

STRANGER'S GUIDE

TO

QUEBEC AND ITS ENVIRONS.

THE great facility which the rapid progress and improvement of Steamboat communication affords to and from Quebec, renders the visitor's trip to this city of renown, one of perfect ease and comfort, we are not aware of any portion of the continent of North America surpassing in elegance and safety the whole line of the St. Lawrence and Lake Steamers; the time of departure of the passage Boats is fixed at 5 P. M. from Quebec to Montreal, and at 6 P. M. from Montreal to Quebec, thus forming a daily line. Passengers generally arrive at Quebec in time for Breakfast, but generally breakfast on board before reaching Montreal.

We shall take our visitor on his arrival, and consider that his first object is to obtain a comfortable residence before he proceeds on his rambles. The accommodation for the travelling community has greatly improved of late in Quebec. There are two principal Hotels for strangers in the Upper Town. PAYNE'S, situated in the square of the *Place D'Armes* near the site of the late Castle of St. Louis—Mr. and Mrs. Payne have conducted an extensive Hotel in Quebec for upwards of 20 years and the comforts of their establishment are well known to vi-

sitors. The commodious Hotel in Palace Street, well known as the ALBION, is now leased by MR. WILLIS RUSSELL, late of Boston, where good accommodation, and attention to visitors will be found; these two establishments will accommodate about 100 each. In St. Lewis St. is the GLOBE Hotel, occupied by MR. CHRISTMAS, who has just commenced business in that line. The MANSION, Boarding House, pleasantly situated near the Grand Battery is kept by MR. HOLGATE. There are also several Taverns and Boarding Houses, where the public can find accommodation according to their taste and means.

In the Lower Town will be found several large Hotels. The OTTAWA, kept by MR. RICHARD MERIAM, is situated in Sault au Matelot Street and accommodates a large number of business men chiefly connected with the extensive and growing timber trade of the Port. The LONDON COFFEE HOUSE, in the Cul de Sac, is an extensive establishment kept by MR. MCLEAN. The GLOBE HOTEL in St. Peter Street, by MR. MILLER. And the St. LAWRENCE, by MRS. PROUDLY in the same Street, offer a choice of residence to the stranger. In this part of the town also, will be found several Taverns and Boarding Houses.

Convenient Cabs and *Caleches* will be found on the arrival of the Boats to convey visitors to their respective Hotels, porters from which will be generally in attendance.

The principal Seat of British dominion in America, cannot be approached by the intelligent stranger without emotions of respect and admiration. It is situated on the north-west side of the great River St. Lawrence in latitude (Wolfe & Montcalm's Monument) by Meridian Altitude $46^{\circ} 48' 30''$ N. and Longitude West of Greenwich $71^{\circ} 17' 00''$ —There stands QUEBEC, formerly the Seat of the French Empire in the West; purchased for England by the blood of the heroic Wolfe.

A commodious harbor, which can afford safe anchorage for several fleets—a magnificent river whose banks are secured by steep Cliffs—a position on a lofty rock, which bids defiance to external violence, together with extraordinary beauty of scenery, are some of the natural advantages which distinguish the City. The capture of the City and Fortress of Quebec was an achievement of so romantic a character, so distinguished by chivalrous enterprise, and so fraught with singular adventure, that the interest attending it still remains undiminished and its glorious recollections unfaded.

Quebec is the only City on the North American Continent which has been regularly fortified, and which has resisted the sieges and assaults of disciplined troops, when it last fell, (1759). The whole French system of Colonial Empire fell with it.

