

# THE *ENQUIRER.*

A Quebec Publication.

BY

C. D. E.

---

HEAR HIM !!!

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No. 5.

September 1, 1821.

Vol. 1.

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BY OUR SELF.

Continued from page 10.

It would be however wanting in that respect I owe to the memory of my mother, if, after having made the reader acquainted with my maternal genealogy, I were to say nothing concerning the birth and parentage of her who for nine months more or less came before me before I was suffered to make my appearance on the great stage. Happily for the reader and myself interested you, your excellencies here rather than of these incidents worth reciting. It appears that one of my maternal ancestors followed the beautiful Mary of Scotland to France where he remained after the death of that unfortunate Princess amongst the first and best of the French. It appears that this was his son, Francis I.

There is in the hands of our old masters of that name, one wife and residing within this Province, a bond or obligation for a new dressed gold crown, for money lent by him to that Prince, or some of his frequent household of distress!

This I believe is a more Or else, but it is upon record that Mr. Delahant my maternal ancestor's name was Governor and Lieutenant General in and for the whole extent and territory along the great St. Lawrence from 1648 to 1651, as may be seen in the 2nd Vol. of *Edicts and Ordinances*, Page 16, and was succeeded by Mr. J.

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No. 5

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***ENQUIRER,***

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*WORK;*  
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ESSAYS

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## MY OWN LIFE.

*Continued from page 53.*

It would be however wanting in that respect I owe to the memory of my mother, if, after having made the reader acquainted with my paternal genealogy, I were to say nothing concerning the birth and parentage of her who for nine months more or less sustained me before I was suffered to make my appearance on the grand stage. Happily for the reader and myself historical records are likewise here rather barren of those incidents worth reciting. It appears that one of my maternal ancestors followed the beautiful Mary of Scotland to France where he remained after the return of that unfortunate Princess amongst fanatics and assassins. It appears further, that he or his son became the body physician of Henry the fourth, and if *On dit* is not always a liar, there is in the hands of some old maidens of that name, now alive and residing within this Province, a *bond* or obligation for a few thousand gold crowns, for money lent by him to that Prince, in some of his frequent moments of distress!

This however is a mere *On dit*; but it is upon record that Mr. Daillebout my maternal ancestor's name was Governor and Lieut. General in and for the whole extent and territory along the river St. Lawrence, from 1648 to 1651, as may be seen in the 2nd Vol. of *Edicts and Ordinances*, Page 15, and was succeeded by Mr. J. Lawzon. This I mention so particularly because in the list of governors in this country, which is inserted in the Quebec Almanac the name of Daillebout is omitted, for what reason I know not. Be this as it may, it will be found in the place alluded to, and there it will remain. From that time the family of that name has taken deep root in this country, and unlike my own, has branched and multiplied to a great extent. But on the other hand not less devoted to their King, and to those dictates of honor, then in fashion, having all to a man followed the noble profession of arms, regardless of the then less honourable means of acquiring wealth by mercantile speculations, so that they left generally to their heirs nothing more than their names and their loyalty. Impelled by these feelings on the surrender of this Province to its conqueror, they left it altogether and are now scattered in France and in her Colonies. Out of that once numerous family there remains only an old gentleman and the two old maids of that name, mentioned before. And now having done with genealogy, I shall uninterruptedly proceed to the narrative of my own concerns.

By the death of his parents my father became possessed of a genteel income, which added to tolerable personal qualifications, and supported by high family connexions, gave him admittance into the family of the Grand Duc de Bourbon, then Regent of France, in quality of Page of the Princess. Many anecdotes could he relate concerning that Court, so famed for its gallantry. The names of the Dutchess de Berry and the Dutchess d'Orleans are specially on record. This last was very fond of hunting adventures. She often disguised herself as a girl of *la petite bourgeoisie*, and suffered herself to be spoken to as such by any young man of genteel appearance. In one of these frolics, and in that disguise, she went to the playhouse and took her seat in that, which is called in English the Galleries, but known in the French language under the name of *le Paradis* (Paradise). Being very pretty, she soon attracted the notice of a young man in a decent dress, who came and sat himself by her. The conversation soon begun, and seeming vastly pleased with each other, our young spark invited the pretty girl to partake of a roast fowl with him after the play at some of the *Restorateurs*; which invitation was graciously accepted. Our gallant began to find the play long, and his present seat uneasy, so that he at last saw with the greatest pleasure the curtain dropping. He then eagerly seized the beautiful hand of his fair companion to help her down the narrow stairs, but again his patience was put to the trial by the obstruction occasioned by the crowd that preceded them, and which the fair one seemed not to wish to mix with, so that she kept him back almost to the last of all. Arrived at the door they were met by four tall fellows, in the richest liveries, carrying each of them a lighted torch, and who no sooner perceived the young lady than they with stentorian voice called *la voiture de madame la Duchesse d'Orleans!* Surprised at such a sight and at such a call, our hero looked around and around to discover the person to whom these flambeau bearers belonged, but he looked in vain, for there was no other woman within sight besides that pretty one who hung so lovingly on his arm. The Dutchess, enjoyed for a while the truly comic scene, and then desired him to proceed, which having done his surprise rose to its climax when he saw the same men opening the door of the coach and disposing themselves to assist his fair companion in. He soon however recovered his presence of mind, and on the princess asking him why he did not take his seat near her, he answered her Madam, "*In Paradise all are on a par*, but now that we are returned on earth, I know too well the respect due to a person of your rank, not to apologize for the liberty which I have taken with your Royal Highness!" "No, no, sir," replied the princess, who had been highly entertained by the wit and the manners of the young man; "I did accept of your invitation to partake of roast fowl with you, and I insist on your keeping your engagement, the sole difference will be that, instead of

