities, they proceeded to pass the necessary bill. This was not done, however, without much opposition, especially in the Lords, where the Earl of Gosford, late Governor General of the Province, reprobated the measure as in the last degree unjust to the French population; and so ended the strife, which for thirty years had kept the country in a state of constant ferment. It is not for us to pronounce upon the justice or injustice of the Union, but we think we do no violence to the sentiment of our own times, when we say, that the evils which were expected to flow from it, have happily not been experienced, but that on the contrary, under the arrangement the Province has progressed and prospered, in a ratio which could hardly have resulted from the division of interests previously existing between the two sections.

After the consummation of the Union, a general election followed, and Mr. Neilson being solicited to offer himself again for his old county, the electors, who, but six years before had misjudged and rejected him, made the *amende honorable* by returning him without opposition! Surely he must have felt proud of this revulsion of feeling and opinion, indicating as it did an admission that his course during the troubles had merited the entire approbation of the country. In 1843, he was strongly urged to accept the office of Speaker of the Legislative Council, but firmly declined, as he always had declined the acceptance of places accompanied with emolument. In 1844, Mr. Neilson was again doomed to experience the fickleness of popular favour, for not being so thorough a partizan as the French party needed—the French as a body being in Opposition—he was beaten by M. Chauveau, who had already, though a young man, established his claims as an able and determined supporter of the party. Immediately after this, he was called to the Legislative Council and accepted the duty, and there as in the Assembly maintained the principles he had so long and so honestly professed. All this time too he was editor and principal writer of the *Gazette*, and the paper in his hands continued to hold an honorable place in the front ranks of the Provincial press.

In October 1847, the Hon. Mr. Neilson was appointed by the St. Andrew's Society, of which he was a member, to present their address of congratulation to Lord Elgin, on his first visit to Quebec; and having being exposed to a chilling rain on his way there, laid the foundation of the disease, which on the 1st day of the ensuing February ended in death. Though for several days previous to the sad event he had remained at home, such was his habit of application that he continued steadily to write for the paper, and on the 31st January, the very day before his death, wrote the two articles which appear in that day's paper. The annexation project was then in agitation, and the very last words Mr. Neilson penned were in condemnation of the proceedings. As they are but brief, we reproduce them:—"It is almost needless to observe, that any British subject, not authorized by the Crown, who would 'attempt' to annex any portion of the British dominions to a foreign state, would be guilty of high treason; and any individual who by publishing that such annexation is *inevitable*, would be guilty of seditious and treasonable practices, tending to dissuade or prevent the subject from performing the duties of his natural and sworn allegiance.

"As to the destinies of this continent, and particularly of the North American Union, there is no means of predicting them, except by reference to the fate of other ambitious Republics. There are men, however, who see nothing in the future but through the passions and feelings of the moment, and the forgetfulness of those principles an adherence to which is the safest guide for the wise and the foolish."

So passed away one of the most eminent (if not *the* most eminent man) of the country; and the public of that day, who had known his toils in the service of the Province, who had marked his noble and almost obstinate integrity, who had noted his ready self-abnegation and his uncomplaining acceptance of personal injury and misrepresentation, felt they had suffered a loss which words could not sufficiently describe. On the occasion of his funeral, which was attended by a great concourse of citizens, both French and English, the Rev. Dr. Cook pronounced an oration which deeply affected the audience, and which the reader may find in the *Gazette* of 7th February, 1848, from which it has been copied by Mr. Morgan, in the work to which we have already several times referred.

From this time until the month of May in the following year, Mr. John Neilson, third son of the deceased editor, assumed the management of the *Gazette*, with the printing and stationery establishment connected therewith—aided in the editorial department by Mr. Ronald McDonald and other writers for the press. At this period, Mr. Middleton, (who had been for about sixteen years attached to the *Gazette*, and had left it in 1847 along with Mr. St. Michel, to establish the *Morning Chronicle*,) was induced to retire from the latter journal and enter into partnership with Mr. John Neilson. This arrangement continued for a short period, when Mr. Neilson withdrew, and Mr. Middleton became sole proprietor. In 1856, the latter entered into partnership with Mr. Dawson, and the concern still continues in their hands. During the last eight years the *Gazette* has been principally edited by the senior partner, who still discharges that duty. And it may not be out of place here to say, that throughout his course it has been his aim to make the paper as faithful a record of public occurrences and as impartial a censor of the political measures of the times as the much-valued and lamented patriot who so long occupied a similar relation would have desired, had he still been at hand to advise and direct. That he has succeeded in giving the *Gazette* the vigour it possessed under the management and control of that eminent man he does not pretend, and it would be folly in him to promise that it will hereafter exhibit abilities of the same order; but he may, and does promise, that so long as he shapes its utterances, it will be found on the side of truth, honesty and virtue, in social as well as in political life.

Notices of some of the principal Canadian Newspapers.

Being desirous of affording the leading Journals of the province the opportunity of putting on record some account of their career, we addressed them an invitation to furnish us, for appearance in this extra, such notices as they might feel disposed to place before the public, and we here subjoin those that were supplied to us for that purpose.

We regret that the list is not more complete; but the fault does not lie with us, as we would cheerfully have given insertion to twice the number.

Montreal Gazette, 1778.

The Montreal Gazette, if not the oldest newspaper in the province, may, at least, claim to be the oldest in Montreal and all the country west of Quebec. It was established in 1778, by one Mesplet, a Frenchman evidently, and was then published in the French language, but being soon discontinued, was revived in or about the year 1794, by Mr. Lewis Roy, who appears to have learned the art of printing in the Quebec Gazette office. After his death the establishment was assumed by Mr. E. Edwards, who also appears to have come from the Quebec Gazette office, and by him was extended and published in French and English, the French edition appearing as La Gazette de Montréal and the English as the Montreal Gazette. At this early period of its existence the Montreal Gazette appeared weekly, and sometimes bi-monthly and monthly, accordingly as the mails came in from Quebec, Halifax and the United States, and was published on a sheet of demy with type and ink which were imported from the mother country, like its predecessors in the 17th century, the London *Postman*, *Postboy*, *Courier*, *News*, *Intelligencer*, and other English newspapers which sprung into existence after the expiration of the censorship Act. The Montreal Gazette contained little editorial or other original matter. The pen had almost nothing to do with its composition. It consisted of extracts of news from the English, New York and Philadelphia newspapers, taken from the English newspapers during the season of navigation and from the American in winter. The French Revolution—Pitt's advent to power—the Siege of Toulon—the first Italian campaign, Arcola, Lodi, Mantua—the expedition to Egypt, Walcheren, Austerlitz—the disastrous Spanish and Russian campaigns—the abdication at Fontainebleau—the Hundred Days, and the last great and final struggle on the plains of Waterloo, are described in its columns. The paper was then issued at No. 135, St. Paul street, in those days the fashionable portion of the city. Mr. Edwards appears to have carried it on until about the year 1804, but long previous to that year he discontinued his two editions and combined them into one, the French portion being a mere translation of the English, the matter contained in both appearing in parallel columns. The advertisements also were nearly all translated. In or about the year before mentioned, Mr. James Brown took charge of the Gazette and removed it to No. 20, St. François Xavier street, where he appears to have published it until the year 1825. Long before that period, as late as 1810, editorials had appeared in its columns and it had put on a more business air. Mr. Jas. Andrew Turner appears to have purchased it in 1825, and published it at the corner of Notre Dame and St. Jean Baptiste street. He was succeeded by Armour and Ramsay, a well known bookselling firm, who carried on business in St. François Xavier street, and sold it in turn in 1843 or 44 to Mr. Robert Abraham, a gentleman who deservedly had the reputation of being one of the most vigorous and able writers in the province. Another flit then took place, the establishment returning to the vicinity of its old locale in St. Paul street, and yet again it removed to Hospital street. In 1848, it was purchased by Messrs. Ferres and Milne, who shortly afterwards took possession of the building in Great St. James street, now occupied by the Gazette establishment. The present proprietors, Messrs. Low and Chamberlin, bought Messrs. Ferres and Milne out in November, 1853. The Montreal Gazette throughout all its changes of proprietorship has steadily maintained the position of a leading organ of the conservative party in Lower Canada.

Quebec Mercury, 1805.

The Mercury was founded in January, 1805, by Mr. Thomas Cary, grandfather of the present proprietor, a member of the bar of Nova Scotia, and who, until his death, in 1823, continued to be the editor. The loud and incessant complaints of the paucity of the existing provincial newspapers in point of information, were assigned as one of the chief reasons for establishing this journal, the general principles of which were stated in the prospectus to be "a veneration for the British Constitution in all its branches, a perfect submission to and a respect for the local laws and government under which we live; a love of social order; and a sympathetic sense of and regard for the feelings of every individual, public and private." It started as a weekly paper, at a guinea a year, was published tri-weekly in 1832, and became a daily morning newspaper in January, 1863; like the specially, or perhaps ultra conservative press in other cities than Quebec, it was much given to fashionable intelligence and reading for the family circle, which did not, however, prevent its treating politics in a vigorous and sometimes too acrimonious style. The first editor of the Mercury was several times under the displeasure of the House of Assembly, for alleged libels on the leader of the opposition, at that time almost the entire house; he, however, enjoyed the friendship of several Governors, and the Legislative Council were his warm supporters. Under his son, Mr. Thomas Cary's rule, the Mercury was at the service of Lord Metcalf and his friends, was the bitter and daring opponent of Lord Elgin, and the constant enemy of the Hincks, Baldwin, Lafontaine and Morrin Ministries. Mr. Kemble, Dr. Fisher, Robert Christie, the member for Gaspé and historian of Canada, the Honorable Mr. Cochrane, and a host of other gentlemen of literary ability, have been among the writers for the Mercury. The paper in question being also the special organ of the Anglican Clergy, and especially those called "The High Church Party," is said to have received contributions from the pen of the late Bishop Mountain, and at times we believe, of his father also. About two years ago, it was leased to Mr. Blackburn, a gentleman long and respectably connected with the press of Upper Canada, who has just retired from it, leaving it again in the hands of its proprietor, Mr. George T. Cary, who purchased the establishment and a copyright from his father in 1855. We deal only with the past, the future of the Mercury will speak for itself. It is now a daily evening paper, and has been successfully enlarged from a weekly demy quarto in 1805, and as a semi-weekly in 1816, to a demy folio in 1832, when it became a tri-weekly.

Montreal Herald, 1811.

The Montreal Herald was first published by Mr. Mungo Kay, in the year 1811. He had previously been a merchant in Montreal, and a partner with the father of Judge Smith, who died in 1815, when William Gray became proprietor, and died in 1822; his widow carried on the establishment about two years, when she died, and the property was purchased by Archibald Ferguson, at present resident at Montreal, on 1st May, 1824, and sold to Robert Weir on the 1st November, 1833. On the death of Robert Weir, junior, which occurred in the year 1842, Robert Weir, senior, father of the deceased, and David Kinnear, became proprietors of the Montreal Herald, and remained so until the year 1846, when Mr. Weir retired from the business. David Kinnear then formed a partnership with James Potts, E. Goff Penny and Andrew Wilson, under the firm of D. Kinnear & Co. James Potts retired from the business, which was continued by the remaining members of the firm, until the death of David Kinnear, which occurred on 20th Novr., 1862. After this period the business was and is at present carried on by Edwd. Goff Penny and Andrew Wilson, under the firm of Penny, Wilson & Co.

N.B.—Our contemporary claims, and rightfully we believe, to have succeeded in securing an advertising patronage very largely in advance of the other Montreal dailies. In proof of the claim, he has furnished us a sheet giving the number of new advertisements in seven English morning papers, commencing, in three cases, with 1845, and ending with 1863, viz: the Herald, Gazette and Transcript, the four others for broken periods. The aggregate for the Herald during these 19 years, was 97,141; Gazette, 58,126; Transcript, 59,003; the others it is hardly necessary to enumerate, as in no one year did they obtain half the patronage of the Herald, or even approach very closely that of the other journals named. We think this summary sufficient, and fear we may even be charged with lending ourselves to publishing a comparison of a somewhat invidious character.

Brockville Recorder, 1820.

This paper, the oldest except the Kingston Chronicle, in central Canada, was established by Mr. Beach in 1820. Mr. Beach came from Kingston, where he had been engaged printing the Upper Canada Herald, a paper not now in existence. About two years after the inauguration of the Recorder, the late William Buell, Esquire, purchased the paper and became its proprietor and editor; the paper continued to be the property of Mr. Buell until the month of June, 1849, when it was purchased by its present editor and proprietor, D. Wylie, Esq., a gentleman who used to be favourably known to the press and public of Montreal, on account of his literary and poetic contributions under the signature of W-le. Mr. Wylie is a practical printer, having been indentured in 1826 to the late Mr. Stephen Young, Paisley, Scotland. The Recorder has ever been a reliable and consistent Reform Journal, never having swerved in its duty during the early and stormy days of Canada until the present day. It is a leading country reform journal, and has a good circulation throughout the counties of Leeds and Grenville.

Daily British Whig, Kingston, 1834.

The British Whig was first published in January 1834, as a semi-weekly newspaper in the Bidwell and Perry interest (the Old Reform); but after a couple of years it became a weekly sheet. In April 1842, it became tri-weekly. In January 1849, it was daily, the first in the province; for though the Montreal Herald and Gazette were issued daily in summer much earlier, yet in winter time they were tri-weekly.

The British Whig remained steady to the reform cause until after the seat of Government removed to Montreal from Kingston in 1845, when it became wholly independent of any party. It so remained until 1860, when it took sides with the Hon. John A. Macdonald, in whose interest it still is. During the whole of these thirty years, it was printed, published and edited by Dr. Edward John Barker, a London practitioner, who emigrated to Canada in the fall of 1832; at that time Mr. Noble Palmer, a druggist, of Kingston, was about publishing the Spectator, engaged Dr. Barker as editor, who forthwith abandoned his profession and took up that of a newspaper man.

Perth Courier, 1834.

The Perth Courier is published in the town of Perth, the county town of the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew, Canada West. It is now in its thirtieth year. It was started in 1834 by John Cameron, elder brother of the Hon. Malcolm Cameron; but ere it had been two years in existence John Cameron died, and Malcolm conducted the paper for about another year, when he sold out to James Thompson, Esq., who is now Sheriff of the united counties of Lanark and Renfrew. In 1852, Mr. Thompson was appointed Sheriff, when he sold out to Charles Rice, Esq., who conducted the paper until 1862, when he was appointed Clerk of the County Court, and at the close of the year he sold out to George Walker, Esq., the present proprietor of the journal. When the paper was first started, the section of the country, of which Perth was the capital, was called the Bathurst district, and the paper was called the "Bathurst Courier," which title it retained up to 1857, when the old district having been abolished some years previous, and counties substituted, the proprietor, Mr. Rice, deemed it advisable, as the word Bathurst had lost its significance, to substitute the word "Perth," the name of the county town, and the paper has since that time been called the "Perth Courier". When first started, the paper was about half of its present size, and was printed on an old fashioned French press; this was replaced by a Washington hand press in 1846, and in 1857 a steam power press was procured, on which it is now printed. The Courier is one of the largest local papers in Upper Canada, and with the exception of the "Brockville Recorder", is the oldest journal between Kingston and Montreal. It was started as a reform journal, and through all the various vicissitudes of thirty years, it has ever remained a staunch advocate and defender of reform principles.

The Guelph Advertiser, 1845.

Previous to 1845 there were two separate efforts made to start a newspaper in Guelph, after it became a county town, but each failed after a trial of a few weeks. In that year the "Guelph and Galt Advertiser" was commenced as a weekly paper by Mr. John Smith, who in addition to the ordinary duties of editor, publisher and printer, was his own pressman, and on more than one occasion had to make his own delivery in the town. The subscription list did not number more than 250 names, and the size of the sheet was only double crown, but the typographical execution was equal if not superior to that of any journal in Upper Canada: its circulation rapidly extended, and it was several times enlarged, until it became the largest sheet published west of Toronto. In 1854, the proprietor commenced a tri-weekly sheet in addition to the weekly issue, but at the end of two years the opening up of the Grand Trunk Railway brought the Toronto dailies so directly into competition with his smaller sheet, that the publisher ceased issuing the Advertiser oftener than once a week. In February, 1857, the originator of this enterprise sold out to Mr. Patrick Clerihue, and after a brief period it was purchased by its present proprietor, Mr. Jonathan Wilkinson.