The scenic beauty of Quebec has been the theme of general eulogy. The majestic appearance of Cape Diamond and the fortifications.—The Cupolas and Minarets like those of an eastern city, blazing and sparkling in the Sun.—The loveliness of the panorama. The noble basin like a sheet of purest silver, in which might ride with safety an hundred sail of the line.—The graceful meandering of the River St. Charles.—The numerous village spires on either side of the St Lawrence—the fertile fields dotted with innumerable cottages, the abodes of a free and moral peasantry—the distant falls of Montmorency—the park-like scenery of Point Levi—the beauteous Isle of Orleans, and more distant still, the frowning Cap Tourment, and the lofty range of purple mountains of the most picturesque forms which bound the prospect, unite to make a *coup d'œil*, which, without exaggeration, is scarcely to be surpassed in any part of the world. If the scientific traveller, amid the sensations experienced in scanning the various beauties of the scene, should recall to mind, in ascend-

ing the highest elevation of Cape Diamond, that he is standing upon the margin of the primeval and interminable forest, extending from a narrow selvage of civilization to the arctic regions, he will admit that the position of Quebec is unique in itself, and that in natural sublimity it stands, as to the cities of the Continent, unrivalled and alone.

The settlement of colonies has always been a subject of deep historical interest and research. Their successful establishment has, indeed, been attended with the happiest results to mankind. By them new worlds have been peopled—languages perpetuated—commerce extended, and the art of navigation brought to its present state of perfection. The blessings of true religion have been communicated to man, redeemed from his savage state; while cities and turretted walls have supplanted the solitude of the desert and the forest, or taken the place of the primitive caves and wigwams of the aboriginal inhabitants. By colonies the face of the earth has been cultivated, and the produce of the soil rendered the means of subsistence and social happiness.

The principal design of the French settlements in Canada,—after the trade in peltry had proved sufficiently attractive to the associated merchants of France, to induce them to maintain their property in the country—was evidently to propagate the Christian religion as professed by the founders of Quebec, to tame and civilize the heathen and to bring him to the worship of the true God. It was a common saying of CHAMPLAIN, “That the salvation of one soul was of more value than the conquest of an empire!” The next object was of a more mundane and political complexion, namely, to acquire a preponderance on the American continent by means of their priesthood,—and through the influence which gratitude for their services had procured them among the Indian tribes, to whose temporal and spiritu-

al wants they had rendered themselves nearly equally necessary, and whose affections they left no means unattempted to engage and retain.

This policy, long acted upon, influenced every part of their system. It extended even to the character of the earliest edifices which they erected in this country. The only permanent buildings were those devoted to the purposes of war and religion. The irregularity of the lines of the different streets in Quebec is attributable to the same remote cause. Any one who examines the site of the city will perceive at once, that the greater portion of the area was occupied from the first by its public buildings. To show this more clearly, let us take a brief survey of the ancient city.

The space occupied by the buildings of the ancient Fort, afterwards the Castle of St. Lewis, was very extensive, reaching from Prescott-Gate to the commencement of the acclivity of Cape Diamond, and including the large open space where WOLFE & MONTCALM's monument now stands. Formerly there were no houses between the Castle and the Cape, and St. Lewis Street was a military road. Immediately in front of the Castle was an esplanade or open space, still called the *Place d'Armes*, on one side of which stood the Church and Convent of the Récollet Monks. The buildings, with the garden, occupied the whole site on which stand the Court House and the English Cathedral. They possessed the entire area between St. Anne and St. Lewis Streets, and gave the modern name of Garden Street. Not far from the corner of the *Place d'Armes*, in St. Anne Street, there stands within the precincts of the Church close, a venerable tree, the last relic of those which once shaded the Récollet Fathers—a touching monument of olden time—perhaps the last tenant of the primeval forest. Under this tree or on its site, tradition relates that CHAMPLAIN pitched his tent on land-

ing and taking possession of his new domain. Here he lived until the habitation, which he was building near the brink of the rock, was ready for the reception of his little band. In the rear of the Récollet Church, at a short distance from it, was the Ursuline Convent, still occupying with its garden a considerable space enclosed within St. Anne, St. Lewis and St. Ursule Streets. Beyond the latter were the ancient ramparts of the city. St. Anne Street divided the possessions of the Ursuline Nuns from those of the Jesuits. The College of the latter stood in a considerable square, now the market-place; and was surrounded by a garden, planted with lofty and umbrageous trees, extending from St. Anne to St. John Streets. The French Cathedral, occupying one side of this square, and its attached buildings covered a space reaching to Fort Street, and was divided from the *Place d'Armes* by a road, which was afterwards Buade Street. At the descent into Mountain Street, the buildings belonging to the French Cathedral communicated with the site occupied by the Bishops' Palace and gardens, reaching to the edge of the rock. The ancient Palace is said to be equal to many similar establishments in France. From the French Cathedral to the Grand Battery, the site is covered with the buildings and garden of the Seminary, bounded also by Hope Street, formerly Ste. Famille Street, and St. George's Street. The Seminary garden overlooks the Lower Town, near the place formerly called the *Sault-au-Matelot*. At a short distance from it are the grounds belonging to the Hotel Dieu, which extend along the summit of the cliff from Hope-Gate, and are bounded irregularly by Palace Street and Couillard Street. The different buildings above enumerated with their spacious gardens, added to the sites occupied by the magazines, and other government buildings, together with the spaces reserved for military purposes, occupied nearly the

