

There are other Roman Catholic institutions in Quebec, conducted upon the most philanthropic principles, such as the HOTEL DIEU, in Palace Street, and the General Hospital, on the bank of the River St. Charles. It must not, however, be understood, from this brief summary, that "Protestant activity" has been wanting in its discharge of charitable demands and duties. We disclaim any desire to establish an invidious distinction between religious sects, when we state, that, from comparatively private means, the Protestants have accomplished as much towards the relief of the poor and the endowment of charitable and benevolent institutions, as the Roman Catholics with their vast territorial revenues. Both Churches, however, strive in honorable emulation, and honor be to each. The many charitable institutions, of every description, established and conducted by the various religious communities (the enumeration of which we are unable to give within the limits of the present publication) fully corroborate our assertion.

There are but few scholastic institutions in Quebec, of note,—nay, but two ;—the High School, and the Quebec Seminary. There are, however, others of excellence—especially for female education, in which the Ursuline Convent may be said to have the first rank. The ladies (Nuns) of the Convent are skilled teachers in every branch of female education, and their classes are most numerous attended by children professing opposite creeds.

The QUEBEC SEMINARY is a noble institution, conducted under the auspices of the priests. Boarders are accepted. The charge for out-door pupils, who receive an excellent education, is but nominal. It was founded in 1663—by M. François de Laval, the first Bishop of Quebec. It has twice suffered by the ravages of fire—an element fertile in Quebec—namely in 1701 and 1705. Attached to it is a Chapel, approachable from the Market-Place of the Upper Town, which is adorned with many paintings of high merit.

At the GENERAL HOSPITAL, in St. Roch's Suburb,