eating it at a *restorateur*, we shall enjoy it *at the table of Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans*." Our young man no longer hesitated, took his seat near the dutchess and was rattled along to the Palais Royal. On his entrance into the magnificent Palace, his courage began to cool and he asked many times leave to depart, but the princess persisted on his keeping the assignation, and entering with him in the room in which the duke was sitting, she said in her amiable manner, "My dear duke, I fear I kept you long waiting for your supper, but as an atonement for my offence I beg leave to introduce this young gentleman, with whose wit and manners I am sure you will be pleased." The duke smiled, saying, "another frolic of yours, well, be it so." Indeed the prince during the supper discovered so much wit and agreeableness in the young man, that after having enquired into his other concerns, he placed him by his person.—This Princess was the Grandmother of the too famous *Egalité*, who so shamefully and shamelessly traduced her reputation, by declaring in the Convention or national assembly, that he was not the descendant of the duke, but that of one of his coachmen.

My father having so far gone through the education then requisite in the station of life which he was to fill, entered the army, and followed it in Germany in the campaign of 1733, in a corps belonging to the king's household cavalry, called *Petite Gendarmerie*, to distinguish it from another corps, known by that of *Gendarmerie à Cheval*. There he met with an affair *d'honneur*, deserving to be recorded as characteristic of the manners of those days. He had had a servant, who after having left him, had enlisted in the regiment of Auvergne, in which he had risen to the high dignity of Grenadier. That regiment was not a little proud of the honorable addition of *sanstache*, (spotless) added to its name, and which it had acquired in the field. One day, being then encamped near a small town called Nuits, my father was met by his former servant, and then, as said before, a grenadier in spotless Auvergne. The latter recollecting his former relation with my father, accosted him with respect, *his grenadier's cap in his hand*. In that situation he was perceived by another grenadier, who approached fiercely and upbraided him for his submissive countenance to a petty gendarme, and then turning to my father arrogantly asked him how he dared to suffer a grenadier of Auvergne to stand bareheaded before him. No kind of remonstrance could assuage the irritated feelings of the mad man, who said that blood alone could atone for such an insult, and insisted on an immediate satisfaction. Amongst the acquirements of my father the management of the sword was not the least, and amongst his virtues, that of endurance was not the most conspicuous, so that his adversary being already in a posture of defiance with his naked sabre, he drew his likewise. From the onset my father

perceived his own superiority and made use of it only on the defensive, which increased the fury and of course the inferiority of the grenadier. After a few minutes display of skill and coolness on one side, and of rage and madness on the other, my father perceived that it became necessary to put a stop to the sport, and seized an opportunity of disarming him, by a wound in the sword arm. Scarce had thus the business been ended than three or four grenadiers of the same regiment, sprung up from behind a hedge, where they had witnessed the whole transaction, without being perceived by the actors in the bloody farce. My father looking on these new comers as avengers of their comrade, began to put himself in a posture of defence, but was most agreeably disappointed at not having another opportunity of displaying his skill, by the assurance he received that, far from coming as his enemies, they came to return him thanks for his lenity towards the fellow who had shown himself so unworthy of it: and after having commended the bravery and forbearance of my father, who, they declared, had several times the life of his antagonist in his power, they entreated the honor of his accompanying them to the quarters of the grenadiers of Auvergne, that he might there receive the thanks of them all, and be a witness to the punishment that should be inflicted on the brutal conduct of their unworthy comrade.

The sameness of garrison duty in time of peace, not agreeing with the active disposition of my father, he left the land service and went to sea.

*To be continued.*



Agriculture.

*Continued from page 38.*

The improvements in this most important branch of human industry have however been comparatively slow, until they met with encouragement from the enlightened part of the Community. To the bold and successful experiments of the nobility, clergy and wealthy owners of land we owe the rapid progress of that branch in England. This assertion is confirmed by the difference of this rapidity between certain counties in South Britain. Whilst several of these counties had kept pace with the daily improvements, some others were kept backwards and remained stagnant. Amongst the latter Lincolnshire so late back as the very end of the last century or even as the

beginning of the present one, was described by the agricultural tourist as being back by almost a century comparatively with the very neighbouring counties. Nevertheless the farmers of that county are certainly not inferior in mental faculties to their neighbours. It is not therefore to their natural endowments that we must look for their apparent apathy.

Lincolnshire is a maritime county, great part of which consists in fens and marshes. This circumstance had given it the name of being the nursery for fevers and agues, so that few of the great proprietors dared even to visit their estates, and left their management to residing agents, who were generally, either attorneys or farmers themselves; The Rectors of parishes likewise, preferred confiding the cure of their flocks to less fortunate brethren of the Cloth rather than to encounter the dangerous maxims. So that so late as the year 1796 the rent of the best land in that county did not reach 10 shillings per acre, whilst the same fetched £2, £3 and even more in the very next counties.

The war that was then raging on the continent having given a great impulse to trade whereby fortunes were made, engaged many proprietors to turn their lands into money in order to speculate, and amongst the rest were found some Lincolnshire ones. The estates being put up to public sales fetched soon a price very disproportioned to the actual rent and were generally purchased at that enhanced value by the very farmers themselves or by the agents. This opened the eyes of the other owners of estates who soon sent a kind of land surveyors, known under the name of Landtasters to estimate the true value of their estates, the result of which estimation was a rise in the rentage of the farms of no less in general than treble the former one.