In July, 1860, the "Semi-Weekly Advertiser" was issued as well as the weekly edition. The size of the sheet being "double royal," it continued for two years, when it was discontinued to make way for a daily issue. In 1862 the Evening Advertiser was commenced. It was printed on a double demy sheet of twenty-eight columns, being a little larger than the Hamilton Evening Times. In 1863, the daily issue was discontinued, the amount of support it received being insufficient to warrant the continuance of so expensive an undertaking. In April, 1864, the Daily Advertiser was again commenced, with the hope that it may ultimately become a permanent institution in Guelph. The Weekly Advertiser is now firmly established, and has a circulation and influence unequalled in this section of the province.

The Montreal Witness, 1845–6.

The Montreal Witness was commenced in the winter of 1845–6, by John Dougall, merchant, Montreal, as a religious, literary and commercial non-sectarian, non-political journal, a character which it has since striven to sustain.

The Witness took strong ground against drinking, sabbath-breaking, gambling and all the ordinary avenues to ruin, as well as against the encroachments of the Church of Rome, whilst it at the same time paid special attention to secular news and commercial matters. It was welcomed from the first by religious persons in almost every quarter, and its subscription list, beginning with about 1,500, rose gradually to 8,000, scattered over the entire united Province. It was then found so difficult to collect arrears, that in order to introduce a rigid cash system, two papers a week were given for the same price, viz: $2, that had been charged for one.

Even with this inducement, however, less than 6,000 subscribers remitted in advance, the rest being of necessity stopped. A short time after a weekly was commenced at a dollar and a half per annum, the list of which began and continued small. Three years ago a daily edition was commenced, at a halfpenny, which gradually extended in circulation till it reached an average of about 6,000, chiefly in the city of Montreal. The aggregate circulation of the Witness, in all its editions, is at present nearly 11,000, and the number of sheets turned out weekly, about 45,000, or 90 reams of paper.

The Witness office was the first in Lower Canada to introduce Spencer's addressing machine, Taylor's double cylinder press, and Buckley's folding machine. The business is now conducted by John Dougall & Son.

The Hamilton Spectator, 1846.

Mr. Robert Reid Smiley, a practical printer, originally of Kingston, founded the Spectator in 1846. There were few conservative journals in Upper Canada at that time, and a favourable field presenting itself, Mr. Smiley, at the instance of the late Sir Allan MacNab and Mr. H. B. Wilson, was induced to establish a new paper at Hamilton, the first number of which was issued as a bi-weekly on the 15th July, 1846; it was the only semi-weekly paper in Canada West, but was soon followed by six others, all published in Hamilton, but which only had a short existence. The Spectator at once became the recognized organ of the conservative party in the west; but with its advent dawned a new era in the history of the party whose cause it had espoused; the vexed question of the Clergy Reserves had for many years agitated the country, and became a stalking horse for party purposes; but there were a few who refusing to be any longer the slaves of political exclusiveness, were ready to resign all pretensions to the further advocacy of what had proved a bone of contention so long, and accordingly proclaimed themselves in favor of the abolition of the Clergy Reserves. The Spectator announced itself the exponent of this small section, and at once came out boldly and manfully, demanding a change. For years, however, the agitation was kept up; and it was only when Sir Allan McNab and his conservative friends took power, that there was the least disposition manifested to get rid of the troublesome question of the Clergy Reserves. It was with the greatest difficulty that the new Ministers were induced to adopt the course so strongly advocated by their organ; yet without doing so their rule would have been brief indeed. The first session they were in office witnessed the desired change, and the final settlement of the question was effected. It is well perhaps to show the influence the Spectator exercised in this respect.

On the 23rd May, 1850, the first number of a weekly edition of the Spectator was issued, and on the 10th May, 1852, a daily edition was added: all these editions continue to be issued. Mr. Smiley died in the spring of 1854, and was succeeded by his brother John and Mr. W. Gillespy, as proprietors; in 1857 a change took place, Mr. Smiley leaving the firm and Mr. Alexander Robertson taking his place; this partnership was dissolved in 1861, since which time Mr. W. Gillespy has continued the sole editor and publisher. The Spectator is now the second oldest conservative paper west of Kingston, and may be said to maintain its reputation well. It started with a declaration of principles to which it has faithfully adhered; and as the organ of the liberal conservative or constitutional party in Canada West, has won for itself the respect and esteem of the party generally. As a newspaper it has not been deficient in enterprise, but fully up with the times, and has steadily and faithfully catered to the wants of its readers. Its strongest opponents have not been slow to acknowledge the value and importance of its columns as a medium of information for the public generally, and more than one leading enterprise in the country has had its assistance and co-operation. As a public journal it occupies no mean or unimportant position, and is looked to as one of the many faithful and trustworthy exponents of public sentiment, while it does not shrink to declare its independence, and is always ready to defend the right.

The Inquirer, 1854.

The Inquirer, a semi-weekly paper, published at two dollars per annum, was established in the town of Three Rivers by George and Richard Lannigan, in the year 1854: the first number appeared on 3rd June. After the first of June 1855, George Lannigan continued to be the sole proprietor and editor, until the 22nd October, 1859, when the paper and printing materials were sold to Frederick Stobbs, and George Lannigan removed to Sherbrooke and established the Leader. Mr. Stobbs continues to publish the Inquirer up to the present. It was started in the interest of the liberal conservative party, and continues faithful to its first line. It has, however, paid more attention to the settlement of the country and the advancement of Three Rivers through the Arthabaska railway, and the lumber trade of the St. Maurice, than to general politics.

The Ottawa Citizen, 1855.

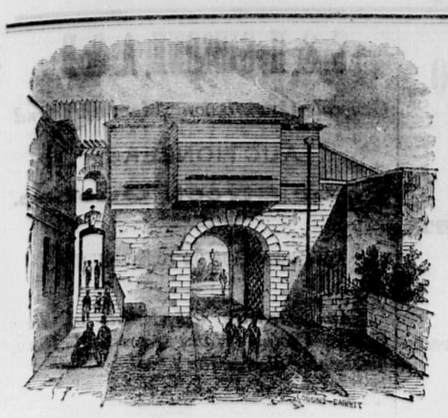
This journal, known prior to 1855 as *The Packet*, is published semi-weekly and weekly. When The Ottawa Citizen was first published, the present city of Ottawa was only a very small town on the banks of the river of that name. Bytown was then its designation, and was so called from Col. By, the able Engineer who planned and superintended the construction of the Rideau Canal. At that time, the means of communication with the outer world were only of the most primitive character—either by stage, the Ottawa River or the Rideau Canal. Wonderful changes in this respect have, however, been effected in a few years. Ottawa has now all the modes of communication enjoyed by older cities. The railway and the telegraph have now been some years in operation; and the central and commanding position of the city, added to these valuable facilities, led some years ago to its being selected, as the most suitable place for the permanent seat of Government. The buildings for the accommodation of the Legislature, now in course of construction, are superior to any of the kind on the continent. During this time, The Ottawa Citizen has participated in the general advancement of the place, having been changed from a weekly in a small town to a semi-weekly in a large and rapidly rising city. Steadily and firmly has it at all times advocated every measure having for its object the advancement of Ottawa. The name, "*The Ottawa Citizen*," was adopted before the city was incorporated. It is worthy of remark that only thirty-five years ago the spot on which the city now stands was a wilderness. The construction of the Rideau Canal was the first public work that gave it a start. Other public works were conceived and carried out in rapid succession. In 1850, the first telegraphic message was sent to and from the city; and after a hard struggle and amidst many difficulties, on the 20th of December, 1854, the first railway train reached the city. In view of the speedy removal of the Seat of Government to Ottawa, it is not improbable that The Ottawa Citizen will soon be issued as a daily paper.

List of French newspapers established in Lower Canada during the last 100 years, with date of first appearance, and, as will be seen, in the large majority of cases, of disappearance. The large mortality among our French co-labourers will suggest some idea of the precariousness of newspaper business; and we have little doubt that if a similar list of Upper Canada English papers were made out, the results would not be much more satisfactory.

It will be seen that the Quebec Gazette and the Montreal Gazette appear in the list, and it is therefore proper to say that both these papers were for many years printed in both languages. We give the list as it was courteously furnished to us by a gentleman who took the trouble to prepare it, but do not vouch for its rigid accuracy; indeed we have reason to suspect that he has overlooked some of the papers in existence at the present day, for we do not find Le Pays, L'Ordre, La Presse, La Reforme, La Tribune, La Courrier de St. Hyacinthe, and others.

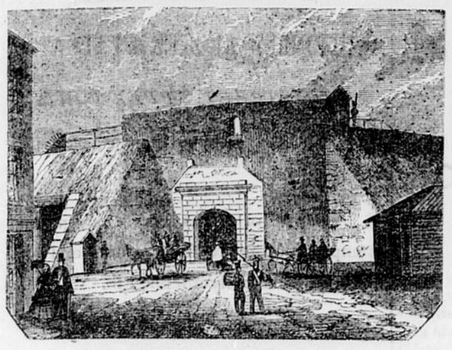
Liste des Journaux Français publiés en Canada jusqu'au 1er Janvier, 1851.

NOMS DES JOURNAUX.	OU PUBLIÉS.	FONDATEURS.	FONDÉS.	DISCONTINUÉS.
Gazette de Québec	Quebec	Brown et Gilmore	1764	...
Gazette de Montréal	Montréal	Fleury Mesplet	1784	...
Le Canadien	Québec	P. Bedard et autres	1806	...
Le Courrier de Québec	"	Jacques Labrie	1807	1809
Le Vrai Canadien	"	P. E. Desbarats	1810	1811
Le Spectateur	Montréal	C. B. Pasteur	1813	1829
L'Aurore	"	Bibaud et Delorme	1815	1819
Gazette des Trois-Rivières	Trois Rivières.	Ludger Duvernay	1817	1822
L'Abeille Canadienne	Montréal	Henry Mezière	1818	1819
Courrier du Bas Canada	"	Bibaud et Delorme	1819	1819
La Gazette Canadienne	"	John Quillian	1820	1821
Le Télégraphe	Québec	Robert Christie	1821	1822
Le Journal de Médecine	"	F. X. Tessier	1822	1822
La Sentinelle	"	.....	1823	1825
Le Constitutionnel	Trois Rivières.	L. Duvernay	...	...
Bibliothèque Canadienne	Montréal	M. Bibaud	1825	1830
Gazette de St. Philippe	St. Philippe	Messire Pigeon	1826	1826
L'Argus	Trois Rivieres.	L. Duvernay	1826	1827
La Minerve	Montréal	N. N. Morin	1827	...
L'Observateur	"	M. Bibaud	1830	1831
L'Ami du Peuple	"	Leclère et Jones	1832	1840
Magazin du Bas Canada	"	M. Bibaud	1832	1834
L'Impartial	Laprairie	N. D. J. Jaumenne	1834	1834
L'Abeille Canadienne	Québec	F. X. Garneau	1834	1835
L'Echo du Pays	St. Charles	P. D. Debartzch	1834	1836
Journal du Commerce	Montréal	Leclère et Jones	1835	1835
Le Télégraphe	Québec	Aubin et DeGaspé	1836	1836
Le Journal d'Agriculture	Montréal	Wm. Evans	1836	...
Le Glaneur	St. Charles	Boucher Belleville	1837	1837
Le Populaire	Montréal	Gosselin et LeBlanc de Marconay	1837	1838
Le Libéral	Québec	Bouchette et Hunter	1837	1837
Le Fantasque	"	N. Aubin	1837	1845
La Quotidienne	Montréal	F. LeMaître	1837	1838
Le Temps	"	F. LeMaître	1838	1838
L'Etoile du Bas Canada	"	G. H. Cherrier	1838	1838
Le Courrier Canadien	"	Houlée et Gérard	1838	1838
L'Aurore des Canadas	"	T. Cinq Mars	1838	1838
La Canadienne	"	J. A. Planquet	1840	1840
Le Jean Baptiste	"	Dr. A. Gauvin	1840	1841
Le Vrai Canadien	"	.....	1840	1841
Le Coin du Feu	Québec	Parent et Frechette	1840	1841
Mélanges Religieux	Montréal	Messire J. C. Prince	1841	1841
Journal des Etudiants	Québec	V. Delorme	1841	1841
L'Institut	"	V. Delorme	1841	1841
Le Phœnix	Montréal	J. J. Williams	1841	1844
Encyclopédie Canadienne	"	M. Bibaud	1842	1842
Le Journal du Peuple	"	J. J. Williams	1842	1843
L'Artizan	Québec	Huston et Bertrand	1842	...
Journal de Québec	"	Cauchon et Coté	1843	1843
Le Castor	"	N. Aubin	1843	1844
Le Diable Bleu	Montréal	F. Cinq Mars	1844	1844
Le Charivari	"	A. Fortier	1844	1844
Le Citoyen	"	A. Fortier	1844	1845
Le Menestrel	Québec	Drapeau et Plamondon	1846	1849
La Revue Canadienne	Montréal	L. O. LeTourneaux	1847	...
Album	"	Do.	1847	1849
Revue de Législature	"	Do.	1847	1847
Le Progrès	"	N. Martel	...	...
La Lancette Canadienne	"	Dr. Leprohon	1847	1847
L'Echo des Campagnes	Berthier	L. A. Olivier	1847	...
L'Avenir	Montréal	J. B. E. Dorion et Geo. Batchelor	1847	1848
L'Echo de la Presse	Montmagny	Eugène Roy	1847	1849
L'Ami de la Religion	Québec	S. Drapeau	1845	...
L'Abeille	"	Elèves du Séminaire	...	...
Journal des Trois Rivières	Trois Rivières.	G. Stobbs	1848	...



PRESCOTT GATE [OUTSIDE].

This gate, surmounted by a military guard-house, is the principal avenue to the Lower Town, by Mountain street. Like the others, it is built of stone, and presents a massive appearance of strength. It is protected on either side by powerful defences, and by works which used to connect it on the right with the Castle of St. Lewis, on the site of which Durham Terrace has been formed. Close to the north side of this gate, in former days stood the Bishop's Palace, long used as the place where the sessions of the Provincial Legislature were held. Before the conquest, there was a barrier of pickets only, where this gate now stands, and the same probably at Hope Gate, as before 1759, there were only three gates to the city—St. John's, St. Lewis, and Palace Gates. This, like St. John's Gate, is a principal thoroughfare, and is also exceedingly inconvenient—a narrow sally-port being the only passage which it affords for people on their way to and from the Lower Town.

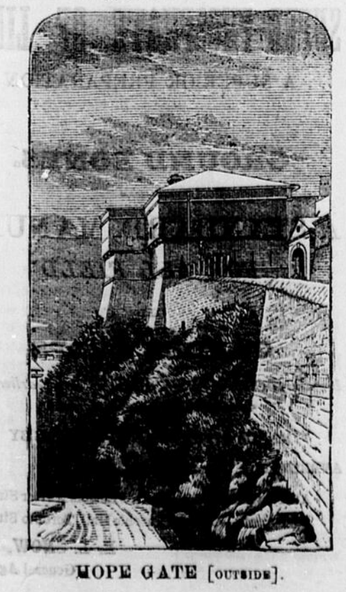


ST. JOHN'S GATE [INSIDE].

This gate, which may be designated the main entrance to the city, is situated at the end of the street of the same name. Above it, says Hawkins' Picture of Quebec, there is at sunset one of the most beautiful views imaginable. The river St. Charles gamboling, as it were, in the rays of the departing luminary, the light still lingering on the spires of Lorette and Charlesbourg, until it fades away beyond the lofty mountains of *Bonhomme* and *Tsounonthuan*, present an evening scene of gorgeous and surpassing splendour. To the right of this gate stood the Military Laboratory, the explosion of which on the 4th March last caused so lamentable a destruction of life. Much inconvenience has been suffered from the narrowness of this entrance for vehicles and the immense number of people that daily pass to and from the city. We are glad to state, however, that this grievance will shortly be remedied, by the alterations now going on, which when completed will afford a double path for foot passengers, and leave the main entrance free for the transit of horses and vehicles.