whole of the level ground within the ramparts. It is evident, therefore, that the early inhabitants had no alternative; and were compelled to build in directions leading from one of these public buildings to another, or around their precincts. Those who came to settle in Quebec were, doubtless, attracted by the neighborhood of the different churches, and the protection afforded by the Fort. They erected their small and temporary habitations as near as possible to the convents, whence, in times of scarcity or sickness they received support and medical aid. Hence the winding and irregular character of some of the smaller streets, particularly of those in the vicinity of the Hotel Dieu and Ursuline Convent.

The nature of the ground, or rather rock, on which the city is built, effectually prevented any regularity of design. The most level site was the easiest and cheapest—strait lines were disregarded in comparison with present convenience—consequently, a house was built only where level foundation could best be found; and those places which were rugged and precipitous were left unoccupied, until some one, more enterprising or with better means, overcame the difficulty, and succeeded in establishing his edifice. During the first fifty years after the foundation in 1608, the houses were extremely small, mean and poorly furnished; partly from want of means, and partly from fear of the Iroquois, whose incursions kept the inhabitants in constant dread, and prevented any expense being incurred in these particulars. Little, however, sufficed for the first colonists: all they required was shelter and warmth during the winter. The summer was passed chiefly in the open air. As an example of the want of furniture and conveniences in the old habitations, it may be mentioned that when the *Hospitalières* arrived in Quebec in 1639, for the purpose of founding the Hotel Dieu, they were

lodged in a house belonging to the company of Merchants, lent to them by the Chevalier de MONTMAGNY, who succeeded CHAMPLAIN in the government. The house is, indeed, described as having four rooms and two closets; but the only furniture in it for the accommodation of these ladies was a rude kind of table made of boards, and two benches of the same material! The absence of architectural embellishments must always be lamented; but a sufficient apology for the want of symmetry in the buildings of Quebec, may be found in the peculiar circumstances of the early settlers, and the subsequent history of the colony.

The river St. Lawrence, which flows majestically before the town, is one of the greatest, most noble and beautiful of rivers; and at the same time, the furthest navigable for vessels of a large size, of any in the universe. From its mouth in the Gulf of St. Lawrence to the harbor of QUEBEC is three hundred and sixty miles; and vessels from Europe ascend to MONTREAL, which is one hundred and eighty miles higher up its course. A precipice of naked rugged rock, nearly three hundred feet high, divides the Upper from the Lower Town. The latter, embracing the foot of the precipice, and skirting the base of the promontory to a considerable extent on both sides, is the mart of foreign trade and the principal place of business. It is built on ground made partly by excavations from the rock, or redeemed from the water; and contains numerous and convenient wharfs and store houses, for the accommodation of trade and navigation. The channel before the town is rapid—its breadth is about eleven hundred and thirty four yards. The depth of the river opposite the city is about thirty fathoms and good anchorage is every where to be found. The Upper Town presents the picturesque appearance of a fortified city—whose houses rise gradually above each other in the form of an am-

phitheatre—embellished and diversified by large buildings and lofty spires, pouring a flood of light and splendor from their bright tinned roofs.

THE CITADEL.