Meanwhile the bills of mortality shewing that the inhabitants of Lincolnshire, notwithstanding their fens and morasses died not a bit sooner than those of other countries, the fear of fevers and agues kept decreasing, so that both proprietors and rectors were less reluctant to visit and even to reside on their estates and glebes. When there they soon perceived that the mode of cultivation still persisted in by their neighbours was detrimental to their own common interest, the one resting on the value of the land and the other on its produce, tythes being exacted and received on each and every part of corn, pulse, grass, milk, poultry, in fine on every thing. Persuasion was of no avail and they resorted to the most rational and efficacious mode of conviction, namely example and experience. Thus they soon introduced the late improvements, and in less than sixteen years this county has risen to

a par with its neighbours, and lands were let in 1811, so high as £6 and £7 an acre by the year.

The hope that the following reflection will not be looked upon in any other point of view as being a principle at large, and no wise directed against any individual or any body of men. As a very important enquiry, and connected with the exertions lately made in this country for agricultural improvements, it is a fit subject for the *Enquirer*. It is an acknowledged truism, that mankind is generally actuated by motives of self-interest, and that consequently we are led to oppose rather than to encourage that which essentially militates against our own interest. We know that some men are capable of great sacrifices to contribute to the welfare of others, but in general they do not carry that public spirit farther than not opposing improvements detrimental to them; very few go beyond that and promote those hurtful to their interests.

We have said a little while ago that agricultural improvements had been essentially, materially and powerfully promoted in England by the great landholders and by the owners of tythes, and that on the fair ground of both finding their advantage in doing so. Can the same be said in a country wherein the principal land holders as well as the owners of tythes derive their sole, or the greatest and surest part of their profit from a very limited portion of the produce of those lands. In this country, for instance, it is not the poor paltry irredeemable rent that the *Concedees* do pay to the *Conceder* that the latter depends upon for his subsistence. Had he only that, he would certainly be the poorest of all his seignior. The fees on mutations (mouvances) are very uncertain. But the seigneurial bannal mill is the most advantageous and productive. Wheat alone, or at least for the greatest part constitutes the real and substantial profit of the seignior, is it therefore probable that the *seigniors* shall to their detriment encourage any other cultivation than that of bread corn. Such supposition would be too much against the nature of things to be generally admitted. On the other hand, what pays tythes in this country? Not every production of the farm yard like as in England, but merely wheat, barley, oats and rye. Again, the clergy however disinterested they may be for themselves individually, cannot, they being only tenants for life, carry that disinterestedness so far as to deteriorate the income of their successors, by curtailing the source of that income. It is the reason why in this country the rank of a habitant in point of wealth, and of course of influence in his parish is not derived from his real possessions, but from the number of *minots* of wheat which he annually sows.

In former days the rank and influence of a *Seignior* were supported first by his name and situation, and secondly, no less powerfully, by certain *seigneurial* rights which were attached to his title of Seignior, amongst which that of having Justice administered in his own name and by his own officers, was one of the most honorable and lucrative: this is entirely lost to them. Another no less lucrative, which is indeed yet possessed by them is that of the fisheries. But their produce being in general almost reduced to nothing, can hardly be considered as now worth mentioning. So that both the seigniora and the clergy in this province, far from having any interest in this wished for agricultural amelioration, dread them as utterly detrimental to them. The tenure of estates and the nature of tythes must therefore be altered before we can expect real and effective improvements in the provincial agriculture.

We know that in opposition to this we shall be told that on the list of the members of the agricultural societies lately formed, the names of *Seigniors* and *Curés* do appear. We give the most unbounded latitude of praise to such truly patriotic disinterestedness, and go even farther, we believe them to be sincerely well wishers to the success of agricultural improvements; but it is not sufficient. One single example is of more avail than millions of the best wishes, and a thousand precepts. Shew our habitans a positive success and they will spare nothing to obtain it; but promises of conditional profit will never be listened to by them. Satisfied in general with what they have, they will not venture even the smallest share of their superfluity to increase it. So long therefore as there will be no industrious and wealthy people residing among them to set them the example of improvements, and to convince them of the certainty of benefit which will be the consequence of their following, so long shall we consider all attempt at improvements as unavailing and fruitless.

We shall conclude this enumeration of the causes of probable impediments to the progress of agriculture in this colony by adding the two following. The first is, that the habitant being to all intent and purpose the owner and proprietor of the farm he occupies, is in no ways compelled to extraordinary exertions like the farmers in other countries, by the fear of being turned out by his landlord, or of having his rent raised at the expiration of his lease; and as his lands are sufficient such as they are for his maintenance, he naturally concludes, that in that same state they will likewise be so to him who shall enjoy them after him. The second is the want of regular markets for the overplus of productions derived from an increase of exertions on his part. Beyond Quebec and Montreal there is no place in the whole province where he can have the least prospect to derive

any advantage from that overplus, and these markets are at so great a distance from him and from each other, that the expense and time necessary to convey his productions to either of these markets absorb the profits he could expect from their sale. He is therefore reduced to the necessity of disposing of them as well as he can in his own neighbourhood. But every one around him is generally as well provided as himself, and no other resource is left him but that of barter with the petty shopkeeper of his parish, who sets on these objects his own price, and consequently a low one, and pays for them with some of the contents of his shop or store, on which he sets likewise his own price, and consequently very high. Thus from carrying about trifles not worth two or three pounds, a dusty shoed pedlar soon becomes the owner of a little lot of land whereon he builds at first a small cottage; then purchases estates and builds a little palace, and finishes by taking his seat at church in the seigneurial pew, and all that at the price of the labour and exertions of his neighbours.