ST. LEWIS GATE [OUTSIDE].

This Gate is protected by outworks of great strength and powerful combination. Through it lies the road which leads to the spot on the Plains of Abraham, rendered memorable in history by the death of General Wolfe. Near this Gate is the Esplanade, a level space covered with grass, two hundred and seventy-three yards long, and of irregular breadth. Here are held occasional reviews of the troops in garrison; and during the summer season, on stated days, the imposing military spectacle of "trooping the colours" is gone through, and is always a source of great attraction, especially to American visitors to the city. Here it has also been usual for the artillery and infantry of the garrison to assemble on the anniversary of the Queen's birth-day, and honor the occasion by the discharge of a royal salute and *feu-de-joie*. Adjoining this Gate, and fronting the Esplanade, is the Royal Engineer Office; and in the rear are the spacious yard and workshops of the Sappers and Miners.



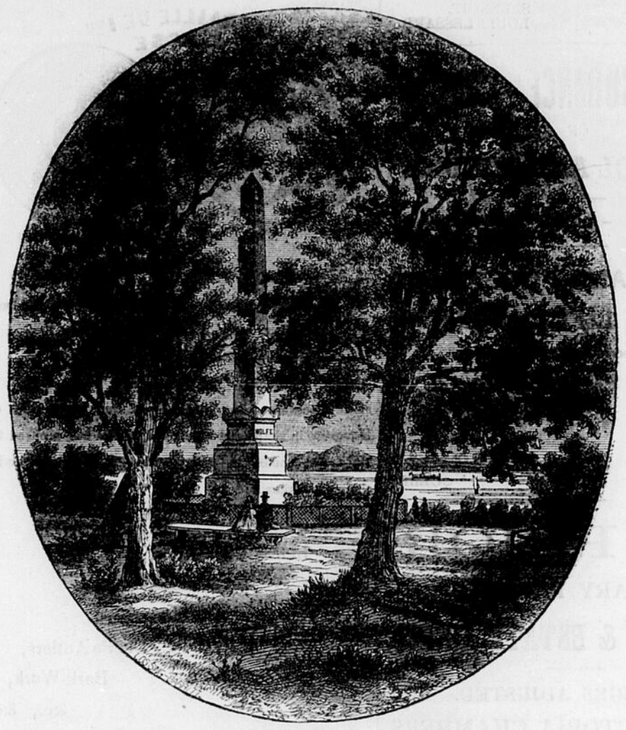
HOPE GATE [OUTSIDE].

OUR ILLUSTRATIONS.

ANXIOUS to render this special issue of the QUEBEC GAZETTE worthy of the occasion it is intended to celebrate, we have endeavoured to embellish its pages with pictorial representations of several of the prominent buildings and places of interest about our ancient city. Of these, as our readers know, we can but offer a tithe within the limits of the present publication. Quebec and the country surrounding it could supply an almost inexhaustible field for pictorial illustration—such an one as would furnish the publishers of the London *Illustrated News* with an endless variety of subjects for the adornment of their pages. From the slopes of the Laurentian range of mountains which form a sort of natural rampart to the north, descending to the beach of the beautiful river St. Charles, the country presents a panorama of cultivated fields, peaceful villages and woodland scenery, which may be equalled, but we feel certain is not surpassed on this continent. Then, on the other hand, we have the mighty St. Lawrence, sweeping past our rock-bound city on its way to join the waters of the Atlantic—our capacious harbour, with its fleets of shipping—our coves filled with the staple product of the country—and like a sentinel in arms, watching over and protecting both city and harbour, stands the far-famed citadel of Cape Diamond—the Gibraltar of America. The excellent essay which has been prepared for this issue of the GAZETTE, gives us some idea of what Quebec was a hundred years ago, in its social, political and commercial aspects—the requisite information for which is supplied from the columns of the paper itself. But as regards pictorial illustration, newspaper publishers in those days were destitute of the facilities which we now enjoy—so that with the exception of quaint representations of runaway negroes, ark-like ships and unpicturesque houses, we are left completely in the dark, so far as respects the then appearance of Quebec and its surroundings. True there are still extant some interesting engravings, which furnish a general view of the city, but we search in vain for sketches of detached portions from different stand-points. It has been left to our own times to supply these; and we expect before long that our romantic scenery as well as the many public buildings which have been and are still going up will have been faithfully delineated and preserved for posterity, by the skill of the artist. In this direction Kreighoff has been a liberal contributor. His pictures, sketched from various localities in our vicinity, painted in a style peculiar to himself, with their beautiful skies, their richly and naturally tinted foliage, and every other adjunct in strictest harmony to render them complete and perfect gems, have found their way into the adjoining States, and are to be found in the cabinets of European connoisseurs. He has performed his share of the work; and now we find that Notman, the well known Canadian photographer, has reproduced from a superb painting by Duncanson, a picture of Quebec which is pronounced by competent judges to be a *chef-d'œuvre* in his particular line. The stand-point of this picture, as we learn, is from the junction of the river Montmorency with the St. Lawrence, commanding an excellent view of the heights, which are surmounted by the Citadel, with the River St. Charles and Beauport Church on the right; while on the left is the island of Orleans, with Gilmour's Cove, Point Levi and New Liverpool. A contemporary remarking on this beautiful production of art, says—"if ever that New Zealander, of whom Babington Macaulay gives timely notice, shall, when he has surveyed the ruins of London from the bridge, take into his antipodean head to cross the Atlantic for the purpose of performing the same melancholy duty in this province, Duncanson and Notman will have saved him no little trouble, by transmitting to the future the present aspect of Old Quebec." For the sake of rendering our present effort complete we could wish that men gifted like Kreighoff and Duncanson and Notman had accompanied Jacques Cartier when he discovered Stadacona, or General Wolfe, some two hundred years later, on his ever memorable expedition. Then we should have been enabled to give our readers some idea of the interesting interview between the French discoverer and the Indian chief Donnacona, who came with twelve canoes full of his people, eight being in each, to visit the strangers as they lay at anchor between the Island of Orleans and the Beauport shore. As it is, however, we simply know that the town of Stadacona stood on that part of Quebec which is now covered by the suburbs of St. Rochs, with part of those of St. John, looking towards the St. Charles. Engraving or painting of this primitive spot there is none. Cartier, himself, describes the area or ground adjoining the town in the following terms:—"As goodly a plot of ground as possible may be seen, and therewithal very fruitful, full of goodly trees even as in France, such as oaks, elms, ashes, walnut trees, maple trees, vines, and white thorns, that bring forth fruit as big as any damsons, and many other sorts of trees, under which groweth as fine tall hemp as any in France, without any seed, or any man's work or labour at all." So then, as neither in 1535 when the ancient town was discovered, in 1759 when Quebec was entered by the victorious troops of England, nor in 1764 when our paper was established, did the artistic facilities exist which are peculiar to these times, our readers must be content with the scanty particulars respecting Quebec one hundred years ago, which our essayist has gleaned from the files of the GAZETTE. Our centenary number, however, will not only mark an era in the history of the GAZETTE itself, but will also afford posterity the means of judging as to the general appearance of the city and the architectural character of some of its principal buildings in our day. So that if in 1964 the then publishers of this journal shall attempt a similar publication with this of 1864, to commemorate the bi-centenary of its existence, they will have a better source from whence to derive the requisite material than it has been our lot to enjoy. It may not be that Quebec shall have greatly altered in appearance one hundred years hence, from what it now is. We have the reputation, whether we deserve it or not, of being deficient in the spirit of go-aheadativeness which characterizes American cities generally. We are said to cling with great tenacity to our ancient customs, to prefer moving in the same beaten tracks in which our predecessors moved, to be unwilling to throw ourselves into the onward course of the day, &c. In all this there may be a great deal of truth, but then our critics do not, we think, make a generous allowance for the natural difficulties and impraticable hindrances which stand in the way of improving our city. Despite these, however, and notwithstanding the slowness with which we are reproached, we feel assured that the dwellers in our city one hundred years hence, will be astonished when they compare its appearance at that time with what it now is, as shewn to them by the pictorial portion of this publication. Without any pretensions to the spirit of prophecy, we think it may be safely predicted that the line of fortification which at present separates between the city proper and the suburbs will, long before that distant period, have disappeared, and both portions have been blended in one harmonious whole. Our narrow streets with their hilly ascents, we fear, are incapable of much amelioration, except it be that, as regards the latter defect, some ingenious and enterprising citizen shall have contrived a plan for alleviating the toil which is necessitated in climbing from the lower to the higher parts of the city. But without venturing any further in speculations of this description, we may say a few words about the illustrations we have given upon this and succeeding pages. To the extent of our ability we have given such a selection of subjects as we thought would be interesting to our patrons, and as the limited amount of space at our command would permit. It is unnecessary for us, in these general remarks, particularly to allude to the various engravings that have been prepared for us, as each of them, with the exception of those at the foot of this page, is furnished with a short letter press description. The centre engraving in the last row upon this page is a view from the Grand Battery, looking towards Beauport, embracing part of the Lower Town and Harbour, with a portion of the Laval University. And as we are unable to give an engraving of this noble institution, a few particulars respecting it may not be considered inappropriate or out of place. The royal charter incorporating the "Université Laval" is dated at Westminster, the 8th of December, in the sixteenth year of Her Majesty's reign (1852.) The ceremony of its inauguration, together with the laying of the corner-stone of the main building, took place on the 21st of September, 1854, and the erection of the edifice was then vigorously proceeded with until its completion. It is 296 feet in front, by 50 feet in depth, and 80 feet in height. It is divided into three great compartments, the centre one of which, about 60 feet front, projects about three feet, and contains the offices of the Moderator and of the Secretary, the lecture rooms of the professors of physical sciences and belles-lettres, and the reading rooms in connection with the libraries. Then there are the two wings, which contain the most ample accommodation for the professors and students. But to return to the engraving with which it is connected, we find the following brilliant and almost prophetic description of the view which it unfolds, given by the historian Charlevoix, in a letter to the Duchesse de Lesdiguières, dated Quebec, 28th October, 1720. He says:—"When the capital of New France will be as flourishing as that of Old France (and there is no need of despairing, for Paris, for a length of time, was less considerable than Quebec is now), as far as the eye can reach will be seen villages, chateaux and villas, and all these are already foreshadowed. The St. Lawrence, whose waters roll so majestically, coming from the extremities of the north and the west, will be covered with ships. The Island of Orleans and both banks of the two rivers will open to the view rich meadows and hills, and fertile plains: and for this, the only thing required is a more numerous population: when, a part of the borders of the river St. Charles, which winds its course so charmingly through a rich valley will be annexed to the city, of which it will, without doubt, become the most important quarter; when the whole of the shore will be lined with magnificent quays and wharves,—the port be filled with splendid ships, and that we shall see from three to four hundred vessels laden with riches heretofore comparatively unknown and unvalued, and which will return laden with those of the old world in exchange—you will admit, madam, that this terrace—meaning the Seminary Garden—will then present a *coup d'œil* that cannot be surpassed, and which is, even at present extremely beautiful." This description by the great historian is truly graphic; and could he be permitted now to return to earth, he would find that his prophetic utterances have had an almost literal fulfilment.

PALACE GATE [OUTSIDE].

Immediately adjoining the Artillery Barracks, and connecting the works on the left with their continuation along the St. Charles, stands the above gate, having a guard-house attached on the right. This gate has been considered by competent judges as the most classical and beautiful of the five gates of Quebec. Though perfectly strong for all purposes of defence, it has a light and airy appearance, not unlike in design, it is said, to one of the gates of Pompeii. It stands at the northern extremity of Palace street, so called from the circumstance that it led to the French Intendant's house or palace, which formerly stood on the site of the present government wood-yard. This latter building was destroyed during the siege by the American troops under General Arnold, in 1775. On the left of this gate are the Ordnance Stores, which once were used as a Barrack.

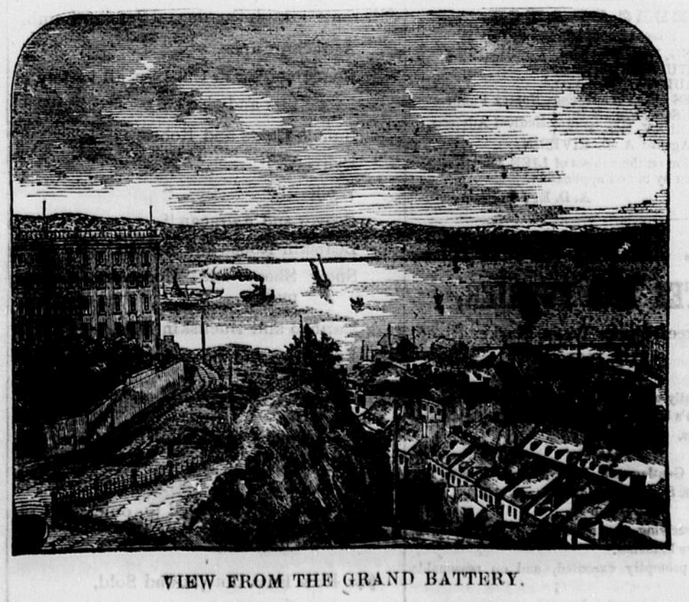


MONUMENT TO WOLFE AND MONTCALM.

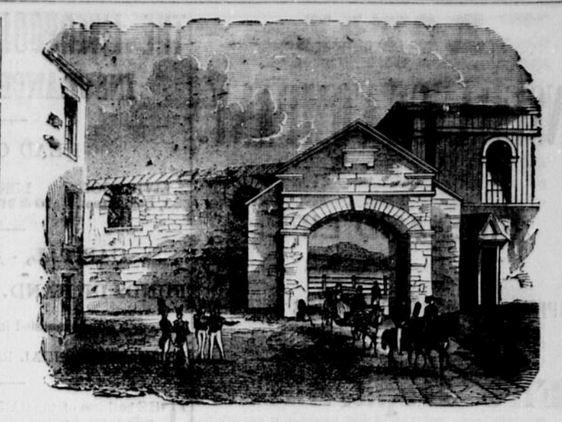
This monument was erected in 1827, under the auspices of the Earl of Dalhousie, then Governor General of British North America. The plan of it was designed by Captain Young, of the 79th, or Cameron Highlanders. In its proportions it is strictly classical in every part. To the top of the surbase is thirteen feet from the ground; on this rests the sarcophagus, seven feet, three inches high; the obelisk measures forty-two feet, eight inches, and the *apex* two feet, one inch, making in the whole an altitude of sixty-five feet from the ground. It is a conspicuous object from the river; but on account of the numerous pines which rise around it in a distant view, it is seen to the best advantage from the centre of the channel between the Lower Town and Pointe Lévi. The author of the Latin inscription on it was J. Charlton Fisher, LL.D., for which he was awarded a prize medal.

THE MARINE HOSPITAL.

This building is situated not far from the General Hospital, on the bank of the Little River St. Charles; and nearly opposite to the spot where Jacques Cartier first wintered in 1535. The exterior of the Marine Hospital is of the Ionic order; and the proportions are taken from the Temple of the Muses on the Ilissus near Athens. With the wings it measures two hundred and six feet, from east to west. The wings are one hundred feet in depth; and the whole premises contain an area of about six acres. Though incomplete at the time, it was opened as an hospital in July, 1834. The object of this institution being for the reception of sailors and persons coming by sea who might be afflicted with disease, it is supported by a tax levied on vessels arriving in our port. The foundation stone of this hospital was laid in May, 1832, by His Excellency Lord Aylmer, Governor-in-Chief, and a plate, commemorating the occasion, with the date, and name of the architect, Mr. Blaiklock, and of the commissioners, was deposited with the usual forms.

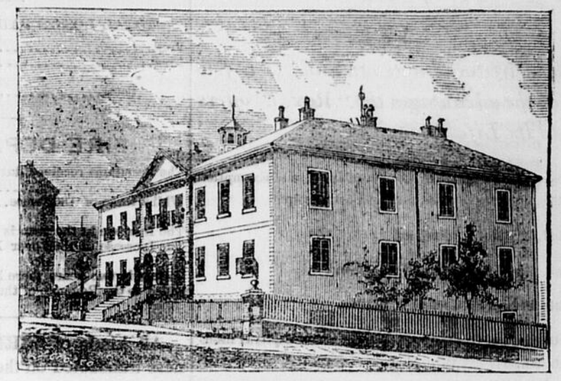


VIEW FROM THE GRAND BATTERY.



