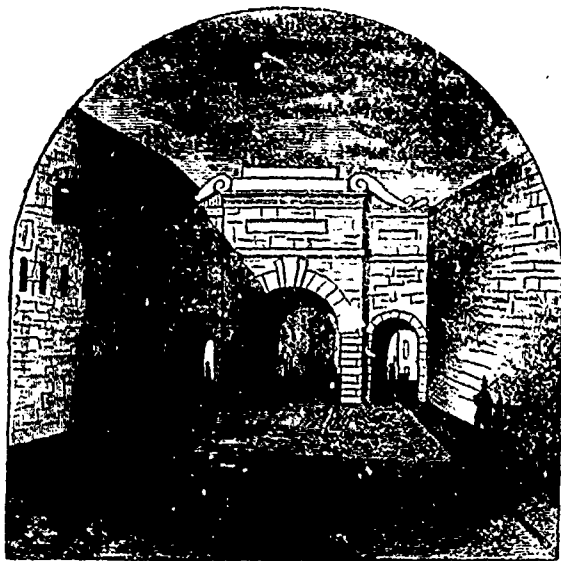


of the square, which was formerly a college of that order, but is now used by the Government as a lodgment for soldiers. Kalm, speaking of this building (which occupied a great quadrangle with a large court within), as he saw it in 1749, says: "It has a much more noble appearance in regard to its size and architecture than the palace itself, and would be proper for a palace if it had a more advantageous situation. It is about four times as large as the palace,

Dalhousie Bastion, from which is obtained the finest view of the city, harbor, and surrounding country. The St. Charles is seen winding through a beautiful undulating plain at the northward; and the spires of the parish churches of Beauport, Charlebourg, and Lorette, with the white cottages around them, form a pleasing feature in the landscape. The citadel and its ravelins cover about



PALACE GATE, OUTSIDE.

and is the finest building in the town." It was forfeited on the suppression of the Jesuits. At the Conquest it was regarded as Crown property, and most of the noble old trees of the surrounding gardens were destroyed, that a parade-ground for troops might be made.

Being joined by my companions, we went to the Ursuline Convent, furnished with an admission key in the form of a letter of introduction from one of the priests at the Bishop's Palace. But the chaplain of the institution was engaged at the confessional, and we ascended the *glacis* near the precipice of Cape Diamond, whence we obtained a magnificent view of the St. Lawrence and its vicinity below Quebec. Traversing the pathway upon its summit along the margin of the dry moat, we obtained glorious views also of the country beyond the St. Charles, and through an opening in the hills of Bonhomme and Tsonnonthuan (6) caught distant glimpses of the bleak and solitary ranges through which the gloomy Saguenay flows.

By perseverance we found our way to the walled avenue leading to Dalhousie Gate, the massive portal to the citadel. There we were

placed in charge of a young soldier from the Crimea, who pointed out every place of interest within the walls. The highest point is

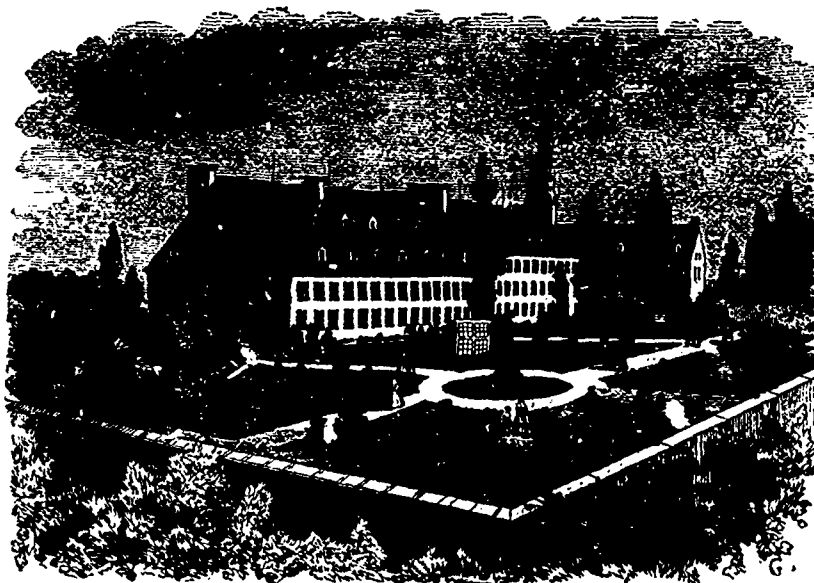


ENTRANCE TO THE SEMINARY OF QUEBEC.

forty acres; and the fortifications, consisting of bastions, curtains of solid masonry, and ramparts twenty-five to thirty feet in the height mounted with cannon, extend entirely around the Upper Town. Upon the cliff called *Sault au Matelot* is the grand battery

of eighteen thirty-two pounders, commanding the basin and harbor below. At the different gates of the city sentinels are posted day and night, and in front of the jail and other public buildings the solemn march of military guards is seen.

From the citadel we returned to the Ursuline Convent on Parloir Street at an appointed hour, and were courteously received by Father Le Moyne, the chaplain, who invited us to his parlor, where many pleasing works of art, most of them executed by the nuns, were shown to us. Among the most interesting pictures was one of the original building



MONASTERY OF THE GENERAL HOSPITAL.

of the convent, surrounded by the forest that then covered most of Cape Diamond and its slopes, and dotted with Indian wigwams. We were also shown some very fine water-color sketches made by the pupils of the school; and one, representing

(6) Tourmente.