So long therefore as these obstacles to any rapid improvements in agricultural industry shall not be removed by some way or other, so long shall we despair of success from the petty means of small premiums, and the like.

C. D. E.



## THE STATE OF AGRICULTURE IN THE LOWER PROVINCE, *CONSIDERED.*

WITH A VIEW TO THE RECOMENDATION OF A BETTER SYSTEM.

Mr. Editor,

Sir,

I have found it generally the opinion, that the mode of husbandry in this province, is very defective; and the *candid* and *correct* remark of the Surveyor General, Col. Bouchette in his statistical survey, well accounts for it. "The Canadian farmer," he says, "have had no means of instruction in the many beneficial methods by which modern science has so greatly assisted the labours of the husbandman."

The first observation, indeed, which must surprise any person accustomed to see the overplus of cattle a country *can* produce for the support of towns, is the great disproportion of such overplus in this extensive province, nearly, I believe, half the year the towns being supplied by a neighbouring nation.

Being very desirous to discover the cause of this deficiency, I have made many observations on the mode of husbandry in use, and held conversations sufficient to convince me, that the lands of this fine country, have been suffering since the first settlement by an exhausting mode of husbandry, until they have now got reduced to about one hundred and fifty per cent worse than they formerly were.

It is adviseable, therefore, to go back to the origin of this mode of husbandry among the farmers or land holders of Normandy, whence it is said to be derived, and if we find that the wants of society were quite different at that period from the case at the present day, it will be difficult to see why this mode should yet continue in this province.

The principal feature in this mode of husbandry, is, the allowing the lands, after a crop to lay in a state resembling a fallow, except being unploughed, called by the Canadian farmers or Habitans "*en friche*," one half of their cultivated lands, excepting their meadows are left in *en friche* every year, and the few cattle they have are turned in upon it for that period.

The ancient practice in Scotland, appears by a late statistical account of agriculture, was nearly the same as this mode of letting the lands lay *en friche*, instead of cultivating green and white crops by rotation. And I make no doubt, were we to trace the rude beginnings of husbandry in most countries, we should find the same practice prevailing.

In those times the habit of consuming animal food was not nigh so prevalent as at present, when it forms so great a part of our nourishment: The growth and population of towns and cities, caused by trade and manufactures, has created so great a demand for that species of food, as seems of itself sufficient to have induced the farmer to seek some mode of agriculture, by which the greatest possible quantity of food could be produced in a given piece of land, for the supply of cattle and other animals.

In this view no doubt, green crops were begun on lands which were formerly left to fallows, or were continually worn by successive corn crops, and the surprising fact appeared, instead of the lands being any ways exhausted, by these green and root crops, that by their means, and other

improvements adopted in cleaning and tilling the lands, the ensuing corn crops were found to be nigh double.

In the extract given by the Edinburgh Reviewers in Nov. 1814, from the general report of the agricultural state of Scotland, drawn up for the consideration of the Board of Agriculture, by Sir John Sinclair, the following appears.

“The introduction of turnips has in a few years effected a greater improvement, in almost every department of husbandry, than will easily be believed, by those who look only to the market value of those crops. They have been the means of rendering productive those inferior soils, which it was impossible to cultivate with profit, under the old system of successive corn crops. Even on lands of a better quality, the crops which succeed them are much more abundant; that it is probable as many bushels of corn now grow on the half of a given extent of ground, as were formerly raised on the whole. In this view alone, almost the whole value of the turnips and clover may be said to be clear gain. Fallow has been banished from all dry soils by turnips, and where land is laid down to pasture, one acre of clover and rye grass, will fatten more stock, than could barely exist on ten acres left full of weeds, to be planted after several years by natural grasses. Without such crops as these, it is difficult to conceive, by what means cattle and sheep could have been much improved, in all their most valuable properties, in a climate where the natural pastures yield so little food for half the year.”

“In those parts of Scotland, where turnips are not extensively cultivated, the cattle are frequently so much reduced during winter, that half the next season is scarcely sufficient to restore their condition; and, when winter has been unusually long and severe, numbers of them perish by famine. The vast addition made both to the quality and quantity of the dunghill by the consumption of green clover and turnips is of itself a powerful recommendation in their favour, and turnips, accordingly are now cultivated, on soils but little suited to their growth, for this very purpose.”

With respect to the growing demand for cattle, or other animals, on account of the increased population of towns, as above stated, the case is exactly the same in this province.

Having returned to this province, after an absence of many years; it was with the peculiar pleasure naturally resulting out of its apparent prosperity, that I have beheld the vast quantity of cultivated land it contains: The neat white houses, each with a farm, on both sides the St. Lawrence, and extending, I am told, above Montreal, convey an idea of plenty for the

inhabitants and their families, which was the more agreeable for not being prepared to find the country so well settled.

The growth of the towns, and the habits of greater consumption of animal food, has produced a demand, which the country, whilst under the losing practice of letting one half their land lay *en friche* cannot supply. The consequence is, that we are indebted to and dependant on, a neighbouring nation for that supply, which a better system of agriculture would probably give three or four fold. As to France, whence this mode of husbandry is said to have been brought, that is *now* one of the most enlightened countries with respect to agriculture and rural economy, which puts it beyond a doubt better practices have been long since introduced there.