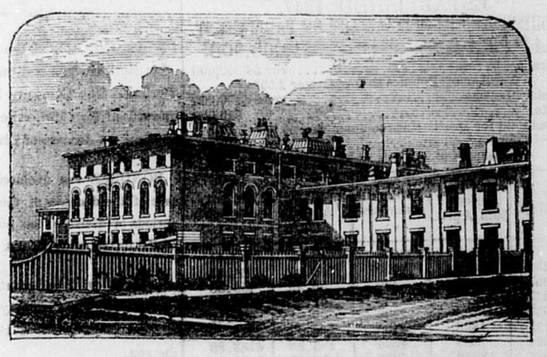
HOPE GATE [INSIDE].

From Palace Gate the fortifications are continued along the brow of the cliff overlooking the mouth of the St. Charles, until they reach Hope Gate, a distance of three hundred yards. A broad and level walk divides the outward wall from the possessions of the community of the Hotel Dieu. An exterior view of the guard-house attached to this gate is given below. The wall near this gate as well as the guard-house is loop-holed for musketry so effectually as to command all the approaches. Both Hope Gate and Prescott Gate were named in honour of the Lieutenant Generals and Commanders-in-Chief, Henry Hope (1775) and Robert Prescott (1796-9). Of the five city gates, three—namely, those known as Prescott, Palace and Hope—communicate with the Lower Town; while St. Louis and St. John's communicate with the suburbs of the same name. The circuit of the fortifications, of which these gates form the connecting links of a chain enclosing the Upper Town, is two miles and three-quarters; the total circumference outside the ditches and space reserved by government, on which no houses can be built on the west side, is about three miles. The average diameter is about fifteen hundred yards.



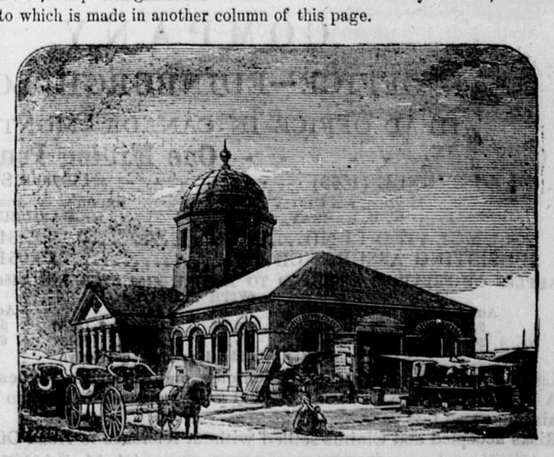
THE COURT HOUSE.

This building stands at the angle of St. Lewis street and the Place d'Armes. It is built of grey stone, plain and substantial, standing within an area inclosed by an iron railing, and is one hundred and thirty-six feet long, by forty-four feet broad. Previous to the erection of the Court House, the Judges sat in the Jesuits' College. The construction of it was finished in 1804, at an expence to the Province of £30,000. The commissioners appointed to carry out the work were, the late Hon. Jonathan Sewell, Chief Justice of the Province, J. M. Nooth and A. B. Dartigny, Esquires. The approach from St. Lewis street is by a double flight of stone steps, leading to an arcade or vestibule, from which are passages leading to the rooms below, and wide staircases to the Courts above. Immediately in front of the lower story, and facing the arcade, is the chamber in which the Court of Quarter Sessions is held. On the right are the Police Office, the Justices' Room, and Grand Jury Room. On the left, the offices of the Prothonotary of the Court of Queen's Bench. On the upper floor is the Court of Queen's Bench, fitted in an appropriate manner, with a gallery for spectators. The increasing business in the Courts, consequent upon our growing population, will ere long render it necessary to erect a more commodious, and we hope, a more elegant Court House.



THE PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS.

This edifice stands upon the site of the former Parliament House—a substantial stone building, which was destroyed by fire.—It is of brick, and is of that order styled modern street architecture; of cruciform shape, having a main or central portion, with two extending wings to north and south. The legislative chambers are spacious, and elegantly fitted up, the one being a counterpart of the other. They are well lighted by side windows, and have each a dome-light of frosted glass, with tastefully executed borders. These buildings cost the Province somewhere about £10,000. It is understood that when the seat of Government has been removed to Ottawa, it will be occupied, in part, by our city Post Office, besides which there will be ample accommodation for other public institutions. These buildings have received a historic character, apart from the fact of their connection with the legislation of the Province, in having been made the temporary residence of His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, during the period of his memorable visit to Quebec. From the windows in the rear, the view of the harbour, covered in the season of navigation with vessels of all nations, and in winter with floating masses of ice, is equal in grandeur with that from the Seminary Garden, allusion to which is made in another column of this page.



ST. PAUL'S MARKET.

ROYAL INSURANCE COMPANY.

FIRE AND LIFE.

CAPITAL, - - - TWO MILLIONS STERLING.

Fire Department.

ADVANTAGES TO FIRE INSURERS.

THE COMPANY is enabled to direct the attention of the Public to the advantages afforded in this Branch :—

1st. Security unquestionable.

2nd. Revenue of almost unexampled magnitude.

3rd. Every description of property insured at moderate rates.

4th. Promptitude and Liberality of Settlement.

5th. No charge made for policies or instalments.

LIFE.

The Directors invite attention to a few of the advantages the "ROYAL" offers to its Life Assurers :—

1st. The Guarantee of an ample Capital, and Exemption of the Assured from Liability of Partnership.

2nd. Moderate Premiums.

3rd. Small Charge for Management.

4th. Prompt Settlement of Claims.

5th Days of Grace allowed with the most liberal interpretation.

6th. Large Participation of Profits by the Assured, amounting to TWO-THIRDS of their net amount, every five years, to Policies then two entire years in existence.

☞ This Company was the first to indemnify Losses caused by the late Laboratory Explosion.

FORSYTH, BELL & CO,
Agents.

THE CANADA LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE, HAMILTON, C. W.

PRESIDENT: JOHN YOUNG, Esq.
VICE-PRESIDENT: JOHN FERRIE, Esq.
BANKERS: COMMERCIAL BANK.
MANAGER: A. G. RAMSAY.
MEDICAL ADVISER: J. D. MACDONALD, M.D.
GENERAL AGENT: T. W. MEDLEY.
ESTABLISHED 1847.
INCORPORATED BY SPECIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

CAPITAL: - - - $1,000,000.

Assurances in force.....over $4,000,000
Number of Policies in force, over 2,500
Premium Income.....over $106,000
Assets..... " 630,000
Claims Paid for Deaths since commencement of Company..... " 310,000
Examples of Bonuses added to Policies.

No of Policy.	Issued before 30th April.	Original Assurance	Bonus Added.	Present Assurance.
35	1848	$2000	630.41	2630.41
481	1850	4000	1064.81	5064.81
907	1852	400	55.98	455.98
1423	1854	1000	102.38	1102.38
1937	1856	2400	209.10	2609.10
3195	1858	2500	172.79	2672.79
2924	1860	4000	183.88	4183.88
3916	1862	5000	76.45	5076.45

EVERY security, advantage, and facility which prudence or liberality can suggest, are offered by this Company. The rates, which are founded on the higher interest obtainable in this country than in Great Britain, are lower than those of British offices.

The Company has agents in all towns throughout Canada, and a correspondent in London, (England) authorized to accept premiums when that may be convenient to the assured. Agent at Quebec: H. W. WELCH.
Medical Adviser: DR. WOLFF.

THE LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICES:

LIVERPOOL,	LONDON,	MONTREAL.
1, Dale Street.	20 & 21, Poultry.	Place D'Armes.

CAPITAL, - - - - $10,000,000.

FUNDS IN HAND.....over $12,000,000.

Funds invested in Canada, $300,000.

ESTIMATED ANNUAL REVENUE, (1864) $4,000,000.

THE business of the CANADA BRANCH is under the sole control of the following

DIRECTORS:

HENRY CHAPMAN, Esq., Merchant.

HENRY STARNES, Esq., (Manager Ontario Bank.)

EDWARD J. S. MAITLAND, Esq., Merchant.

E. H. KING, Esq., (General Manager Bank of Montreal.)

T. B. ANDERSON, Esq., Chairman, (President Bank of Montreal.)

ALEX. SIMPSON, Esq., Deputy-Chairman, (Chairman Ontario Bank.)

G. F. C. SMITH, Resident Secretary.

The Fire Premiums received by the LIVERPOOL AND LONDON INSURANCE COMPANY, during the year 1863, EXCEEDED those of any other Company in Great Britain by £200,000 Sterling.

TOTAL LOSSES PAID FROM 1836 TO 1863.

FIRE.....	$11,331,697.98
LIFE.....	3,362,685.52
Total.....	$14,694,383.50

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

The Premiums received during 1863 amounted to.....	$2,610,510
Whilst those of 1862 were.....	2,180,325
The Increase in the year is therefore.....	$430,185
The Increase in 1862 over 1861 was.....	379,672
So that in two years there have been..... added to the Revenue of the Fire Department alone.	$809,857

All kinds of FIRE INSURANCE business transacted on the most favorable terms.

Particular attention paid to Short Period Risks on Country Produce, Dry Goods or other Merchandise.

Ships on Stocks insured at moderate rates.

G. F. C. SMITH,
Resident Secretary, Canada Branch, Montreal.

DANIEL McGIE,
Agent,
Quebec.

EAGLE INSURANCE COMPANY

OF LONDON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1807.

THE INCOME of the COMPANY is about £390,000 Sterling. The realized assets about TWO MILLION Sterling. The Company has already paid to the public upwards of Two Million Seven Hundred Thousand Pounds Sterling, on decease of Lives assured.

BONUSES are declared every FIVE YEARS, and in case of the decease of the Life assured between any two periods of division, the policy will be entitled to a share of the forthcoming Bonus.

LOANS will be granted upon security of policies effected with the Company, to the extent of their value, as soon as five Annual Premiums shall have been paid thereon.

W. & W. C. HENDERSON,
Agents.

WALTER C. HENDERSON,
General Merchant.

THIS IS THE BONUS YEAR.

Proposals should be lodged with the Agents on or before the 25th May, 1864, when the Books Close for the third investigation and Division of Profits. All persons who may effect Policies before that date will be entitled to share in the Division to be then made.

THE COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

HEAD OFFICE---EDINBURGH, SCOTLAND.

HEAD OFFICE IN CANADA—MONTREAL.

CAPITAL, - - - - - - One Million Pounds Sterling.

REVENUE (1863) - - - - - - - £133,000 STERLING.

MANAGER FOR CANADA: W. M. RAMSAY.
INSPECTOR OF AGENCIES: RICHARD BULL.

ACCUMULATED FUND..... £481,690 STERLING.
SUBSISTING ASSURANCE..... £3,051,636 STERLING.

EXAMPLES OF PREMIUMS REQUIRED TO ASSURE £100 STERLING. $486.67 PAYABLE AT DEATH WITH PROFITS.

AGE.		AGE.		AGE.		AGE.	
25.....	$10.52	35.....	$13.76	45.....	$ 18.80	55.....	$28.22
30.....	12.00	40.....	15.94	50.....	22.36	60.....	35.79

May be paid half-yearly or quarterly.

Loans advanced on Mortgage or Policies, and Surrender Values allowed.

A Policy opened in 1847 for £1,000 was increased in 1859 to £1,235, and it will be again increased this year.

Risks accepted and Claims settled without reference to Head Office.

W. M. RAMSAY, Manager for Canada.
A. J. MAXHAM, St. Peter Street.
Agent for Quebec,

☞ Agents in all Towns in Canada. ☜

NORTH BRITISH & MERCANTILE FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY,

OF LONDON AND EDINBURGH.

ESTABLISHED 1809.

Accumulated Fund £2,122,826 8s. Stg. | CAPITAL, £2,000,000 Stg. | Annual Revenue, £422,401 2s 2d Stg.

CANADA BRANCH ESTABLISHMENT.
HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

OFFICERS, ALL OF WHOM ARE STOCKHOLDERS:

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
D. LORN MACDOUGALL, Esq. | THOMAS DAVIDSON, Esq.
ORDINARY DIRECTORS.
The Hon. LOUIS RENAUD, M.L.C. | The Hon. THOMAS RYAN, M.L.C.
The Hon. JOHN ROSS, M.P.P. | JAMES LAW, Esq., Merchant.
C. J. BRYDGES, Esq., Manager Grand Trunk Railway.
H. J. JOHNSON, Local Secretary.

MACDOUGALL & DAVIDSON,
General Agents for Canada.

FIRE DEPARTMENT.

ASSURANCES are effected at the LOWEST RATES of PREMIUM, corresponding to the risk. LOSSES by FIRE from LIGHTNING made good, and CLAIMS adjusted and settled in Canada.

THE LIFE DEPARTMENT

Combines the advantages of Mutual Assurance, with the safety of a large Protecting Capital. Nine-tenths of the Profits are divided amongst those Insured under the Participation Class. Policies, doubling the original amount in 20 years, are granted upon most favourable terms. Certificates of Indisputability granted upon certain conditions.

Agents at Quebec,
FORSYTH & PEMBERTON,
W. G. SHEPPARD.
Sub-Agents at Quebec,
S. BENOIT,
LOUIS LESSARD.

QUEEN INSURANCE COMPANY

OF

LIVERPOOL AND LONDON.

CAPITAL: - - - - - £1,000,000 *Stg.*

HOME AND FOREIGN FIRE AND LIFE INSURANCE

Of every description at moderate rates.

Losses settled Promptly and Liberally.

BEN. PRIOR,
Agent,
Victoria Chambers,
QUEBEC.

B. S. PRIOR,

NOTARY PUBLIC,

INSURANCE & ESTATE AGENT.

AVERAGES ADJUSTED.
OFFICE, VICTORIA CHAMBERS.

THE SCOTTISH PROVINCIAL ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED IN 1825.

Incorporated by Act of Parliament.

CAPITAL, - - ONE MILLION POUNDS STERLING.

INVESTED IN CANADA, - - $500.000.

CANADA HEAD OFFICE—MONTREAL.

A. DAVIDSON PARKER, Secretary.

Assurances under Current Life Policies...	£2,500,000 Stg.
Accumulated Fund.....	442,446 "
Annual Revenue.....	120,190 "
Assurances proposed in 1862.....	406,744 "

SPECIAL ADVANTAGES,

VERY moderate rates of Premium.

Large Bonuses under a new and advantageous system.

Guaranteed surrender Value under Policies relinquished by Assured.

Liberal conditions as to Residence and Travelling.

Quebec: LANGLOIS & GLASS, Agents.

A. ROWAND, M.D. } Medical Advisers.
H. BLANCHET, M.D. }

Life Association of Scotland.

FOUNDED 1838,
AND
INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER
AND
IMPERIAL ACT OF PARLIAMENT.

QUEBEC BRANCH.

HONORARY DIRECTORS.

D. D. YOUNG, Esq., Merchant.
VITAL TETU, Esq., Merchant.
J. B. RENAUD, Esq., Merchant.
J. GREAVES CLAPHAM, Esq., Notary Public.
A. JACKSON, Esq., M.D., } Medical Advisers.
J. E. LANDRY, Esq., M.D., }
Agent: A. D. RIVERIN.

ALL information on the subject of LIFE ASSURANCE will be given by me on application.

A. D. RIVERIN, Agent.

W. H. ASHWORTH,

HATTER AND FURRIER,

Fabrique Street, Upper Town Market Place,
QUEBEC.

HAS constantly on hand a large assortment of Gents' and Youth's HATS, CAPS and STRAW GOODS of the newest styles.

—ALSO,—

Ladies' and Gentlemen's Furs, Sleigh Robes, Fur Coats, Moccasins, Snow-Shoes, &c., &c.

—AND—

Constantly receiving the novelties of the season in both of the above branches.

☞ Orders promptly executed, and on reasonable terms.

HENDERSON, RENFREW & CO.,

20, BUADE STREET,

QUEBEC,

IMPORTERS OF HATS.

COMPRISING all that is new and fashionable, received weekly from LONDON, PARIS, and NEW YORK:

Scotch Caps,
Highland Bonnets,
Travelling Caps,
Hat Cases,
Waterproof Clothing.