On the extreme left, on the highest point of the promontory, is CAPE DIAMOND, rising three hundred and fifty feet above the level of the river, and terminating towards the east in a round tower, whence is displayed the national standard of England. Immediately in the rear is the cavalier and telegraph, and adjoining may be seen the saluting battery. The fortress on Cape Diamond, or CITADEL OF QUEBEC, is a formidable combination of powerful works; and while it is admitted that there is no similar military work on this continent, it has been considered second to few of the most celebrated fortresses of Europe. It has frequently been called the GIBRALTAR OF AMERICA; and it is, indeed, worthy of the great nation, whose fame and enduring renown are reflected in this *chef d'œuvre* of nature and of art—constructed at the expense of Great Britain for our defence—at once a monument of her own power, and a pledge of protection to one of the most valuable, although remote, possessions of the British Crown! QUEBEC is one of the strongest and most distinguished of those “military posts,” which are alluded to in the following beautiful passage from a speech pronounced by the Honorable DANIEL WEBSTER in the Senate of the UNITED STATES, which we extract as peculiarly applicable to our subject; and as deriving weight and interest from the splendid talents and long established fame of the eloquent orator. Mr. Webster eloquently describes GREAT BRITAIN as “a power to which, for purposes of foreign conquest and subjugation, ROME, in the height of her glory, is not to be compared; a power which has dotted over the surface of the whole globe

with her possessions and military posts, whose morning drum-beat, following the sun, and keeping company with the hours, circles the earth daily with one continuous and unbroken strain of the martial airs of England." And truly, when we look to our own country, what just cause of pride and dignity do we behold! The halcyon days of peace have long returned—the temple of Janus is, for ever closed—yet, when the storm of war was at the highest, never did the eagle wing of England soar more loftily, never did her star beam in brighter splendor! Then, amid the ruin and the wreck of demoralized nations, she stood forth the firm and generous pilot—when others slept, and were worn out with their woe, she ever watched at the giddy helm—her greatness grew with the madness of the gale—her swiftness hung on the wings of the storm—her proud pendants floated aloft—her course was steady—her track was secure; and she still pointed to that beacon where peace and salvation showed their hallowed, but expiring flame!

CAPE DIAMOND is composed of dark colored slate, in which are found perfectly limpid quartz crystals, in veins, along with crystalized carbonate of lime. From these crystals, which are certainly extremely beautiful, and sparkle like diamonds, came the name it bears. Professor SILLIMAN considers the prevailing rock to be of transition formation, from the circumstance of the region on the other side of the St. Lawrence being decidedly of that class. The works upon the summit are nearly complete, according to the most approved laws of fortification; and will richly repay the visits of those who are admitted to examine them, both as to external beauty and interior excellence. The approach to the Citadel, which is nearly two hundred feet higher than the ground on which the Upper Town is situated, is by a winding road made through the acclivity of the *Glacis*,

from St. Lewis Gate, and commanded every where by the guns of the different bastions. This leads into the outward ditch of the ravelin, and thence into the principal ditch of the work, built upon both sides with walls of solid masonry, and extending along the whole circumference of the Citadel on the land and city sides. The main entrance is through a massive gate of admirable construction, called DALHOUSIE-GATE. Within the arch gate are the Main-Guard rooms, for a detachment and an officer, who are relieved every day; and in front of it is a spacious area,—used as a parade ground,—or rather an enlargement of the ditch formed by the retiring angles and face of the bastion. This is a splendid work, presenting a most august appearance, and combining strength and symmetry with all the modern improvements in the art of fortification. It is named DALHOUSIE-GATE and BASTION, in honor of a distinguished nobleman and gallant officer, Lieutenant General the EARL OF DALHOUSIE, G. C. B. who succeeded the DUKE OF RICHMOND, as Governor in Chief of these Provinces, in 1820. In the face of this Bastion are loopholes for the fire of musquetry from within: on the top are embrasures for the cannon. The loopholes serve also for the admission of air and light into the casemated barracks within for the troops composing the garrison. They are commodious and well adapted both for comfort and safety, being well ventilated, and proof against fire and missiles of every description. These barracks are at present occupied by the 2nd Bat. of the 60th (King's Royal Rifles,) commanded by Lieut. Colonel Cockburn. On the top of DALHOUSIE BASTION is an extensive covered way, or broad gravel walk, with embrasures for mounting cannon, commanding every part of the ditch and glacis, and every avenue of approach to the citadel. From this elevated spot is obtained a delightful view of the surrounding scenery and the harbor—the