The fact is, that the strength of the above discovery, which has created so great an advancement in agriculture, consists, in having saved the loss of a season, *that precious gift of Nature*, by getting a crop of nutritious roots or herbs for the animals, out of the lands instead of letting them lay useless as formerly, in fallow, or “*en friche*.”

*To be continued.*



## THE

MASONIC ESSAYIST.

*A Vindication of Masonry from a Charge of having given rise  
to the French Revolution.*

*Continued from page 57.*

That excellent moralist, Dr. Johnson, has somewhere in his “Rambler” made an observation to this effect, “that no man should suffer his heart to be inflamed with malice but by injuries, nor busy himself in contesting the pretensions of others, but when some right of his own is involved in the question.”

“The mysteries of Freemasonry” (says the foregoing letter writer) “have in a great measure contributed to those changes in sentiment and morality, no less than in government, amongst a neighbouring people, which the surrounding nations view with such surprise.”

The morality inculcated in the disciples of our institution I have never heard disputed before: and those to whom the mysteries of our first degree are familiar, well know, that the lectures peculiar to that Degree constitute one of the most beautiful systems of morality that ever was inspired by God or conceived by man.

That the institution of Masonry is of all others the most ill calculated to effect any change of political opinion, much less to promote a revolution in any government under which it may be permitted to operate, is an indisputable truth; for, one of the most positive injunctions imposed on a candidate for our order, and the admonition most frequently repeated in our general assemblies, is, cheerfully, to conform ourselves to the government under which we live, and to pay implicit obedience to those laws which afford us protection; this admonition accompanies our progress through all countries of the universe, as well as at home, but it is strengthened with this further impression, that in whatever quarter of the world we may travel, we should never forget the allegiance due to our native sovereign, nor suffer to subside that warm and natural attachment which we owe to the soil whereon we first drew breath. These, it is well known, are among our most positive and binding regulations; yet it seems as if our ancestors, fearful of not sufficiently guarding the fraternity against the possibility of being suspected of disloyalty, had judged it necessary, in their general laws, positively to prohibit the utterance of a single sentence in our meetings on any political subject whatever<sup>[1]</sup>.

I shall here remark, once for all, that if I. M. had been actuated by a pure zeal for the cause he pretends to espouse, that of the security and stability of government, he would not have contented himself with the vague information which a foreign pamphlet could afford him. A pamphlet too on a subject on which, I am bold enough to say, never man wrote with truth or integrity, or even without a set purpose to mislead or to defame; but would have applied on the credit of his character for probity and honor, for a regular admission to our mysteries, and then, after a fair and full use of his senses, have exercised his judgment in a candid deduction from the whole<sup>[2]</sup>: Such a conduct would have been laudable; such is the only conduct that would have suggested itself to a man desirous of discovering truth; and any other conduct gives room to suspect him of a diabolical intention to defame an order of men who in every age and nation have preserved an unsullied name, and been honoured with the most distinguished-patronage.

It is the most absurd thing in nature (and the reason will be obvious to every mason) to believe, that any part of the real arcana of Masonry ever

was, or ever could be, committed to writing. Needy men, have we know, levied contributions pretty successfully on the public credulity, by publishing whimsical pamphlets professing to lay open the secrets of Masonry; and I am prepared to hear any person in ridicule say, that the reason why no secrets have been published, or can be written, is, that none exist among us. I am satisfied that they should say so; in as much as I prefer hearing men laugh, to hearing them lie.

The assertion, (which is I. M.'s.) "that this French book is in much esteem among the *honest* part of that nation," betrays the cloven foot: to say the least, it proves that a strong prejudice exists in his mind, under the influence of which it is impossible for I. M. to argue with candour.

*To be continued.*



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[1] No private piques or quarrels must be brought within the door of the Lodge, far less any quarrels about religion, or nations, or state policy; being of all nations, tongues, kindreds, and languages; we are resolved against all politics, as what never yet conducted to the welfare of the Lodge, nor ever will. This charge has always been strictly enjoined and observed, see Noorthouck's edition of the Constitutions of the ancient fraternity of Free and Accepted Masons, published under the immediate superintendence of the Grand Lodge (\*) p.356, (\*) the parts from which I now extract, are the "Ancient Charges collected from old records."

[2] The records of Masonry inform us, that Queen Elizabeth hearing that the masons had certain secrets that could not be revealed to her, and being jealous of all secret assemblies, sent an armed force to break up their annual Grand Lodge at York, on St. John's day, 27th December, 1561; but, Sir Thomas Sackville, Grand Master, to justify the institution, took care to make some of the chief men sent on that errand Free Masons, who then, joining in that communication, made an honourable report to the Queen, and she never more attempted to disturb them, but esteemed them as a peculiar sort of men, who cultivated peace and friendship, arts and sciences, without meddling in the affairs of Church or State.



## FIVE HUNDRED YEARS HENCE.

NEW YORK, October 1, 2318.—The progress of literature, which has so little been attended to for such a length of time, is now much encouraged. Upon an average, there are forty new works published every week in this city. There are twenty daily, and forty weekly newspapers. It may be a matter of some surprise, from whence materials arrive to form such an amazing expenditure (if it may be so called) of literary matters, but when it is considered that England, France, and the whole of the eastern territory, have been falling for many ages, this idea will furnish much speculation; and when we consider that, in this country genius is every where encouraged, to an extent that the barbarous ages of English superiority never knew, this will redeem us, in some measure, from a charge of improbability.