H., R. & Co., *received the*

FURS,

Including the skins of the Arctic Silver Fox, Hudson Bay Sable, Minx, Otter, Beaver, Wolf, Buffalo, Bear, &c., &c., manufactured on the premises into all the articles required for Ladies' and Gentlemen's wear. Our constant attention being devoted to the production of Novelties in shape and finish, and which has secured to this establishment the first position in the Province in their particular line.

Sleigh Robes,
Indian Curiosities,
Snowshoes,
Moccasins,
Deer's Antlers,
Bark Work,
&c., &c.

☞ Every article warranted as represented.

OLIVIER COTE,

FURRIER,

AND DEALER IN

SHIPPING FURS,

Bark Work,

AND

INDIAN CURIOSITIES,

GENERAL WOLFE'S CORNER,

ST. JOHN STREET,

QUEBEC.

HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND

A large and varied assortment

OF

GENTLEMEN'S AND LADIES' FURS,

VIZ. :

Ladies' Victorines, Boas, Muffs, Cuffs and Gauntlets, in Canada and Russia Minks, Siberian Squirrel, Russia and Persian Lamb.

Astracan Capes,
Gentlemen's Fur Caps, in all variety of furs and shapes.
Buffalo Coats and Robes,
Lynx " "
Wolff " "
Beaver and Astracan "
Bearskin Robes and Aprons,
Snow Shoes and Moccasins, Lorette make,
Cariboo and Buckskin Mits,
Foot Mats and Boots for Travellers.

—ALSO—

An assortment of Gent's Hats, Caps, and Straw Goods.

Furs made and repaired to order, and on reasonable terms.

☞ Raw Furs Bought and Sold.

W. B. VALLEAU & CO.,

TAILORS,

9, BUADE STREET,

QUEBEC.

W. B. VALLEAU. G. THOMPSON.

ESTABLISHED IN 1775.

GIBB & CO.,

MERCHANT TAILORS,

AND

Gentlemen's Haberdashers,

18, *Great St. James Street,*

MONTREAL.

MOUNTAIN HILL

TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT.

W. WRIGHT,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

NO. 2, MOUNTAIN HILL,
QUEBEC.

W. W. BEGS respectfully to inform his friends, and the public in general, that he has always on hand a large and varied stock of the very newest styles for Gentlemen's wear, all of which are made up in the best workmanship style, and warranted a perfect fit.

ALSO ON HAND:

GENTLEMEN'S UNDER CLOTHING,
SHIRTS, COLLARS,
CRAVATS,
BRACES,
GLOVES,
&c., &c.

☞ REMEMBER No. 2, MOUNTAIN HILL.

JOHN DARLINGTON,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Corner of Buade and Dufort Streets,

UPPER TOWN, QUEBEC,

HAS always on hand a large supply of West of England Cloths, Cassimeres, Doeskins, Cheviots and Meltons, imported direct from the best London Houses.

ALSO, A VARIETY OF:

Fancy Vestings,
Gents' Under Clothing,
Fancy, Dress, and Regatta Shirts,
Gloves, Braces,
Scarfs, Neckties, &c., &c.
Ladies' Riding Habits, and
Clergymen's and Lawyer's Robes.

OFFICER'S UNIFORMS made to order, and accoutrements imported at shortest notice.

Accurate fit and good workmanship guaranteed.

J. D. would beg to state that every novelty in the above articles is constantly received by steamers.

EVERY ARTICLE MADE UP CHEAP FOR CASH.

JOHN LILLY,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

Habit Maker, and Gentlemen's General

OUTFITTER,

HAS always on hand, and constantly receiving the newest patterns in

English and Scotch Tweeds,
West of England Broadcloths,
Doeskins, and every other article in his Line.

Garments made to order on the most reasonable terms, and an accurate fit warranted.

None but first class cutters being employed, parties requiring Liveries will find it to their advantage to patronise his Establishment.

J. L. always has on hand a well selected stock of Gentlemen's Collars, in all their varieties and styles, Neckties, Suspenders, and a stock of Underclothing well worth inspection.

G. & H. GIBSONE, A. & B.

General Commission Merchants and

AUCTIONEERS,

Peter Street, Quebec.

ADVANCES MADE ON CONSIGNMENTS.

An extensive assortment of Dry Goods, Cloths, Hats, Caps and Furs, wholesale, always on hand.

A. J. MAXHAM & CO.,

AUCTIONEERS, BROKERS,

AND

GENERAL COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

PETER STREET, QUEBEC.

—ALSO,—

AGENTS FOR THE

COLONIAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

See Advertisement in another column.

F. H. HALL,

AUCTIONEER, BROKER & VALUATOR,

JOHN STREET, UPPER TOWN,

QUEBEC.

Proceeds of Sales and Consignments promptly returned, and all orders and commissions punctually attended to.

ROBERT MORGAN,

(Late of the Royal Italian Opera,
LONDON, ENGLAND,)

Dealer and Importer of English, French and American Music, Flutes, Violins, Concertinas, Guitars, &c.

NO. 27, ST. JOHN STREET.

SOLE DEPOT in Quebec of A. & T. NORDHEIMER, for the sale of STEINWAY, CHICKERING, and DUNHAM'S Magnificent American Pianos, (for which a guarantee of five years will be given).

☞ Beware of Impostors who offer the above Pianos.

—ALSO,—

PIANOS of other good makers, from $250 upwards. Second-hand Pianos taken in exchange for new ones, on liberal terms.

Always on hand, a large supply of the cheap English Musical Publications, viz. :—Boosey's Musical Cabinet, Chappell's Musical Magazine, &c., &c.

—ALSO,—

Continually receiving by mail, the latest new Dance Music from England.

Orders by Post, containing a Remittance, will be punctually attended to.

D. MORGAN,

MERCHANT TAILOR,

MOUNTAIN HILL,

QUEBEC.

IMPORTANT TO FARMERS.

COE'S SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME,

A SUPERIOR PREPARATION

OF

GROUND BONES.

A STANDARD MANURE

FOR ALL FIELD

AND

GARDEN CROPS.

It matures Crops from ten to twenty days earlier, and wonderfully increases the yield.

MANUFACTURED AND FOR SALE BY

ANDREW COE, Proprietor,

At Montreal—Office, 38 St. Francois Xavier Street.
At Toronto—Office, 3 Masonic Hall, Toronto Street.

E. L. SNOW,
General Agent.

QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.

The present building was erected in 1848, by Drs. Douglas, Morrin and Fremont, three medical practitioners in Quebec. It is situated about two miles from the city, of which, as well as of the Bay of the St. Charles and the River St. Lawrence, it commands a magnificent view.

It is surrounded by 150 acres of land, which affords healthy employment to many of the patients. It possesses an unlimited supply of the purest water from a small mill stream which runs round the property, a branch of which is conducted under ground through the yards and the main building, for the purposes of thorough drainage. The mouths of the soil pipes from the different parts of the establishment empty into this underground stream.

The whole of the Asylum is heated by steam, supplied by three boilers. It is lighted by gas made on the premises. The kitchen arrangements are admirable. The cooking is done exclusively by steam and gas. The tailor's, shoemaker's, carpenter's, engineer's, blacksmith's, painter's and glazier's, and cooper's shops afford employment to a number of the patients.

The Asylum possesses 8 horses and 25 head of cattle, of which 22 are cows of the best English breed, that supply the inmates with milk. All the vegetables for the tables, and fodder for the cattle, are supplied from the farm.

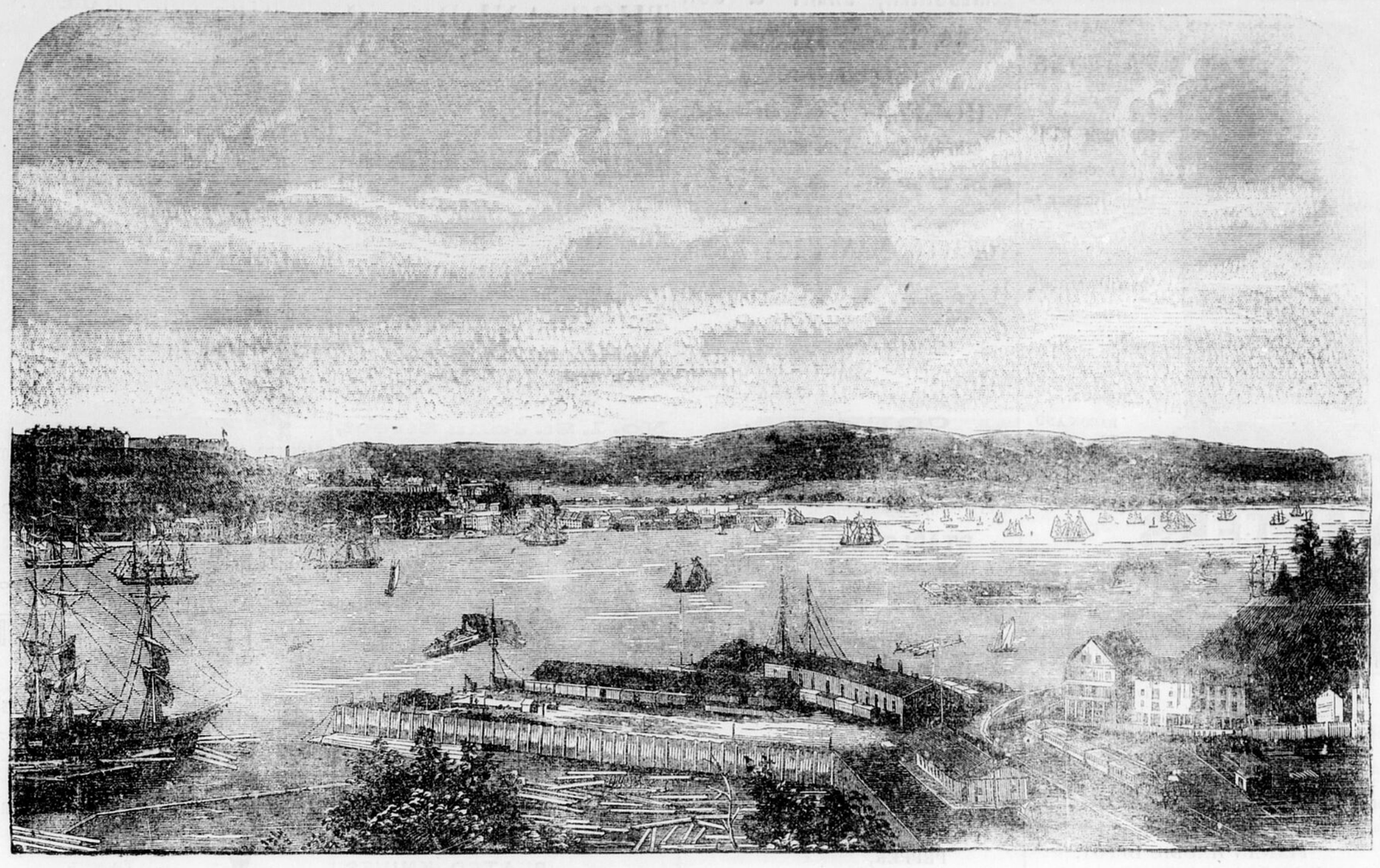
The building contains 540 patients, of whom 238 are males and 302 are females. Of this number 450 are Roman Catholics, and 90 are Protestants. The Catholics are under the spiritual care of the Rev. M. Bolduc, and the Protestants have during the last 19 years enjoyed the teaching of a Local Preacher of the Wesleyan Church.

Within the last three years two of the original promoters and proprietors have died. The Asylum is now owned by Drs. Douglas and Landry, who exercise the general superintendence and control. The internal management and moral treatment of the patients have, since 1845, been entrusted to and judiciously carried out by Mr. and Mrs. Wakeham, who have been indefatigable in their exertions for the welfare and comfort of the inmates. Dr. Catillier, a highly educated graduate of the Laval University, is the Resident Physician.

The system of treatment has since the first been emphatically that of kindness and non-restraint; and it has here, as well as everywhere else, demonstrated the inefficiency and cruelty of the barbarous system which it has generally superseded.

The subject of restraint has had the most careful consideration of the managers of this institution, from its origin to the present time; and they state that they are more and more fully impressed with the conviction that by increasing the number of the attendants—by holding them personally responsible for their charge—and by unremitting care, kindness and attention, mechanical restraint may be, in a great measure done away with. Indeed, so effectual has the rule of kindness proved, that we find by a late report, the average of patients under restraint, or temporary seclusion, is stated as being only a half of one per cent.

The Asylum is mainly supported by a yearly grant from Government, who are represented by the Prison Inspectors and by a Board of Commissioners, appointed to see that the intention of Government is carried out.



VIEW OF QUEBEC FROM THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY, SOUTH QUEBEC.

VIEW FROM THE GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY DEPOT

Travellers arriving in Quebec by the Grand Trunk Railway get the first glimpse of the city from the spot represented in the foreground, and no doubt many of our visitors will at once recognize the scene. The picture does not embrace a very large part of the town, but gives a good idea of the bold perch it occupies A portion of Lower Town, where the wholesale business is chiefly transacted, the ships at the wharves and in the offing, the Citadel crowning Cape Diamond, and commanding the world-famed Plains of Abraham, conspire together to endow it with interest, and we have no doubt it will be valued accordingly.

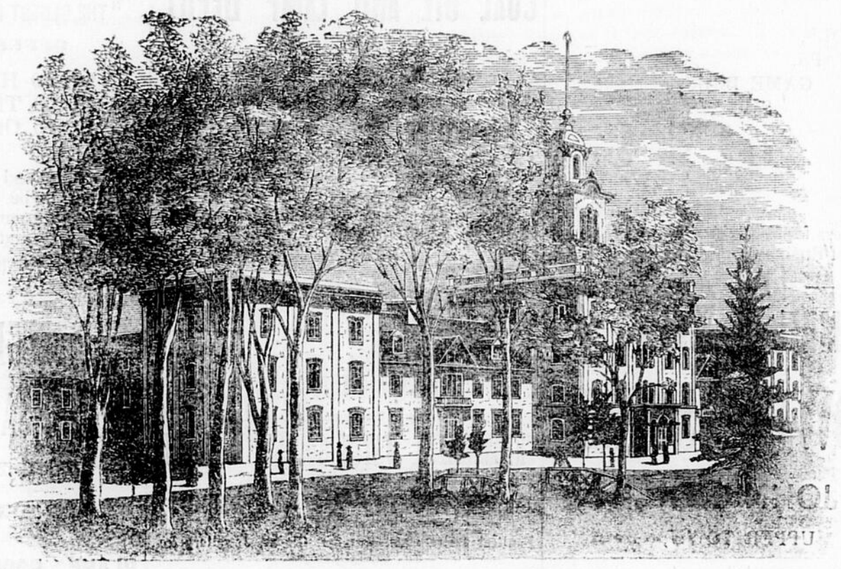
THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

This is a handsome and very substantial building. It is situated at the extreme verge of the Lower Town, eastward, and upon the very margin of the St. Lawrence, so that it may be easily reached by the Masters of vessels in their boats, without the necessity of passing through the crowded and noisy streets. It was with difficulty that a secure foundation was obtained, and a large sum was spent in making it so. The whole cost of the building was not much under $200,000.

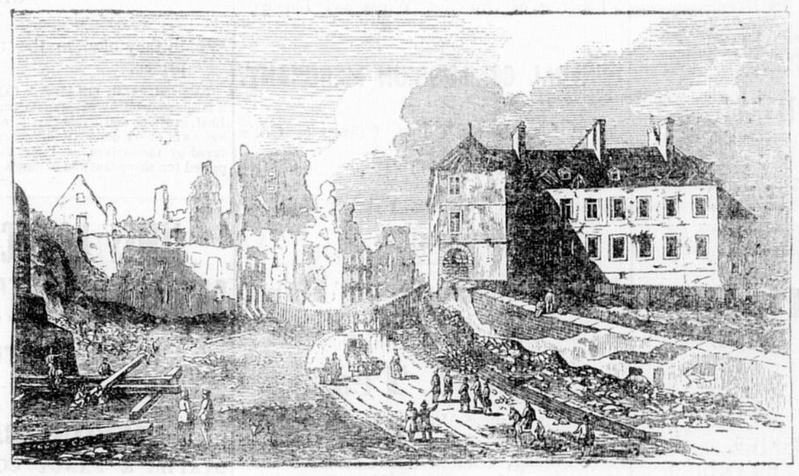
VIEW OF QUEBEC, FROM PARLIAMENT HOUSE.

