

for holding the Quarter-Sessions and other inferior Courts, offices of Clerks of the different Courts, &c. &c. Above there is a spacious chamber, in which are held the Courts of Queen's Bench and Common Pleas, the Court of Appeals, and the Admiralty Court. There are also offices for the High Sheriff and other magistrates, and a room for occasional Militia Courts-martial. It occupies, like the English Church, part of the site on which stood a monastery and church of the Recollets, which were destroyed by fire in 1796.—We shall now briefly allude to such public edifices as seem worthy of notice from their antiquity or interesting associations.—The Castle of St. Louis was built shortly after the city was fortified with solid works, and comprised four acres, once fortified; but the great extension of the works rendered the walls superfluous, and they were allowed to go to decay. Here was the residence of the Representative of the Crown, while Quebec continued the Seat of Government. The Castle was entirely consumed by fire in 1834.—The chief religious edifice is the Roman Catholic Cathedral. It was built under the auspices of the first Bishop of Quebec, and was consecrated in 1666 under the title of the *Immaculate Conception*. It is two hundred and sixteen feet long by one hundred and eighty in breadth, and stands on ground belonging to the *Fabrique*, or Church land. It is divided into a nave and two aisles. At the upper end of the former is the grand altar; and in the side aisles are four chapels, dedicated to different saints. It is dedicated to Notre Dame de Victoire, and can accommodate about four thousand persons.—Adjoining stands the Seminary, forming three sides of a square, and occupying with its attached buildings a large space of ground. It was founded and endowed in 1663 by Monseigneur de Laval de Montmorency, first Bishop of Canada. During his life-time the buildings were twice burnt to the ground. Having resigned his Bishopric, he passed the last twenty years of his life within the Seminary. This institution was originally intended for the instruction of the Catholic Clergy exclusively. The early regulations have long ago been set aside; and students of the Catholic persuasion, intended for any profession, are instructed in the different branches of literary and scientific knowledge, on paying the trifling sum of 5s. annually for defraying