whole forming a panorama that has been pronounced by competent judges not inferior in beauty to the celebrated BAY OF NAPLES. An equally magnificent view is ; also commanded from the summit of the cavalier, on which stands the telegraph, at the eastern extremity of the Citadel ; as well as from the observatory on its western point towards the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM. Within the Citadel are the various magazines, storehouses, and other buildings required for the accommodation of a numerous garrison ; and immediately overhanging the precipice to the south, in a most picturesque situation looking perpendicularly downwards on the river, stands a beautiful row of buildings with a paved terrace in front, built of cut stone, and containing the mess rooms and barracks for the officers—their stables and spacious kitchens. The roof of this building is covered with bright tin, and from its elevated site, it is a beautiful and conspicuous object from Lorette and the road to Lake St. Charles.

Exclusive of the space within the Citadel, whose works occupy about forty acres, the fortifications are continued all round that portion of the city which is termed the Upper Town. They consist of bastions, connected by lofty curtains of solid masonry, and ramparts from twenty-five to thirty feet in height and about the same in thickness, bristling with heavy cannon—round towers, loopholed walls, and massive gates, recurring at certain distances in the circumference. On the summit of the ramparts from Cape Diamond to the Artillery Barracks near Palace-Gate, is a broad covered way, or walk, used as a place of recreation by the inhabitants, and commanding a most agreeable view of the fertile country towards the west. This passes over the top of St. John's, and St. Lewis-Gate, where there is stationed a serjeant's guard. Above St. John's-Gate, at the end of the Street of that name, devoted entirely

to business, there is at sun-set 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 Charlebourg, until it fades away beyond the lofty mountains of BONHOMME and TSOUNONTHUAN, present an evening scene of gorgeous and surpassing splendor.

The city being defended on the land side by its ramparts, is protected on the other sides by a lofty wall and parapet, based upon the cliff and commencing near the River St. Charles at the Artillery Barracks. These form a very extensive range of buildings; the part within the Artillery-Gate being occupied as barracks by the Officers and men of that distinguished corps, with a garden and mess-room. They are much admired for their apparent comfort and neatness, presenting altogether a very agreeable aspect. The part without the gate is used as magazines, store-houses, and offices for the Ordnance Department. These buildings were erected by the French before 1750, on the site of others which had formerly stood there. They are of stone, two stories high, well secured against fire; and are nearly six hundred feet in length, by about forty in depth. Until lately several apartments on the Upper story were occupied as an armoury; and between 30 and 40 thousand stands of arms of different descriptions were there arranged in a beautiful and imposing manner. These have been removed to the Citadel, as their more appropriate place of deposit.

Immediately adjoining the Artillery Barracks, and connecting the works on the left with their continuation along the St. Charles, stands PALACE-GATE, having a guard-house attached on the right. This has lately been rebuilt, and is 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 the gates of Pompeii. It stands at the

northern extremity of a broad and well proportioned street, called Palace-Street, from the circumstance that it led to the Intendant's house or palace, which formerly stood on the beach of the St. Charles outside the gate, on the site of the present Queen's wood yard. This building was destroyed during the siege by the American troops under General ARNOLD, in 1775.

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. The wall near HOPE-GATE and guard-house is loopholed for musquetry; and all the approaches are commanded by the works, which here present a lofty and formidable appearance, projecting over the rugged cliff. On the St. Charles side, midway between it and the gate, a very picturesque view of the rock and the works may be obtained. At HOPE-GATE commences the gradual elevation of the ground which terminates at the eastern point of Cape Diamond. Beyond the gate the wall is continued until it reaches a point opposite St. George Street, and the store house at the angle of the Seminary garden. Here it reaches the perpendicular cliff called the *Sault-au-Matelot*, on part of which CHAMPLAIN commenced his first settlement in 1608. From this eminence the GRAND BATTERY, mounting a range of heavy guns, carrying balls of thirty-two pounds, commands the basin and harbor below. In front of the GRAND BATTERY which extends to the Bishop's Palace, and where the escarpment of the cliff is nearly three hundred feet above the water, the stone parapet is but a few feet high; and the black artillery, as Professor Silliman observes, projecting over the cliff, "look like beasts of prey, crouching, and ready to leap upon their victims."