[SEE PAGE 15.]

The large view on page 15 was taken by Mr. Notman, the justly celebrated photographic artist of Montreal, from the roof of the Houses of Parliament, and although it does not embrace a very large area, embodies several of the objects for which Quebec is extensively known. It also gives some idea of the relative situations of the Upper and Lower Town, an idea it would have been difficult to present so well from any other point. The line of balustrade which divides the picture from right to left, is placed at the edge of the magnificent platform known as Durham Terrace, a planked promenade some 500 feet front, by 200 or more in depth, the prospect from which is the most charming that can be imagined. This terrace occupies the site of the Chateau St. Louis, formerly the residence of the Canadian Governors General, which was destroyed by fire in the winter of 1833-4, we believe. It almost overhangs part of the Lower Town, at a height of some 250 feet above water level. Here at all seasons, but especially on fine days, hundreds of visitors and citizens resort for the enjoyment of pure air, a fine walk, and a lovely landscape. From this spot, at this very moment, may be seen the hundreds of ships, sailing and steam craft of all kinds and sizes, of which we have spoken elsewhere, together with an affluence of natural objects, of so varied and picturesque a character, that by strangers especially, the prospect is frequently said to be "perfectly enchanting."—The obelisk which rises at quarter distance on the right is the monument erected in commemoration of the two Generals who fell at the taking of Quebec in 1759—Wolfe and Montcalm. At half distance, and crowning the view, is seen part of the citadel, the outermost portion being the flag bastion, elevated over 330 feet above the river. The houses in the lower part of the view are in the street leading from Prescott gate to Lower Town, and at the extreme left there is a glimpse of the St. Lawrence, with a small section of the Point Levi shore. The view is a fair sample of the whole city, and will aid persons at a distance to understand what is meant by the Upper and Lower Towns of Quebec.



QUEBEC LUNATIC ASYLUM.



MOUNTAIN HILL, IN 1761.

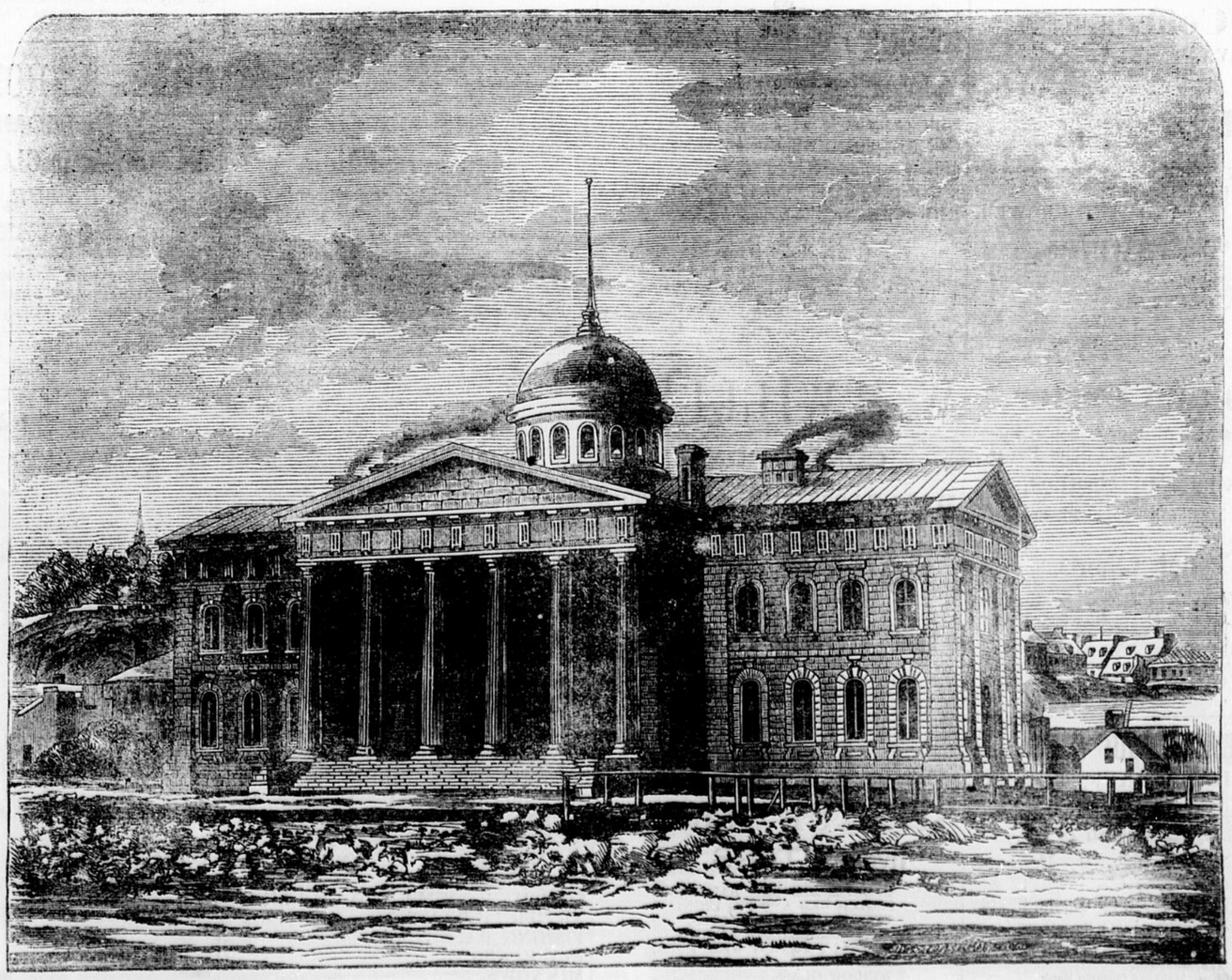
MOUNTAIN HILL IN 1761.

This view is copied from one of a series of 12 drawings, taken on the spot by R. Short, a gentleman belonging to the fleet then in port. It is the only old picture which we have inserted in this paper, and we have been led to do so especially from a desire to shew the contrast in appearance of the particular locality this day, from what it was one hundred years ago This picture was drawn just after the bombardment, and shows the ruins of the Bishop's House and the old wicket, now replaced by Prescott Gate, a cut of which is given on page 9.

NOTES ON QUEBEC.

By the last Provincial Census, (1861,) Quebec, within the City limits, contained 51,109 inhabitants, of whom 41,477 were Roman Catholics; but the City limits do not by any means embrace the whole population of the place, for most of the Merchants live beyond them, as do some thousands of the working people, who earn their living in connection with the ship-building, the lumbering coves and the general commerce of Quebec. The City and its immediate vicinity, together with the Town of Levis on the opposite shore of the St. Lawrence, the Coves east and west, where all the business done is on Quebec account, cannot number many less than 80,000 souls, and may exceed that figure. The chief article of export is lumber, or, to be more precise, timber in all forms, from the square log down through deals, boards, staves, scantling, oars, &c, to lathwood. This lumber comes to market chiefly from the Ottawa country, but a good deal is contributed by the St. Maurice and other districts in Lower Canada, and various places in Canada West. In 1863 the arrivals from sea were 1398 sailing vessels, measuring 742,431 tons, and 46 steamships of 56,425 tons. The number of timber laden vessels which cleared for British and Foreign ports was 1262, with an aggregate tonnage of 753,735 tons. In 1863 there were 63 vessels built at Quebec, measuring 53,306 tons; and the number this year will probably be greater. Of recent years, a large timber trade has sprung up with the Continent of Europe, and there is every prospect of its increase. We are also building ships on foreign account, and, from the greater attention now given to this branch of our industry, it is not probable that it will ever be subject to the fluctuations which made it so hazardous a business in former years. Besides the shipping from sea, there is a very large fleet of schooners and other craft trading between Quebec and the Lower Parishes; the number exceeding probably that of the British and Foreign vessels. There are plying between Quebec and Montreal, Quebec and the Parishes, within a few hours reach of the market, and engaged in the towage business, some 50 steamers. The Montreal Passenger and Mail boats are of the largest proportions, of very high speed and fitted up with every conceivable luxury; while the smaller of the Tug boats are high pressure puffers of the smallest class. Of the imports we need hardly speak, as they consist of every thing the most advanced communities consume, and, of course, they are in proportion to the wants of the community. Quebec does not possess the advantage of a large and densely populous back country, like Montreal and the Western Cities, hence its domestic trade is not very extensive; but as a general thing, a steady and profitable business is carried on, and there are comparatively few commercial break-downs to disturb the general comfort.

For two or three years past, there has been a good deal of speculation in Copper Mining lands, several very valuable mines of that and other ores having been found on the South shore; but the more recent discovery of gold in large quantities over a very extensive tract of country, has attracted a considerable number of diggers, miners and searchers, who are flocking to the gold fields, and, from present appearances, we are likely to have a large access of population on gold account. We believe there is no room whatever to doubt that our auriferous regions are equal to the richest in the world, and that consequently, they will handsomely repay the labour bestowed upon them.



THE CUSTOM HOUSE.

The circumference of Quebec is reckoned at 5½ miles, including the Citadel, which encloses 45 arpents. The highest point of this celebrated stronghold—the Gibraltar of America—is 336 feet above the level of the river, which is a good deal higher than any other spot within many miles of the City, so that it commands the avenues thereto on all sides.

The Upper Town, as the walled in portion of the City is called, though it is not so high in many places as St. Louis and St. John suburbs, contains a population of about 8000 souls, and it is within that area that the principal Churches and other public buildings, the fashionable shops and hotels, are located.

It is hardly necessary to recapitulate the various monetary, commercial, educational, literary, benevolent and charitable institutions of the City, for Quebec has unquestionably a full proportion.

Of travelling facilities, there is no lack. As we have already stated, we have excellent passenger steamboats to Montreal and the Parishes adjoining our City, but in addition to these we have others plying to the Saguenay, Cacouna and the Gulf Ports—all of them first class sea-going vessels. Then from Point Levi, the Grand Trunk Railway runs east to Rivière du Loup, 120 miles, and south-eastward to Portland, and westward throughout Upper Canada to Sarnia, a distance from Rivière du Loup—the easternmost terminus—of some eight hundred miles. Then, for direct travel to Europe, we have the Montreal Ocean Steamship Company, being the Provincial Mail Line of Ocean Steamers, which in respect of size, appointments and speed leave nothing to desire. These vessels arrive and depart once a week in summer from Quebec, and in winter from Portland. The last built of these vessels is the Peruvian, whose first trip was made this spring, when she made our port in a little over 10 days from Liverpool and 9 days from Moville, including a detention of one day in the ice. She is described as follows:—In general appearance she resembles the Hibernian, the upper part of her hull being constructed on the same general plan, with full decks, and the same arrangements of gangways, houses, &c. Her internal arrangements class her as one of the most elegant Trans-Atlantic steamers afloat. Her saloons, state rooms and cabins are fitted and furnished in a splendid style, and the owners have availed themselves of all the improvements for the comfort and safety of passengers. The Peruvian was launched last fall from the works of Messrs. R. Steel & Co, Greenock. She is 320 feet long, 33 feet in width, and 32 feet deep. Her gross tonnage is 2,600, registered tonnage 1,900, and she is calculated to carry 1,500 tons, and comfortably accommodate, in cabin and steerage, 700 passengers. Her engines are rated at 550 horse power, with cylinders 70 inches in diameter, and 3 feet 9 inches stroke. The speed of the vessel is 14 knots per hour, and her total cost £90,000 sterling. The Peruvian is commanded by Capt. Ballantine, formerly of the Hibernian, and is the flag-ship of the fleet.

Quebec is now, and has been for nearly five years the Seat of Government, but is about to lose that distinction, together with the advantages which the residence of the Officials and the Meetings of Parliament confer. It is generally expected that, pursuant to the decision of Her Majesty in favour of Ottawa, the final flitting will be made this fall, when, after having been knocked about for 23 years, the poor nomadic employés will find rest, many of them we trust under their own roof-tree.

We might have extended these notes almost indefinitely, but our space and our time forbid further enlargement.

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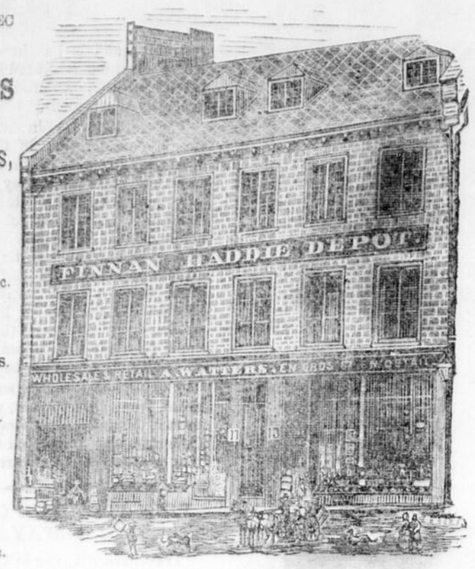

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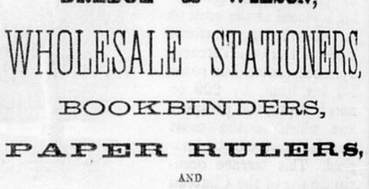