The curious works printed some four or five hundred years ago, are objects of great curiosity among the connoisseurs of the day. The mathematical uprightness of the roman type then in use, and the curious inclination of the italic, form an amusing companion with the works of the day; as, of course, our prevailing letter leans the contrary way to the italic of former times. These are sufficient to denote the barbarous state of the arts in that period.

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*OBSERVATIONS ON THE PRECEDING ARTICLE.*

Such predictions as those of our correspondent have often been hazarded; but we are strongly disposed to think, that they will not be verified by time. We believe that the celebrated Bishop Berkeley was one of the first, if not the first, of the prophets on this subject. There are some lines of his, four of which, if we remember right (for we quote from memory), are as follows:

“Westward the scene of empire bends its way:  
The first four acts already past,  
The fifth shall close the drama with the day!  
Time’s noblest offspring is his last.”

*To be continued.*



MY FAVOURITE FLOWER.

With all the pageantry of phrase  
Some eulogize the lily,  
While some the rose and tulip praise,  
With affection silly:  
But oh! the flower of my choice  
Boasts use with beauty’s power;  
I’ll eulogize with heart and voice,  
The charming Cauliflower!

Like some great doctor’s powdered wig,  
With zone of green too belted:  
But sweeter still with fowl or pig,  
Served up with butter melted!  
Oh tender flower, much approved,  
Gem of the festal hour!  
My gums to press thy charms are moved,  
Soft, luscious Cauliflower!

The garden's pride, the garden's boast!  
Of culinary glory,  
Long mayest thou grace the boiled and roast,  
And shine in future story!  
Oh, in season dry and hot,  
Ne'er mayest thou want a shower;  
Nor I, thy bard, to fill my pot,  
A thumping Cauliflower!

JERRY MANSEL.

### THE FALLS OF CHAUDIERE.

Blooming as youthful beauty rose the morn  
Unclouded, as the ray of Hope's bright dawn  
That gilds existence with its cheering beam  
And calms life's torrent, to a placid stream.

So beam'd the day, in diamond brightness clear  
Shedding its gilded rays, on wild Chaudiere.  
Whose Waters swollen to their utmost height  
Roll'd o'er their rocky bed, as chrystal bright.

The Foaming Spray, rising like fleecy smoke  
Forth from the Gulf whose horrid dinning broke  
The stilly calm of Nature's peaceful tone  
Despotic monarch of a roaring throne.

Sparkling on the bosom of the dread abyss  
A shadow bridge, across the precipice  
Appear'd, an Arch—like that bequeath'd from Heaven  
A God's firm pledge, for mortals safety giv'n.

Yet here it seem'd delusive like the ray  
That guides to pleasure's path and gilds the way  
That gayly cloths Destruction's livid form  
In vain through it may death tremendous yawn.

Dispers'd around admiring groups were seen  
Culling the choicest Spot to view the scene  
Now lost with wonder at the view sublime  
Borne by the sight, beyond the bounds of time.

Their distant forms to fancy's eye would seem  
As Naiades rising from their native stream  
Or, Satyrs sporting in the lucid Wave  
Or, Sylphs preparing for a fresh'ning lave.

Far o'er this scene was heard a dreadful sound  
The horrid yell reverberates around  
The rocky Shores, echoed the fearful dell  
Its lengthning sound died in the Woody Yell.

What meant that shriek unearthly was its sound  
Or, like despairing souls, at life's last bound  
And faintly through the torrents deafning roar  
A plunge was heard—a moment—and 'twas o'er.

And some affirm'd amid the foaming Spray  
They saw a form, borne furiously away  
Down with the torrents steep and eddying fall  
And heard a voice, for help despairing call.

But what that shriek, or what that plunge bespoke?  
Did it madness scream?—or aid invoke?  
Time has not yet disclos'd to mortal ear,  
Wrapt is the secret in thy falls CHAUDIERE!

V.

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ONE MEAL A DAY.

Guttle's god is beef and mutton,  
Proverbially he's dubb'd a glutton;  
Whilst he with indignation sweats  
And swears *one meal* a day he eats.  
One meal a day?—true Guttle's right,  
But that meal lasts from morn till night.

J. M.

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QUEBEC, PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY W. H SHADGETT,  
AT THE NATIONAL AND BRITISH PRINTING OFFICE.

## APARTMENTS,

FURNISHED, Consisting of two Sitting Rooms, two Bed Rooms and a Kitchen; all on the same floor.

The situation is Central and in the Upper Town. Suitable for a genteel small family.

Stabling if Required. Enquire at the National Printing Office, Hope Street.

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## REGISTER for SERVANTS, EMIGRANTS &c.

The Register Established last year for Emigrants will be continued at the Store adjoining the National Printing Office, Hope Street. Persons in want of Servants, Mechanics, Labourers &c. can be supplied.—

Charge for every separate Registry, 1s. 3d.

To be Paid at the time of Entry.

All possible attention will be given to the Character of Individuals; though the proprietor cannot be answerable for such.

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ADVERTISEMENTS inserted at the following rates—

In one Language,

For 1st insertion six lines and under,	2s. 6 d.
each subsequent insertion,	7½d.
First insertion, ten lines and under,	3s. 6 d.
each subsequent,	10 d.
First insertion, above ten lines, per line,	4 d.
each subsequent,	1 d.

In both Languages, Double the above rates.

N.B. *Every 1st insertion must be paid in Advance.*

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HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
SATURDAY, 13th February, 1819.

ORDERED That the Rule established by the House on the third day of February, one thousand eight hundred and ten, concerning the notices for Petition for private Bills, be printed once monthly in the public newspapers of this Province, during three years.

