

would almost imagine that his description had been written by a visitor to Quebec, at the present day.

It is nevertheless deeply to be regretted that the University Council should have crowded all these fine buildings within so narrow a space, and in a place where they are almost out of the sight of strangers visiting the town, and lack the ground required for the embellishment now added to all educational institutions, in the way of gardens, parks, and shrubberies, and have even suffered in their architectural structure, in consequence of the site selected. Had the University been built on the farm of Maizerets, at La Canardière, or even, if this spot were deemed too remote from town, (which it will not be in the course of time, when Quebec shall extend on the north side of the river St. Charles, until Beauport itself becomes one of its suburbs,) a piece of ground might have been purchased on the St. Louis or St. Foy road, where much more handsome and much more convenient buildings could have been erected, and where the students would have found in the various amusements that could have been procured for them, some compensation for the rigid but salutary regulations of the boarding-house. It is true that many powerful reasons were alleged against such a plan, in contemplation for some time;—and among other motives which induced the Council of the University to decide against it, was the importance of placing the new buildings in the immediate neighborhood of the grand and minor seminaries, many gentlemen being, as a matter of necessity, connected with the three departments. Another reason, the weight of which must be seen at once, was a desire that not only the students, but also the people of the town generally, should benefit by the public lectures, and by an easy access to the collections in the museums and libraries.

While therefore many persons will view in the selection of the site, a sad and irretrievable error, we must admit that the Rector and Council of the University were placed in a difficult position in that respect, more especially, if the additional expense and difficulty of purchasing an extensive piece of land be taken into consideration. Whatever may be the opinion entertained on this point, no one will deny the energy and activity displayed by the able Rector and Council of the University in the framing and carrying out, the statutes of the Institution.

According to these statutes, the academical year is divided into three terms; the first, beginning on the first Tuesday in September and ending on Christmas Eve; the second, commencing at the Epiphany and finishing on the Wednesday preceding Easter; the third, beginning on the second Monday after Easter, and ending on the second Tuesday in July. After each term, the students are required to pass an examination.

The course of studies in each of the faculties of Theology, Law and Medicine occupies four years, and three years only, in the Faculty of Arts.

The lectures in the first three named faculties, are not generally open to the public; clergymen, however, are admitted to the course of Theology; lawyers to that of Law;

and physicians to the course of lectures of the Faculty of Medicine.

The Faculty of Arts gives two series of lectures the one public, and the other private. The time-table of lectures is so arranged, that the student may not have to attend more than four lectures in one day, in the faculty to which he belongs, and that he will be able to follow, if he choose, all the public courses of the Faculty of Arts. The attendance at the lectures on science in that faculty is obligatory on all students of medicine:—the students at law and in theology are required to attend the lectures on history and literature, and all students generally are required to attend the courses of moral and intellectual philosophy.

The students of the Faculty of Arts will attend all the public lectures of that Faculty, but the private courses being subdivided into literary and scientific series, they will be allowed the liberty of attending both, or of selecting either of the two courses.

None of the lectures are to take up less than one hour, or to exceed one hour and a half, in the delivery.

As far as practicable, all students must be provided with text books, which are to be commented upon and explained by the professor.

Each student must prepare an abstract of the lecture, for examination thereon at the next ensuing sitting.

After every series of five or six lectures, the professor will devote one of the sittings to a recapitulation of that series, to ascertain by some mode of examination, the progress made by the students respectively.

The matriculation is obtained from the Rector, must be enregistered by the Secretary, and must be renewed yearly. All students will be required regularly to fulfil their religious duties. The catholics will attend divine service at the parish church, and will also be required to attend any religious instruction specially intended for them by order of the Rector.

Blasphemy, irreligious or immoral language, any act which may disgrace the Institution, frequenting theatres, taverns, gambling houses, or houses of ill fame, will invariably be attended by expulsion. The students will not be allowed to frequent other reading-rooms or libraries than those of the University, neither will they be permitted to attend any association, or to participate in any public or collective demonstration without especial leave. They must reside in the boarding-house attached to the University, unless they reside with their parents or tutors.

The professors are required to notify the Moderator of all absences or irregularity of conduct.

The following penalties are imposed:—1st., private admonition; 2d., admonition in the presence of all the students of the Faculty; 3rd., suspension from the right of attending the lectures; 4th., dismissal for a limited period; 5th., dismissal for an unlimited period; 6th., *irretrievable* expulsion.

The suspension is pronounced by the Dean and Professors of the Faculty; it cannot exceed a week, and the student is confined to the boarding-house or to his domicile.

Dismissals and expulsion can be ordered only on judgment given by the Council of the Faculty with