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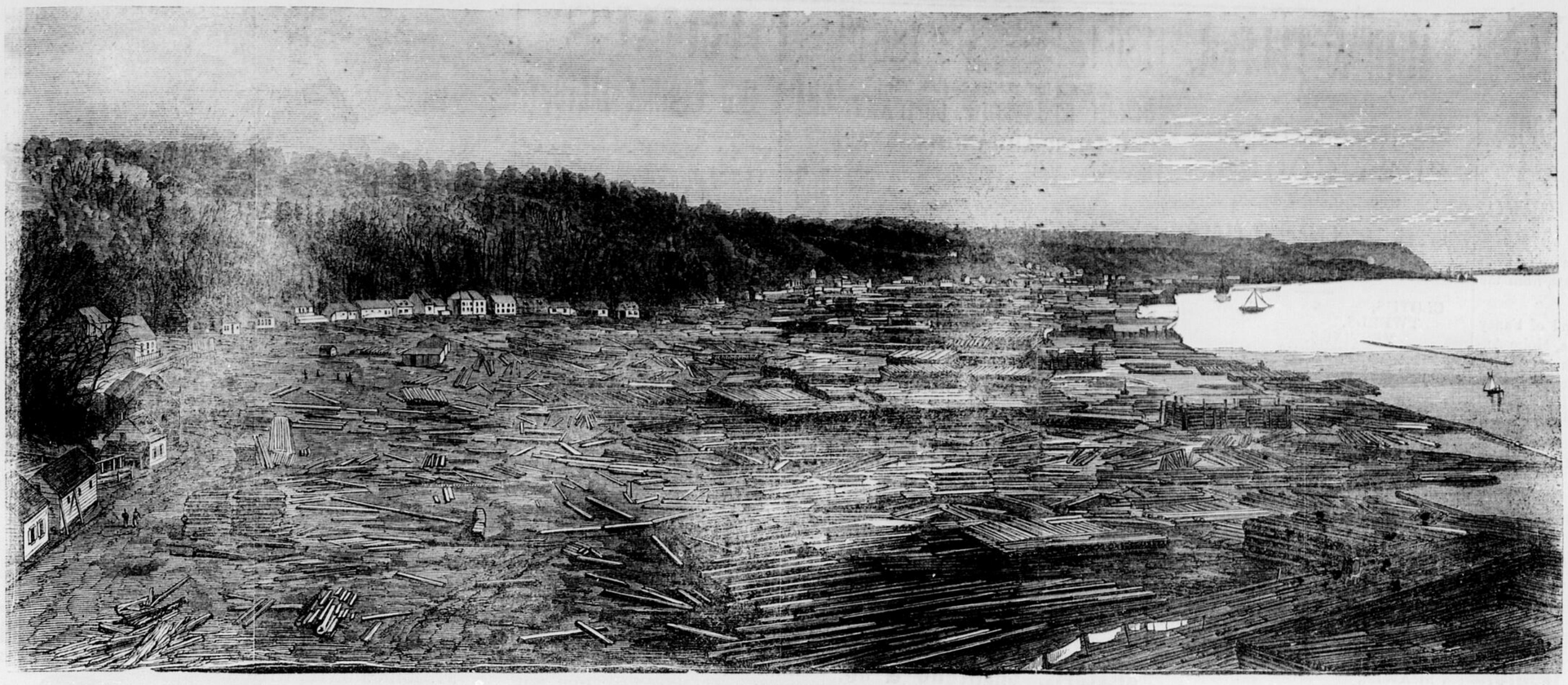
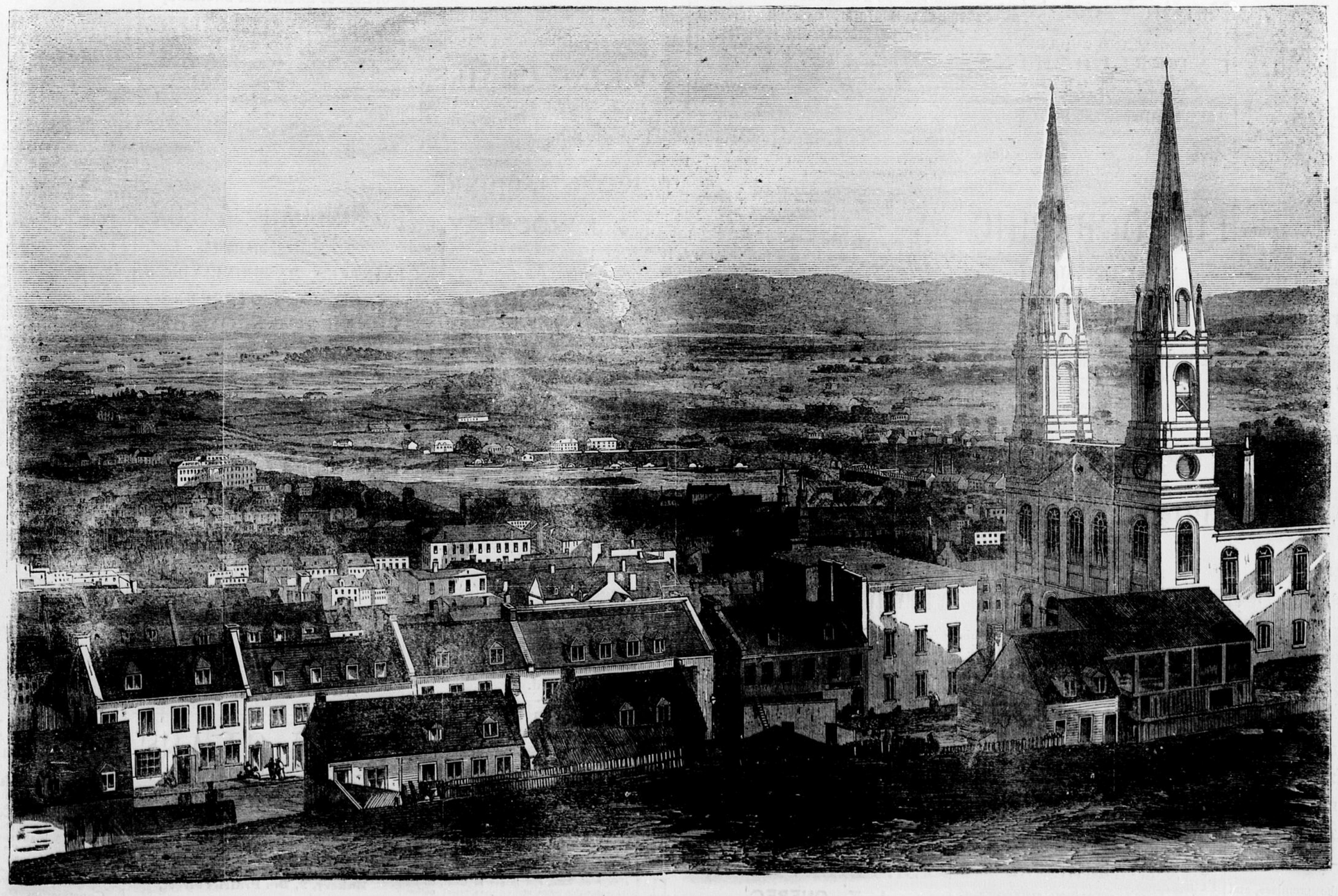


TIMBER COVES NEAR QUEBEC.

This cut, representing two or three of the Timber Coves above Quebec on the North side of the St. Lawrence, will give some idea to persons at a distance of the magnitude of the trade in the products of Canadian forests, especially when they take into account, that the quantity of timber exhibited in the picture, is hardly a tithe of what may be seen any day in summer in the immediate vicinity of Quebec. The following table showing the quantity of timber in square feet, exported from this city for the five years, beginning with 1859, will not fail to be interesting to the reader. The total quantity of square wood so exported in 1863, was 32,392,400, and if to this be added the Deals, Staves and Lathwood, the gross amount will not be short of FIFTY MILLIONS of square feet of timber shipped in that one year.

TIMBER.	1859.	1860.	1861.	1862.	1863.
Oak.....Feet.	1,006,280	1,485,400	1,726,160	1,463,680	2,085,280
Elm..... do	1,030,760	1,021,560	1,263,320	1,099,200	2,128,840
Ash..... do	170,160	88,440	96,560	39,840	306,760
Birch..... do	272,200	462,160	255,320	165,480	130,720
Tamarac..... do	60,160	58,240	50,240	57,120	243,680
White Pine, square ... do	14,822,240	18,252,600	19,447,920	15,493,080	23,147,520
Do waney..... do					
Red Pine..... do	1,733,560	2,502,880	2,855,240	2,491,120	4,049,800
STAVES.					32,392,400
Standard.....Mille.	1,731	1,851	1,383	1,282	2,211
Puncheon..... do	2,624	3,163	2,478	2,191	3,564
Barrel..... do	0	0			
DEALS.					
Pine.....Standard.	4,054,514	4,668,880	4,927,517	3,493,299	5,207,168
Spruce..... do					
LATHWOOD.					
Red Pine and Hemlock..Cords.	4,650	6,013	6,965	4,296	5,616

It will be seen by the preceding table, that the timber which is most extensively exported is that of the white pine tree, a species of wood of which Canada possesses inexhaustible quantities. It is easily wrought, comparatively free from knots, and very durable. It is much used for the decks of vessels, and also for their lower masts. It is exported to Britain in the shape of masts, deals, laths, and squared timber. The value of this description of pine for masts of large ships is very great. In Murray's "British America," mention is made of two masts for 74-gun ships in the dockyards at Plymouth, which measured 108 feet in length, and a roller that was everywhere 3 feet in diameter. Such a tree must have been 200 feet long, with a diameter of 5 or 6 feet. Next, in point of quantity exported, it will be observed, is red pine, which is largely exported to Britain, and is chiefly obtained from the Ottawa country. The subject of this engraving having reference to the products of our Canadian forests, it may not be inappropriate in this place to notice a little further the different descriptions of woods, additional to those already mentioned, which are exported from this country. Large quantities of "black spruce" are shipped from Quebec, principally for the Irish market. From the balsam, a species of spruce, a valuable gum is obtained, known as "the Canadian balsam," used for medical purposes, and also as an ingredient in the preparation of several kinds of varnish. Hemlock, one of the spruce tribe, is a very common tree, attaining a large size. Its bark is used as a substitute for oak bark for tanning, and planks made from it are coming into extensive use for plank roads, owing to their being more permanent than pine. The red cedar, for which the Bermudas were long celebrated, is common. The white cedar is also plentiful, and is much used for the construction of fences. Larch of excellent quality is abundant also, and is valuable for railway ties, &c. Of the hard woods, considerable quantities of elm are exported. The ash is a common tree, and one variety, the black ash, is used for railway purposes, and possesses the uncommon quality of such peculiar fitness for the purposes of the turner that pillars may be turned from the solid wood, which will neither split nor warp. Maple is a very valuable tree. Its wood is a favorite article of fuel, and from its sap, in early spring, large quantities of excellent sugar are made, so that a "sugar bush" is regarded as a useful appendage to a farm. Varieties of the maple, curled and bird-eye, make beautiful furniture. Beech and birch are also plentiful: the wood of the latter tree is well adapted to the purposes of the cabinet maker. That also of the butternut tree makes very excellent furniture, resembling somewhat that made from the black walnut tree. This last tree is abundant in the western portion of Canada West, and affords incontestably the most valuable material for the making of cabinet wares of any of the woods of Canada. The wood is beautifully veined, of a rich dark brown colour, and is quite equal to mahogany. It has only to be introduced into use in Britain, to be valued there, and no doubt will be in demand. On the quality of Canada oak it is useless to enlarge, it being second only to English, and it has long formed a very important article of export. There is a great variety of minor woods to be found among the dense forests of some of the unsettled portions of Canada. The forests on the Ottawa contribute an annually increasing supply of timber for our markets; and in order to facilitate its transit, and avert the danger attendant on passing the rapids of that river, government has constructed "slides" over several of the principal falls. Those over the Chaudière are thus described by Mr. Barker. He says:—"They are four in number, three about 100 feet long each, and one 200 feet long; all 26 feet wide (which is the general width of all crib slides,) overcovering a fall averaging generally 35 feet. In the first, or upper slide, an ingenious arrangement to regulate the pitch of water on the slides has been introduced, consisting of two large gates (as strong as oak and iron can make them) similar to lock gates, only laid flat, the upper one overlapping the under one, and forming a part of the slide. Now, the water being let in under these gates by the level above, lifts them up by hydraulic pressure; and by means of another wicket to let the water out below, the level is regulated to any required pitch, or shut off altogether by simply turning a wrench, thus showing how easily a tremendous power can be controlled—a volume of water equal to 150 feet area can be let down the slides, or shut off instantly. These slides cost upwards of £5,000. The Chute slide is the best on the river; it is 350 feet long, which, with the head gates, overcover a fall of nearly 40 feet. This slide is built in the form of a reversed curve instead of an inclined plane; the advantages of this shape are, that the timber is prevented running out of the cribs when it is of unequal size. To illustrate this more fully—when cribs are passing down a slide, the largest pieces drag upon the bottom or floor of the slide, and the water floats out the smaller pieces, leaving the crib a wreck, which has generally to be pulled to pieces, and caught below and rafted over again, causing much delay and danger to the men. This slide in 46 and 47, passed about 22,000 cribs, at 5s. each, thus more than paying the first cost in two years, which was less than £5,000."



VALLEY OF THE ST. CHARLES.

This engraving exhibits the valley of the River St. Charles with part of both St. John's and St. Roch's suburbs. The former is on the foreground with the beautiful Roman Catholic Church recently built for the accommodation of the fast growing population of that part of the city. The view is taken from a point nearly a mile distant from the central market place, and therefore gives an idea of the sort of dwellings the working classes occupy in Quebec. St. Roch is nearly hidden from view by the bank or ridge upon which St. John Suburbs is built, but enough of it is seen to indicate its character as a thriving locality. An unobstructed view would have revealed not only the two or three prominent architectural features which appear in the picture, such as the Marine Hospital, the large parish church with its two spires, Jacques Cartier market, &c., but it would have likewise represented the vessels in course of construction, as well as other distinctive features, suggestive of Mills and Factories, which give evidence of the presence of a large population; and indeed St. Rochs now contains probably over 25,000 inhabitants, a large proportion of whom are employed most of the time in the shipyards. From the spot our artist selected for this view, the eye takes in an immense sweep of country diversified in the most charming manner, with hills, valleys, wood, water and the residences of a peaceful and contented people, a people remarkable for simplicity of manners, cheerfulness of temper, gentleness and courtesy. This view, like the Cove view, was copied from a photograph, and may therefore be regarded as faithfully correct. The interest of the picture does not lie so much in the attractive objects embraced in the foreground, as in the beautiful expanse of country which rises from the shore of the St. Charles towards the mountain range that encloses the whole, and shuts out the gloomy forests stretching to the far north. Without any historical associations to recommend it to the notice of visitors, the valley of the St. Charles, for natural beauty and romantic grandeur would favorably compare with any similar description of country in the old world—not excepting the far-famed vale of the Tweed, with its ruined border keeps and crumbling abbeys, rendered so famous in Scottish song. The river St. Charles, Bouchette tells us, was called by the Indians *Cabir Coubat* on account of its windings and meanderings, and is formed by the union of several streams that rise in the southern section of the township of Stoneham, in the county of Quebec. It then descends into the fief St. Ignace, where it expands into a beautiful lake, to which it lends its name. Soon after it has issued from this lake, it receives the united waters of two small streams that run from lakes Sagamité and Sebastian; with this addition it bends suddenly to the south, and takes in the tributary stream of Nelson River. It passes the Indian Village and rolls over a steep and irregular rock, thirty feet high, forming a beautiful and romantic cataract. In passing a mill which is under the fall, the current becomes extremely narrow, and for the space of three miles is bounded by woody banks, on which are frequent openings cut through the trees, disclosing the rushing waters. The rapidity of the stream, opposed by rocks, produces a quantity of white foam upon its gloomy surface, accompanied by murmuring sounds. The waterfall with the smaller cascades above it, the mill, the bridge, the village, and the distant hills, form an agreeable landscape. From this cataract the river descends in numerous and graceful curvatures to the St. Lawrence, into which it falls a little below the city of Quebec, forming an estuary which is almost dry at low water, with the exception of the bed of the river, and offers a convenient strand for river craft and boats. LAKE ST. CHARLES, about thirteen miles from the city of Quebec, and nearly six miles from Lorette, is a sweetly retired spot and an enchanting picture, and though lying in a low flat country, is surrounded by mountainous forests, highly picturesque and romantic: as it abounds in fish it is doubly inviting. Its outline is very irregular; its length is rather more than four miles, and its greatest breadth does not exceed one mile: a narrow strait projects nearly across, dividing its waters into almost equal parts. This lake affords one of the most exquisitely picturesque scenes in the province. The margin presents an appearance at once wild, romantic and delightful; the devious course of the low banks forms numerous little bays and headlands, where the trees to the water's edge complete, by the variety of their foliage and gradation of size, as they rise upon the different slopes, one of the richest views that can delight an admirer who prefers a prospect adorned only by the hand of nature. This charming panorama, during the spring and summer, is frequently visited on account of its arcadian beauty: the road leading to it from Quebec passes all the way by the side of the river St. Charles, and by its embellishments greatly heightens the satisfaction of those who make the excursion, and whence no one returns without ample gratification. The Indian village of La Jeune Lorette, above alluded to, is between eight and nine miles from Quebec, situated on the eastern side of the River St. Charles, upon an eminence that commands a most interesting, varied and extensive view. The inhabitants are about 250, descendants of the tribe of the Hurons, once so formidable even to the powerful Iroquois, until by stratagem, in which consists much of the glory and self-applause of the savage, the latter, under the specious pretence of alliance, obtained the confidence of their opponents; when, by an indiscriminate massacre, their whole race was nearly extirpated. The few who escaped with life, fled towards the habitations of civilized man, and established themselves in the forests in the rear of Quebec, many hundred miles distance from the land of their ancient tribe, on the borders of Lake Huron. By the efforts of the Jesuits they were gradually drawn nearer to Quebec, and every exertion made to reclaim them from savage life. This poor remnant of a race once so powerful, now derive a precarious subsistence from hunting, fishing, and some trifling articles made by their females. It would, however, require a much larger amount of space than we can afford, to describe the many points of interest embraced within the scope of the picture to which these remarks have reference. Enough, we trust, has been said to prove the truthfulness of our assertion as to the exceeding beauty and picturesqueness of this tract of country; and yet the appearance of the River St. Charles as it nears its confluence with the St. Lawrence, is perhaps the most interesting feature in the subject; inasmuch as there we have an illustration of the progress which Quebec is making in industrial pursuits. It is on the banks of the St. Charles, principally, where our numerous shipyards are located; and to strangers, we are sure, it must be often a puzzle how the beautiful specimens of naval architecture which are constructed a little distance up the stream, can ever be safely launched into its narrow channel, or when launched, safely extricated from its tortuous windings. We look forward to the improvements contemplated by the Harbour Commission, as the means of rendering this part of the river still more serviceable than it now is for the general interests of the harbour of Quebec.