Attested by WM. LINDSAY,  
Clk. Assy.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
SATURDAY, 3rd February, 1810.

RESOLVED, That after the close of the present session, before any Petition is presented to this House for leave to bring a private Bill, another for the erection of a Bridge or Bridges, for the regulation of the Common, for the making of any Turnpike Road, or for granting of any individual, or individuals, any exclusive right or privilege whatsoever, or for the alteration or renewing of any Act of the Provincial Parliament for the purpose of notice of such application shall be given the Quebec Gazette, and in one of the newspapers of the district, if any is published therein, and also by a notice affixed on the Church Doors of the Parishes that such application may affect; or in the most public place, where there is no Church during two months, at least, before such Petition is presented.

Attested by WM. LINDSAY,  
Clk. Assy.

The Printers of the Newspapers of this Province are requested to insert the above Resolution in the manner directed by the first. Their accounts will be paid at the end of the year at the Clerk's Office, House of Assembly.

HOUSE OF ASSEMBLY,  
MONDAY, 22nd March, 1819.

Resolved, that after the present Session, before any petition paying leave to bring in a Private Bill for the erection of a Toll Bridge be

presented to the House, the person or persons purposing to petition for such Bill, shall, upon giving the Notice prescribed by the Rule of the 2<sup>rd</sup> day of February, 1810, also at same time and in the same manner, give a Notice stating the rules which they intend to ask, the extent of the privilege, the Right of the action, the interval between the abutments or piers for the passage of rafts and vessels, and mentioning whether they purpose to erect a Draw-Bridge or not, and the dimension of such Draw-Bridge.

ORDERED, that the said Rule be printed and published at the same time and in the same manner the Rule of the 3<sup>rd</sup> February, 1810.

Attested WM. LINDSAY, Jr, Clk. Assy.

CHAMBRE ASSEMBLÉE,  
Samedi, 13e. Février, 1819

ORDONNE, Que la Règle établie le trois Février, Mil huit-cent-dix, concernant les notices pour les requêtes pour des Bills privés, soit imprimée une fois par nous dans les papiers publics de cette Province, pendant trois années.

Attesté WM. LINDSAY,  
Gref. Assée

CHAMBRE d'ASSEMBLÉE.  
Samedi, 3e. Février, 1810.

RESOLU, Qu'après la fin de la présente session, avant qu'il soit présenté à cette Chambre aucune Pétition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un Bill privé pour ériger un Pont ou des Ponts, pour régler quelque Commun, pour ouvrir quelque Chemin de Barrière, ou pour accorder à quelqu'individu ou à des individus quelque droit ou privilège exclusif quelconque, ou pour altérer ou renouveler quelque Acte du Parlement Provincial pour de semblables objets, il sera donné notice de telle application qu'on se proposera de faire, dans la Gazette du Québec, et dans un des papiers Publiés du District, s'il y en a, et par une affiche posée à la porte des Églises des Paroisses qui pourront être intéressées à telle application, ou à l'endroit le plus publié, s'il

n'y a point d'Église, pendant deux mois, au moins, avant que telle pétition soit présentée.

Attesté, WM. LINDSAY.  
Gref. Assée.

Les Imprimeurs de Papiers-nouvelles en cette Province sont priés d'insérer les Résolutions ci-dessus, en la manière ordonnée par la première. Leurs comptes seront payés à la fin de l'année, en par eux s'adressant au Bureau du Greffier de la Chambre d'Assemblée.

CHAMBRE d'ASSEMBLÉE.  
Lundi, le 22 Mars, 1819.

RESOLU, Qu'après la présente Session, avant qu'il soit présenté à cette Chambre aucune Pétition pour obtenir permission d'introduire un Bill privé pour ériger un Pont de Péage, la personne ou les Personnes qui se proposeront de pétitionner pour tel Bill en donnant la Notice ordonnée par la Règle du 3e. Février 1810, donnera aussi en même tems et de la même manière un Avis notifiant les taux qu'elle se proposeront de demander, l'étendue du privilège, l'élévation des Arches, l'espace entre les Butées ou Piliers, pour le passage des Cageux, Cages et Bâtimens, et mentionnant si elles se proposent de bastion Pont Levis ou non et les dimensions de tel Pont Levis. Ordonné, Que ladite Règle soit imprimée et publiée en même tems et de la même manière que la Règle du trois Février, 1810.

Attesté, WM. LINDSAY.  
Gref. Assée.

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#### Cheap Impenetrable Painting.

D. Reader from London, late foreman to R. Gain, House, Sign and Ornamental Painter, Glazier, &c. Respectfully informs the public, that he has removed to 25, St. Ann street, near the Gaol. D. R. is enabled by a process (which has been approved of by the Royal Society at London) to render Fish Oil superior to Linseed Oil for all kinds of work exposed to the weather, as being far more durable, and at 25 per cent lower than the usual prices.

Chairs and all other furniture painted to any pattern, Maps and Prints varnished, Gilding, &c. &c.

Quebec, August 1, 1821.

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*George Hooper,*

SURGEON DENTIST,

Respectfully requests the Ladies and Gentlemen of this city and its vicinity, that he continues to perform every operation in the line of his profession. He extracts, files, plugs, cleans and transplants teeth; restores the loss of teeth with artificial ones, that shall be useful, ornamental and durable and give little or no pain to the patient.

Mr. H. attends Ladies and Gentlemen at their places of residence when required.

N.B. Mr. H. lives in the house of Mr. Wm. Hamilton, forming the corner of Lewis and Haldemand Street, which he is to the Cape, nearly opposite the Court House—Poor gratis.