Close to the Bishop's Palace, long used as the place where the Sessions of the PROVINCIAL LEGISLATURE were held previous to the reunion of the two Canadas, is PRESCOTT-GATE and guard-house: the former built of stone, and presenting an appearance of massive strength. Under its arch is the principal avenue to the LOWER TOWN, by Mountain Street. It is protected on either side by powerful defences, and by works which connect it on the right with the CASTLE OF ST. LEWIS. Here the stone rampart, or wall, forms part of that building, and is supported by counter-forts, or buttresses, built upon the solid rock, and immediately overlooking the LOWER TOWN at an elevation of more than two hundred feet. To the right or south-west side of the CASTLE is, the GOVERNMENT garden, one hundred and eighty yards long and seventy broad, within which is a small battery also commanding part of the harbor. In front of the GOVERNMENT garden, the fortifications are continued for three hundred yards; until they reach the foot of the *glacis*, or acclivity towards CAPE DIAMOND, crowned at that point by the round tower and flag-staff.

The extent of the ramparts towards the land side, from the south-west angle of the Citadel to the cliff above the River St. Charles, is stated by Colonel Bouchette to be eighteen hundred and thirty-seven yards. Within this rampart is the ESPLANADE, between St. LEWIS and St. JOHN'S-GATE. It is a level space covered with grass, two hundred and seventy three yards long and of irregular breadth. Here are mounted the several guards on duty at the Citadel and other public buildings, each forenoon, except Sunday, at eleven o'clock; and occasional parades of the garrison take place, particularly on the QUEEN'S birth day. The circuit of the fortifications which enclose 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.

Generally speaking, the city may be said to be entirely surrounded by a strong and lofty wall of hewn stone constructed with elegance as well as with regard to durability. Its castellated appearance, owing to its ditches, embrasures, round towers, battlements and gates, add much to its grand and imposing effect from without. There are five gates, opening in different directions to the country, the suburbs and the LOWER TOWN. Two are in the rampart towards the southwest: namely ST. JOHN'S and ST. LEWIS-GATE, protected by outworks of great strength and powerful combination. Through the latter is the road leading to the spot rendered for ever memorable by the death of WOLFE, to the PLAINS OF ABRAHAM and the Race Course. This road is bordered by genteel houses and well stocked gardens. On the left of this road, on the brow of a slight ascent about half way to the race stand, is one of the four MARTELLO Towers erected at different distances between the St. Lawrence and the St. Charles. Cannon are mounted on the summit of these towers to sweep the undefended plain below, and they are so constructed that, if taken by an enemy, they can be easily laid in ruins by the shot of the garrison, while on the opposite side facing the plains they are of immense thickness. Through ST. JOHN'S GATE is the populous suburb bearing that name; and the road leading to the beautiful parish of St. Foy, lined with agreeable residences and villas. Along this road was the favorite drive of the Canadian *belle* before the conquest in 1759. PALACE-GATE and HOPE-GATE both open to the River St. Charles and the Lower Town. The former leads also to the new market called St. Paul's, from which there is a fine view of the city and fortifications on that side. PRESCOTT-

GATE is the principal thoroughfare to the Lower Town; and notwithstanding the steepness of the ascent, heavy burthens are conveyed up the hill with comparative ease, by the hardy little horses of Norman breed, generally employed by the carters.

