

educational works, fills the chair of civil law. The Honorable Judge Badgley, who has been a member of the provincial government, and Attorney General for Lower Canada, and who has also distinguished himself by the compilation of a code of the criminal laws of this province, fills the chair of criminal jurisprudence, but we fear that his removal from Quebec to Montreal will prevent his retaining that office. Jean Thomas Taschereau, Esquire, is entrusted with the teaching of commercial law, and Ulric Tessier, Esquire, formerly a member of parliament, and mayor of the city of Quebec holds the chair of *procédure civile*.

Mr. Aubry, a doctor of laws of the University of France, has commenced a course of lectures on Roman Jurisprudence, which is attended not only by the students of the University, but also by many members of the bar, and other gentlemen.

The faculty of arts is now being organised, and Mr. Ferland, formerly principal of the college of Nicolet, and who proceeded to Europe for the express purpose of making researches relative to the early history of Canada, and of visiting the Universities in the Old Countries, has been appointed professor of history. W. Sterry Hunt, chemist to the Canadian Geological department, has received the appointment of professor of chemistry, and has lectured as such, with great success. Three young gentlemen, pupils of the seminary are now studying at the *École des Carmes*, in Paris, with the view of preparing themselves for professorships in the faculty of arts.

Nothing has been done yet towards the organisation of the Faculty of Theology, except that the Reverend Mr. Taschereau who, it is probable, will be named Dean of the Faculty, has spent a year in Europe and has obtained the degree of Doctor in Canon Law in the University *Del la Sapienza* at Rome.

The ceremony of the inauguration of the Laval University took place at Quebec together with the laying of the corner-stone of the main building, on the twenty first of September 1854. High mass was celebrated in the cathedral by the Archbishop, pontifically, assisted by six Bishops. The members of both houses of parliament, of the Quebec bar, and the professors of the University, were present in full costume. A choir of about one hundred and fifty singers, under the direction of Mr. Dessane, added to the solemnity of the ceremony, and the sermon was preached by Monseigneur de Charbonnel, Bishop of Toronto. The clergy and assistants after mass, formed a procession from the Cathedral to the place where the stone was to be laid, and after the ceremony proceeded to the vast centre yard of the seminary, where they were met by His Excellency the Governor General, and suite. The inaugural address was then delivered by the Visitor, who was followed by His Excellency, who spoke in french, at great length, with the greatest fluency and elegance, and in his usual happy style and brilliancy of language. The Rector and the Honorable Mr. Morin, also, addressed the meeting, which comprised a very large proportion of the catholic clergy of Canada, several Bishops and priests from the United States, the

elite of the society of Quebec, of all creeds and origins, and a vast crowd of people.

The erection of the building was then most vigorously proceeded with, and it is now complete. It is 296 feet in front, by 50 feet in depth, and 80 feet in height: it is divided into three great divisions, the centre one of which, about sixty 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.

A large portion of this centre division is taken up by the great central stair case. The right wing contains, two laboratories, one for the professors, the other for the students, a suite of rooms for the professors of chemistry, a cabinet of philosophical apparatus, separate rooms for each of the large collections of zoology, entomology, geology and mineralogy now in progress, and separate libraries for the faculties of theology, of literature and of medicine.

The left wing contains one great reception room, another, which is to be the council room, four large lecture rooms, one for law, another for divinity, and the two others, for supplementary courses; also numerous retiring rooms for professors, committees and boards of examiners. The third and fourth stories of that wing are thrown into one large room, the convocation hall, with a gallery supported by cast iron pillars, and is elegantly decorated.

The boarding house or *pensionnat* is on the same level as the main building, but at some distance from it, in University street nearly facing the school of medicine. Like the University it is five stories high, although only sixty feet in height. It measures one hundred and ten feet in front by forty feet in depth; it contains large halls and refectories with accommodation for fifty students, each having two private rooms to himself.

All these edifices are substantially built of beautiful cut stone, and although not much seen from the city on account of their position on narrow streets, they are commanding objects, when seen from the river. It is to be regretted that the main building should be so plain and destitute of architectural ornament, although its proportions are faultless and not without some pretensions to elegance and taste.

The walk on the roof affords a most extensive and beautiful coup d'œil surpassing even the one from the Durham terrace or platform erected on the ruins of the old château St. Louis.

It embraces all the luxuriant and romantic scenery, for miles in extent, of the magnificent and productive valley through which flows the river St. Charles,—the St. Lawrence as far down as Cape Tourmente, the island of Orleans, the pretty villages of Charlebourg and Beauport, with the numerous villas and country residences on the one hand,—and Point Levi on the other,—the immense extent of view being only bounded by high chains of mountains rising one above another in the rear. Well has the prophetic description of Quebec given by the historian Charlevoix in 1720, in his letter to the Duchesse de Lesdiguières, which we have quoted at the outset, been fulfilled. In fact, one