

gave them a common death; History, a common fame; Posterity, a common monument," Dr. Fisher was awarded a golden medal.

After breakfast we left the city for another ride into the country. It was the way toward Beauport, and the termination of our ride in that direction was the Lower Canada Lunatic Asylum, near that village, where we were politely received by Mr. Wakeham, the warden of the establishment, who first conducted us over the premises, and then to the palatial residence of Dr. Douglass, one of the principal proprietors of the institution.

The Asylum edifice is very spacious, thoroughly ventilated, lighted, and heated by the best modern arrangements for the purpose, and stands in the midst of a beautifully shaded lawn. It is enlivened, on three sides, by a considerable stream called the *Rivière des Taupières*, which affords an inexhaustible supply of water. Every arrangement for the health and comfort of the patients appears to have been adopted. The system of treatment seems to be perfect and efficacious; and we were informed that the number of cures effected there is equal to those in any similar establishment in the world. There were between 350 and 400 patients under the roof, and cleanliness and order every where prevailed. We left the establishment deeply impressed with the holiness of that Christian charity which furnishes these homes for the unfortunate.

From the Insane Asylum we rode back to the suburb St. Roch, and down Prince Edward Street to the General Hospital, on the bank of the St. Charles, opposite the peninsula of Stadaconé. It is one of the most ancient and interesting of the benevolent institutions in Quebec. It was founded in 1693 by Monseigneur St. Vallier, Bishop of Quebec, whose portrait, hanging in one of the private rooms of the hospital, I was permitted to copy (3). The object of the institution was the relief of sick and disabled poor of all descriptions. It is in charge of the nuns of St. Augustine, a separate and independent community.

It was toward evening when we reached the public court-yard of the Monastery of the General Hospital. I left the ladies in the calèche, and entered the building to obtain some desired information. With some difficulty I made my wants known to a swarthy old French invalid, who led me to a small upper room, with a grated partition on one side. He rang a bell and retired, when a beautiful nun, of Irish birth, appeared behind the screen. After a few moments' conversation, I asked and obtained the privilege of introducing the young ladies into the establishment. We were directed to another apartment; and at the entrance to a large ward, wherein were many infirm women, we were met by four nuns, dressed in the costume of the order, their foreheads entirely concealed by a white veil. One of them was the Mère Ste. Catherine (the Lady Superior, a young French woman, who could not understand English. Two of the other sisters could, and they were our interpreters. They all kindly accompanied us to the Chapel of

the Sacred Heart, and other parts of the establishment, except those wherein a stranger not never enters.

Within the chapel lie the remains of the founder of the hospital, and also those of the Reverend Mother, Louise Soumand, (4) the first Superior of the convent; and in a small court adjoining it, is the cemetery for the nuns, where we saw many graves, with small black crosses at the head of each. At the present there are sixty-three professed nuns in the establishment; and all that we saw appeared happy. They have the entire charge of the hospital and school. In the former, there are between seventy and eighty inmates; and in the latter, from sixty to eighty boarders. In addition to these duties the nuns make church ornaments, from which a considerable revenue is derived. They are not allowed to go out of the establishment, but have a large garden attached, in which they recreate. This is seen in our picture of the Monastery of the hospital, which shows the appearance of the building as long ago as the siege of Quebec by the Americans, when General Arnold, and

many of his companions in arms, were carried thither from the field of battle, and experienced the kindest treatment.

After spending an hour very pleasantly with these ministering angels of mercy, we returned to Russell's, and, early the next morning, we were again upon the wing. We first visited the chapel of the Seminary of Quebec, to view the fine paintings there, and were highly gratified. These are sixteen in number, all religious subjects, of course, and all exhibit great excellence in design and execution. I had a letter of introduction to one of the faculty of the seminary, who, after my companions had left for a second visit to the French Cathedral, conducted me over the whole establishment, including the university buildings, which are of immense size and superb design, and not yet finished. This institution was founded in 1633 (5), by Mgr. de Laval Montmorenci, the first Bishop of Canada, and was intended chiefly as an ecclesiastical institution. When the order of Jesuits was extinguished the members of the seminary threw open its doors to the youth of the country

generally, and secularized the establishment in a great degree. Twice during the lifetime of the founder the buildings were burned, and the older ones now bear marks of great age. Attached to them is a beautiful garden, covering between six and seven acres of ground in the heart of Quebec, and filled with an abundance of fruits and flowers. The limits of this brief article will not allow even an outline sketch of the character of this great establishment, and it must be sufficient to say that, as an institution of learning, it ranks among the first on the continent.

On leaving the seminary I sketched the picturesque narrow entrance to it from Market Square, in which, on one side, the high inclosure wall of the French Cathedral is seen, and then made a drawing of the Jesuits' barracks, an immense pile on the other side



WOLFE AND MONTCALM'S MONUMENT.

(3) This institution was founded on the 1st October 1692, but the nuns entered into possession of the establishment on the 1st April 1693. [Ed.]

(4) Soumande. [Ed.]

(5) 1663. [Ed.]