Having thus made the circuit of the fortifications, it is necessary to notice the different barracks and military buildings for the accommodation of the troops composing the garrison. Besides these contained within the CITADEL, and the Artillery barracks, the spacious building in the market place, formerly the College of the Jesuits, has long been occupied by the QUEEN'S troops under the name of the Jesuit barracks. This edifice is of stone, three stories high, and measures two hundred and twenty-four feet by two hundred, being in shape a parallelogram. The principal entrance into the barracks is from the market-place, opposite to the French Cathedral. Through a lofty passage admittance is gained into a considerable area, the buildings around which are occupied by the soldiers. On the other side is an arch leading to the barrack yard and offices. To the left of the great entrance is a large door opening into a hall.— Here is the room set apart for the Garrison library, the property of the military, containing a number of vaulable books and maps. The barrack yard is enclosed by a wall two hundred yards long, in which is the barrack-gate and main guard. This was formerly the garden belonging to the College. A little beyond the gate is the barrack office, a neat and substantial stone building standing nearly opposite to the Scottish Church. The Jesuits Barracks are at present occupied as the quarters of the 74th Regiment, commanded by Lieut. Colonel Crabbe, K. H.

In the *Place d'Armes*, opposite to the Court House, is the COMMISARIAT Office, where the business of that efficient department is conducted. Their extensives stores

are in the Lower Town, upon the King's Wharf; and are solely appropriated to the purpose of government.— They are of stone, two hundred and fifty feet in length, with corresponding depth, and were erected in 1821.— Opposite to the gate and entrance into the KING'S Wharf, is a guard house for its protection.

In St. Lewis Street, about half way between the Commissariat Office and St. Lewis-Gate, is a stone building on the left, occupied as quarters for those officers of the garrison, who do not reside in the CITADEL. In rear is the spacious mess-room of the officers of the 74th Regt. On the east, and in rear of the officers' quarters at the end of a court or avenue leading out of St. Lewis Street, is the MILITARY HOSPITAL, a building of great length and completely provided with every necessary appointment.

Adjoining to St. Lewis-Gate and fronting to the Esplanade is the ROYAL ENGINEER Office; and in the rear are the spacious yard and work shops of the Royal Sappers and Miners, a detachment of which corps is always stationed in QUEBEC. The officers of the Royal Engineers have charge of the Fortifications, and of all military works. The Government laboratory, on the right hand of the road leading to the Citadel, opposite to the Royal Engineer yard, stands on the site of an old powder magazine, close to which the remains of General MONTGOMERY were interred on the fourth day of January, 1776.

We have already mentioned the extensive stores within the CITADEL, as containing all the *matériel* of war for a numerous garrison. In addition to these, and to the stores at the Artillery Barracks, the Ordnance Department has a spacious building of stone, together with a powder magazine, in the bastion between St. John's Gate and the Artillery Barracks. In various parts of the works, they have also large dépôts and magazines of cannon, gunpowder, carriages, shot, and other munitions of war, for the convenience and supply of the garrison.

The following elegant peroration is from the pen of professor SILLIMAN who visited Quebec in 1819:—

“QUEBEC, at least for an American city, is certainly a very peculiar place. A military town—containing about twenty thousand inhabitants—most compactly and permanently built—stone its sole material—environed, as to its most important parts, by walls and gates—and defended by numerous heavy cannon—garrisoned by troops having the arms, the costume, the music, the discipline, of Europe—foreign in language features and origin, from most of those whom they are sent to defend—founded upon a rock, and in its highest parts overlooking a great extent of country—between three and four hundred miles from the ocean—in the midst of a great continent and yet displaying fleets of foreign merchantmen in its fine capacious bay—and showing all the bustle of a crowded sea-port—its streets narrow—populous, and winding up and down almost mountainous declivities—situated in the latitude of the finest parts of Europe—exhibiting in its environs, the beauty of an European capital—and yet, in winter smarting with the cold of Siberia—governed by a people of different language and habits from the mass of the population—opposed in religion, and yet leaving that population without taxes, and in the full enjoyment of every privilege, civil and religious. Such are the prominent features which strike a stranger in the city of QUEBEC!”

The latter part of the above extract may be considered a just tribute to the merit of GREAT BRITAIN, from the pen of an accomplished and liberal minded foreigner, equally honorable to both.

RELIGIOUS ESTABLISHMENTS.

The first establishment of the religious communities of QUEBEC, has a peculiar interest; and it is difficult to tell which is more worthy of admiration, the liberality of the