The Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul traces its origins to 1832 when the first bishop of Providence, Most Rev. Matthew H. Quinn, established the Diocese of Providence. In 1847, the second bishop of Providence, Most Rev. Matthew Quinn, laid the cornerstone for the new Cathedral of Saints Peter and Paul, which was consecrated on Sunday, June 30, 1889.

The cathedral was completed in 1876 and has been the central church of the diocese ever since. It was designed by the architect Patrick C. Keely and constructed by the firm of Keely & Keely. The cathedral is noted for its impressive size and grandeur, with a seating capacity of over 2,000 people.

The cathedral has undergone several renovations and restorations over the years, including a major renovation in 1952, which included the addition of a new marble sanctuary and altar. In 2014, the cathedral was again renovated, with the installation of new lighting and the restoration of the cathedral's stained glass windows.

In 2015, the cathedral was designated as a National Historic Landmark, recognizing its significance as a marker of the 125th anniversary of the dedication of the cathedral. The cathedral remains an active place of worship and is known for its beautiful architecture and rich history.

The cathedral is located at 200 N. Main St. in Providence, Rhode Island, and is open for tours and worship services. Visitor hours are Monday through Friday, 8:30 a.m. to 5:00 p.m., and Saturday and Sunday, 8:30 a.m. to 12:00 p.m.

The cathedral is also known for its beautiful stained glass windows, which depict scenes from the Bible and the life of the cathedral's patron saints. The cathedral is also home to a number of important religious artifacts, including the cathedral's original cornerstone and a number of historical documents and photographs.