

it his residence for some time, after which it was occasionally occupied by the Governors who resided in Montreal. From 1837 to 1841, the Special Council established in Montreal, occupied the building, and after the city became the permanent seat of Government, from 1843 to the fall of 1849, this and the adjacent buildings were used for the offices of the Executive. From that date until December, 1856, they were used as a Court House and Registrar's Office, during the construction of the new Court House. It was thereafter taken possession of as the head quarters of the Superintendent of Education for Lower Canada, and continued to be used for that purpose until 1868 when it was handed over for the use of the "Jacques Cartier Normal School."

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INTERESTING FACTS.—The first Roman Catholic mission in Lower Canada was established by the Recollets, in 1615; and before the end of the same year, one of the Recollet fathers, who had accompanied Champlain, began to preach to the Wyandots, near Matchedash Bay. The first Roman Catholic bishop (Mgr. de Laval) was appointed in 1659-74; the first Protestant bishop (Dr. Jacob Mountain) in 1793; and the first regular Protestant Church service performed in Lower Canada, was in the Recollets Chapels, kindly granted by the Franciscan Friars, to the Church of England in Quebec, and to the Church of Scotland in Montreal. The *Quebec Gazette* was first published in 1764; the *Montreal Gazette*, in 1778; the *Quebec Mercury*, in 1805; the *Quebec Le Canadien*, in 1806; the *Montreal Herald*, in 1811; the *Montreal La Minerve*, in 1827.

— Engraving on copper invented by Fimmiguerre, Italy, 1451.

— Engraving on wood invented, 1460.

— Shillings first coined in England, 1504.