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*Electricity,*

BY J. LINDON,

*MEDICAL ELECTRICIAN,*

NEXT DOOR TO Mr. CAREY, AUCTIONEER.

Mr. Lindon having the support and recommendation of the Gentlemen at the head of the faculty of this City, begs to inform the Public that he continues to receive all Patients labouring under the following diseases:

Rheumatic, Apoplectic, and Paralytic afflictions;  
Gout, Epilepsy, and Convulsions of every Kind;

Deafness, Dropsy, and Consumption.

There is scarce a distemper in which it will fail to effect a Cure if assisted by proper Regimen and Medicine; and where the latter are necessary the family Physician is invariably referred to.

*Ladies and Gentlemen desirous of experiencing the exhilarating, Bracing, and Strengthening powers of the*

*ELECTRIC FLUID,*

*or of witnessing its extraordinary effects upon others, can attend any hour of the day.*

Charge 2s. 6d. for every operation and for every separate person attending. Patients will be attended at their own residence if required.

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#### GRAZING AND REARING OF CATTLE.

The Proprietor having from 200 to 300 pounds at his command would be happy to engage with any experienced of Grazier possessing a like Capital, to undertake the purchasing and rearing of Live Stock for the Quebec Markets, and superintend and direct the management of a Grazing Farm.

Enquire at the Office.

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#### TOWNSHIP OF GRANTHAM.

For sale, a Lot of Land, 45 miles to the south of Three Rivers, being No. 2 in the Township of Grantham, consisting of 100 acres five of which is cleared, with a Log House—For 10*l.* ready money.

PATRICK SMITH,  
Drummondville

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Wanted to purchase a Cleared Farm of, from 50 to 100 Acres within nine miles of Quebec.

Inquire at this Office.

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LAND ON EQUAL SHARES,  
*Without Purchase Money.*

The Undersigned, having one thousand acres of as fine LAND as any in the Province, in the Township of Ireland, (where there are several Settlers) within one mile of the Main Road called Craig's Road, is ready to treat with one person or more, to join in clearing the said Land, and raising a farm for the benefit of all concerned.—No Purchase Money Required.

LIEUT. HORSELEY, R.N.

*Additional Reference may be had of the Printer.*

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**ACADEMY**

No. 2, HOPE STREET,

*NEAR THE UPPER TOWN MARKET,*

FOR THE

*Sons of Merchants, Tradesmen and others.*

BY

MR. SHADGETT,

From London,

*MR. SHADGETT purposes opening after the Midsummer Vacation a School, on his own account, for the Sons of Merchants, Tradesmen and others.*

*Reading, Writing, English-Grammar, Arithmetic, Principles of Book-keeping, Elocution, Geography and General History.*

*In order to give perfect satisfaction to Parents and ensure the comfort and advancement of the youth confided to his care, the number to be admitted will be limited. Those Parents who are desirous of having their Children instructed by Mr. S. are therefore requested to make early application.*

*Quebec, 17th July, 1821.*

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FOR SALE,

A Handsome second hand Portable WRITING DESK. To prevent trouble, Price 8*l*.

Apply at the Store adjoining the National and British Printing Office.

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FOR SALE,

A Good old Work—"The Institution of the Christian Religion by John Calvin"—Date 1611—Price 4 dollars. Apply to

MR. R. C. FLEMING,  
Or the Printer.

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***ACADEMIE ANGLAISE,***

No. 2. St. FAMILLE

Près du Marché de la Haute Ville

*Pour les fils de Negocians, Marchands, et autres.*

PAR

MR. SHADGETT,

De Londres.

*MONSR. SHADGETT, se propose après les vacances de cet été, d'ouvrir une École à son propre compte, pour les fils de Negocians, Marchands et autres.*

*Lire, Écrire, l'Arithmétique, les Élemens de la tenue des livres, l'Elocution, la Geographie, et l'Histoire en general.*

*Afin de statis faire les parens, et de contribuer autant que possible au bien aise et aux progrès des pupiles confié à ses soins, le nombre en sera limité.*

*Ceux donc qui se proposent de confier l'éducation de leurs enfans à Mr. S. sont priés de lui en donner avis au plutôt à sa demeure, entre midi et 2 heures, et de 5 à 8 heures du soir.*

*La Salle d'instruction est vaste, et spacieuse, et bien aisée.*

*Québec, Juillet 17, 1821.*

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*CHARLES LODGE,  
BOOKBINDER, FROM LONDON,  
No 25, St. Ann Street, near the Scotch Church,*

RESPECTFULLY returns his grateful thanks to the Public, for the very liberal support he has received since he commenced business on his own account, and begs to make known that his *Spring Goods* arrived, which from the excellency of the Skins and Patterns will enable him to execute in a very superior manner any work with which he may be entrusted and on the most reasonable terms.

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## TRANSCRIBER NOTES

Mis-spelled words and printer errors have been corrected. Where multiple spellings occur, majority use has been employed.

Punctuation has been maintained except where obvious printer errors occur.

When nested quoting was encountered, nested double quotes were changed to single quotes.

Space between paragraphs varied greatly. The thought-breaks which have been inserted attempt to agree with the larger paragraph spacing, but it is quite possible that this was simply the methodology used by the typesetter, and that there should be no thought-breaks.

Advertising copy has been consolidated at the end of the magazine.

[The end of *The Enquirer Issue 05 of 12 (September 1821)* edited by Robert-Anne d'Estimauville]