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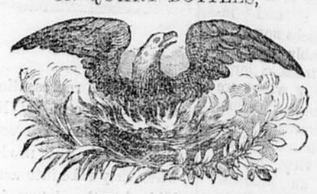

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OF THE

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It is the very best, and, in fact, the only sure and reliable medicine for the cure of all diseases arising from a vitiated or impure state of the blood.

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For twenty years it has maintained its ascendancy over all other perfumes, throughout the West Indies, Cuba and South America, and we earnestly recommend it to the inhabitants of this country, as an article which for softness and delicacy of flavor has no equal. During the warm summer months it is peculiarly appreciated for its refreshing influence on the skin, and used in the bath it gives buoyancy and strength to the exhausted body.

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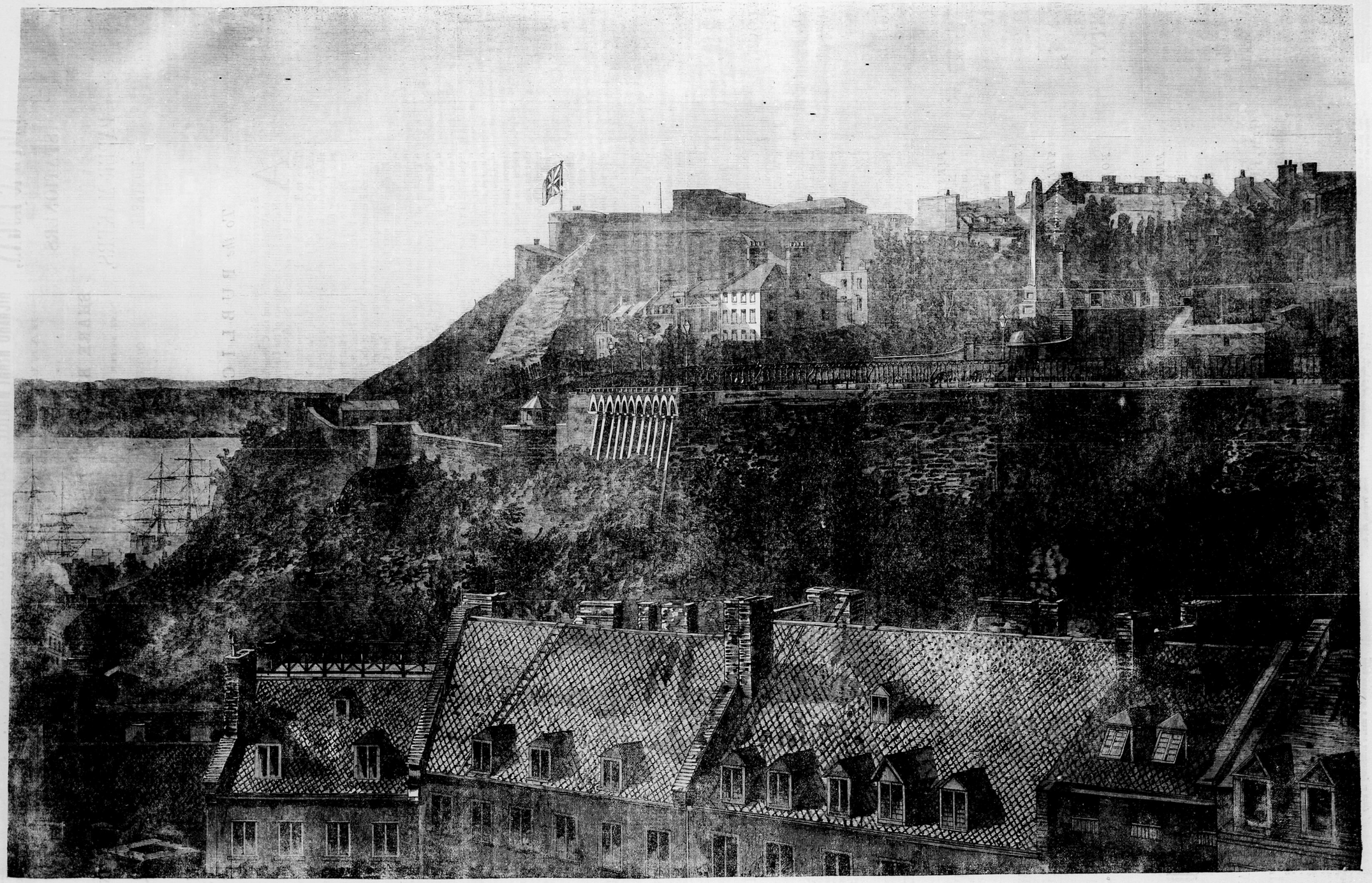

VIEW FROM THE PARLIAMENT HOUSE QUEBEC, SHEWING CITADEL WITH WOLFE AND MONTCALM MONUMENTS, DURHAM TERRACE, &c.—FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY NOTMAN.—[SEE PAGE 11.]

[ENGRAVED EXPRESSLY FOR THE CENTENARY NUMBER OF THE "QUEBEC GAZETTE."]

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To the PUBLICK.

AS every confiderate Mind is folicitous to know the State of the World about him, and the Circumftances of the feveral Nations, joint Inhabitants of the Univerſe with him, ſo it muſt be an additional Satisfaction to be acquainted from Time to Time with the Events and important Tranſactions in the different Quarters of the Globe: And tho' the Ferment into which all *Europe* was lately thrown, by the Calamities of a general War, is now happily ſubſided, yet there is an inherent Propenſity lodged in every Breaſt to pry into the daily Events that happen in the World, and even into Futurity itſelf: This Principle can only be gratified in its moſt extenſive Latitude by Means of the Preſs. "The Know-"ledge of Letters, ſays a late celebrated Writer, is one of the greateſt "Bleſſings that ever God beſtowed on the Children of Men: By "this Means we preſerve for own Uſe, through all our Lives, what "our Memory would have loſt in a few Days; and lay up a rich "Treaſure of Knowledge for thoſe that ſhall come after us: By "Means of the Preſs we can ſit at Home and acquaint ourſelves "with what is done in all the diſtant Parts of the World, and find "what our Fathers did long ago, in the firſt Ages of Mankind: By "this Means a *Briton* holds Correſpondence with his Friend in *Ame-*"*rica* or *Japan*, and manages all his Buſineſs: 'Tis this, which "brings all the paſt Ages of Men at once upon the Stage, and "makes the moſt diſtant Nations and Ages converſe together, and "grow into Acquaintance." Wherefore, a well regulated Printing Office has always been conſidered as a publick Benefit, inſomuch that no Place of Note in the *Engliſh* Dominions is at this day deſtitute of the Advantages arising therefrom.

Much might be here ſaid in enumerating the peculiar Advantages that muſt in a more particular Manner reſult from the Eſtabliſhment of a Printing-Office in *Quebeck*, whether we conſider it as the moſt effectual Means of bringing about a thorough Knowledge of the *Engliſh* and *French* Language to thoſe of the two Nations now happily united in one in this Part of the World; by which Means they will be enabled to converſe with, and communicate their Sentiments to each other as Brethren, and carry on their different Tranſactions in Life with Eaſe and Satisfaction: Or, as the Means only of bringing to their Knowledge the Tranſactions of the different and moſt diſtant Nations of the World, of which they muſt otherwiſe remain almoſt entirely ignorant:—But as theſe important Advantages, will appear at firſt View to every one capable of the leaſt Reflection, it will be needleſs in us here to enlarge.

Our Deſign is, in Caſe we are fortunate enough to ſucceed, early in the Spring to ſettle in this City, in the Capacity of Printers, and forthwith to publiſh a Weekly News-Paper; which, as the preſent Condition of the Country renders it in a great Meaſure neceſſary, we purpoſe to publish in *French* and *Engliſh:* This Method will afford a Weekly Leſſon for Improvement, to every Inhabitant willing to attain to a thorough Knowledge in the Language of the Place, different from that of his Mother Tongue, whether *French* or *Engliſh*. And as in a Paper deſign'd for general Peruſal, it will be neceſſary to add ſome Things of general Entertainment, therefore, as we have Opportunity, ſhall preſent our Readers with ſuch Originals, both in Proſe and in Verſe, as may at once pleaſe the Fancy and inſtruct the Judgment: In this Reſpect, our Paper will be conſidered as the Channel of Amuſement, as well as of real Improvement and Intelligence:—But as our coming hither, and ſetting up a complete Printing-Office, will be attended with a much greater Expence than our preſent Circumſtances will admit of, we offer the following Propoſals to the Inhabitants of this Place, their encouraging of which will determine our ſettling among them.

FIRST, That as ſoon as Three Hundred Subſcriptions for the News-Paper above Propoſed, can be procur'd, we will engage to ſet up a genteel Printing-Office, in ſome convenient Part of *Quebeck;* conſiſting of a good Aſſortment of new Types, a good Preſs, and all other Materials neceſſary for carrying on ſaid Buſineſs in the moſt extenſive Manner, and with Expedition.

SECONDLY, That the Price to Subſcribers ſhall be per Year, current Money of *Canada*.

THIRDLY, Such of the Subſcribers as may chuſe, are at full Liberty to withdraw their Subſcriptions at the end of the firſt Year, and at the End of ever ſucceeding Half Year, as they may chuſe.

FOURTHLY, No Money will be required, till ſuch Time as the Paper is actually ſet on Foot, when it is expected, that each Subſcriber will advance one Half of the firſt Year's Subſcription Money, the better to enable the Printers to proſecute the Work.

FIFTHLY, Our beſt Endeavours ſhall be uſed to convey our Papers to ſuch Subſcribers as may reſide in *Montreal*, and even in the remoteſt Part of the Country, till ſuch Time as there can be regular Meſſengers procured for theſe Places.

QUEBECK,

Au PUBLIC.

COMME chaque Homme judicieux ſouhaite de ſavoir l'Etat du Monde et les Circonſtances de diverſes Nations, qui habitent avec lui l'Univers; il faut donc qu'il ſoit encore une plus grande Satisfaction d'être informé de tems en tems des Evenements et de tout l'Important qui ſe paſſe dans les differents Quartiers du Globe: Et quoique le Ferment, dans lequel toute l'*Europe* a été derniérement jettée par les Calamités de la Guerre generale, à cette heure heureuſement a ceſſé, néanmoins un Penchant naturel ſe trouve dans le Cœur de chaqu'un de ſavoir au plus juſte non ſeulement les Evenements qui ſe paſſent touts les jours dans ce Monde, mais auſſi les futurs: Ce Penchant ne peut être ſatisfait dans toute ſon Etendüe que par le Moyen de l'Imprimerie. "La Connoiſſance des "Lettres, dit un célèbre Ecrivain de ces derniers tems eſt une des "plus grandes Benedictions, que Dieu a jamais donné aux Mortels. "Par ce Moyen, nous conſervons pour notre propre Uſage pendant "toute notre Vie ce que notre Memoire auroit perdu en peu de "jours, et nous amaſſons un riche Treſor de Science pour ceux qui "viendront après nous; Par le Moyen de l'Imprimerie nous pou-"vons demeurer tranquilement à la maiſon, et pourtant nous in-"ſtruire de ce qui ſe paſſe dans toutes les Parties eloignées du "Monde, et trouver à lire ce que nos Peres ont fait longtems ci-"devant dans les prémiers Ages du Genre humain: Par ce moyen "un *Briton* tient Correſpondence avec ſon Ami en *Amerique,* ou à "*Japon*, et menage toutes ſes Affaires: C'eſt ce qui fait paroitre tous "les Ages paſſés des Hommes en même tems ſur le Théatre, c'eſt "ce qui fait converſer enſemble les Nations et les Ages les plus "éloignés, et leur procure de la Connoiſſance."—C'eſt pour quoi qu'une Imprimerie bien reglée a toujours été regardé comme un Benefice public, deſorte qu'aucune Place conſiderable dans les Dominations *Angloiſes* préſentement eſt deſtituée des Avantages qui en reſultent.

On pourroit ici beaucoup dire en faiſant l'Enumeration des Avantages precieux qui doivent particulierement reſulter de l'Etabliſſement d'une Imprimerie à *Quebeck*; ſi nous le conſiderons comme le Moyen le plus efficace à faire reüſſir une entiere Connoiſſance de la Langue *Angloiſe* et *Françoiſe* parmi ces deux Nations, qui à preſent ſe ſont jointe heureuſement dans cette Partie du Monde, ils ſeront rendus capables de converſer enſemble, de ſe communiquer leurs Sentiments comme des Freres, et de conduire leurs differents Negoces avec Aiſe et Satisfaction: Ou ſeulement comme un Moyen de les mener à la Connoiſſance de ce qui ſe paſſe chez les Nations differentes et plus eloignées du Monde; Connoiſſance dont ils reſteroient autrement preſque toujours ignorants: ------Mais comme ces Avantages importants paroitront à premiere Vüe à chaqu'un qui eſt capable de la moindre Reflexion, il ſerait inutile de s'étendre davantage ſur ce Sujet.

En cas que nous ſerons aſſez heureux d'avoir bon Succez, notre Deſſein eſt de nous établir au Printems prochain dans cette Ville comme Imprimeurs, et de publier auſſitôt chaque Semaine une Gazette, laquelle, comme la preſente Condition du Pays le rend beaucoup neceſſaire, nous propoſons de publier en *François* et en *Anglois:* Cette Methode fournira une Leçon toutes les Semaines pour l'Avancement de chaque Habitant porté pour aquerir une parfaite Connoiſſance de la Langue de l'Endroit, differente de celle de ſa Mere-Langue, ſoit un *François* ou un *Anglois*. Et comme dans un Papier deſtiné pour une Lecture generale, il ſera neceſſaire d'ajouter des Choſes d'un Amuſement general, nous preſenterons à nos Lecteurs occaſionnellement ces Sortes d'Originaux en Proſe et en Vers, qui plairont auſſi bien à l'Imagination qu'ils inſtruiront le Jugement. Dans cet Egard notre Gazette ſera conſideré comme un Canal d'Amuſement, de la veritable Formation de l'Eſprit, et d'Intelligence. Mais, comme notre Tranſport pour ici, et l'Etabliſſement d'une complete Imprimerie, nous cauſera de plus grandes Depenſes que nos preſentes Circonſtances nous permettent, nous offrons les Propoſitions ſuivantes aux Habitans de cette Ville, leur Encouragement determinera notre Etabliſſement parmi eux.

Premièrement, D'abord qu'on nous procurera Trois Cents Subſcriptions pour la Gazette ci-deſſus propoſée, nous engageons d'établir une belle Imprimerie dans une Place convenable à *Quebeck*, qui conſiſtera d'un bon Aſſortiſſement des nouvelles Characteres, d'une bonne Preſſe, et de tous les autres Materiaux neceſſaires pour conduire cette Affaire dans la plus parfaite Maniere et avec Expedition.

En Second Lieu, Le Prix de ceux qui ſouſcriront ſera par Année Argent courant de *Canada*.

En Troisième Lieu, Les Souſcrivants pourront à leur Choix avec toute la Liberté ôter leurs Souſcriptions à la fin de la premiere Année, et à la fin de chaque demie Année ſuivante, comme il leur plaira.

En Quatrième Lieu, L'Argent ne ſera pas demandé juſqu'à ce que la Gazette ſera actuellement etablie, alors on s'y attend que chaque Souſcrivant avancera la moitié de l'Argent ſouſcrit pour la premiere Année, pour rendre les Imprimeurs plus capables de continuer l'Ouvrage.

En Cinquième Lieu, nous ferons des Efforts pour envoyer ces Gazettes aux Souſcrivants qui demeurent à *Montreal*, et par-tout même dans des Places les plus reculées du Pays, eſperant qu'en peu il ſeront établis des Meſſagers reguliers pour ces Places.

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The Bar will be constantly supplied with the best quality of WINES, LIQUORS, ENGLISH ALES, DOWS MONTREAL PALE ALE, &c., &c.
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He flatters himself that the manner in which his SALOON has heretofore been conducted, will afford a sufficient guarantee that his utmost efforts will, in future, be directed towards the promotion of the wishes and comfort of his patrons.
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