

ment, now the United States ; the handful of French settlers, though at times hard pressed and harassed by their merciless foes, generally coming off victorious from these unequal engagements.

The old capital has ever been renowned for its extensive charitable and educational institutions. Bishop Laval founded the Quebec Seminary in 1663, "to provide priests for the foreign mission." The object of the founder seems to have been to impart the highest grades of scientific education to pupils generally. This flourishing Seminary now numbers about four hundred pupils ; and it is expected that the removal of the college to the beautiful spot on the banks of the St. Lawrence near the Plains of Abraham, recently purchased by the Board of Directors, will communicate a new impetus to this thriving seat of learning.

There is also another large range of buildings on the Upper Town market-place, of which General Murray made barracks in 1763 for the soldiery, on the suppression of the Jesuits.

The Ursulines' Convent and Hotel Dieu are two very ancient educational and eleemosynary institutions. They both date back to that era of religious enthusiasm in France when noblemen and others devoted their millions to the advancement of religion and the alleviation of the poor in the New World.

The most brilliant epoch of French dominion in Quebec was probably during the administration of Governor de Frontenac, a fiery old statesman, who, "with his cannons," replied pretty effectually to Admiral Phipps, who in 1690 besieged the city. One can only allude in the briefest manner possible to those fighting times, of which Quebeccers naturally feel proud, as evidences of the stout spirit which animated the pioneers of New France.