

a thesaurus of manifold information, touching the early religious and social history of the English-speaking section of the population. The records of education in Montreal cover nearly a quarter of a millennium; the history of public instruction, as a department of state administration, is, however, confined within half a century. It has been a time of progress in which all the inhabitants have shared, and a visit to the handsome school buildings erected by the Roman Catholic and Protestant Commissioners, as well as to the Normal Schools (Jacques Cartier and McGill) for the training of teachers, not to speak of special institutions (as the École Polytechnique, etc.), will show that Montreal does not in this phase of development lag behind the other great cities of the world.

There is one cluster of buildings to which the eye of the stranger on his way round or up the mountain is sure to be attracted,—those which were erected in view of a regular annual exhibition. For a number of years, while its facilities were much less perfect than they are to-day for such a purpose, Montreal had its yearly industrial and agricultural fair. Through whatever cause or causes the interruption occurred, it is to be hoped that the efforts recently made to revive this important institution will prove successful. More especially is it to be hoped that the year 1892, in which Montreal will have completed a quarter of a millennium of history as habitation of civilized people, will not be allowed to pass without worthy recognition.

The Government of Montreal has undergone frequent changes. Under the Old Regime it was placed in charge of governors, some of whom asserted, if they did not succeed in exercising, a certain independence. The following is a list of these functionaries from 1642 to the close of French rule :—

Paul de Chomedey, Sieur de Maisonneuve.
Etienne Pezard, Sieur de La Touche.
Zacharie Dupuis.
Dominique de Lamothe, Sieur de Lucière
et de Saint-Paul.
Sieur de la Frédière.
François-Marie Perrot.
F. X. Tarien de la Naudière, Sieur de la
Perade.
Henault de Rivaux.

Louis Hector de Callières.
Philippe de Rigaud, Marquis de Vaudreuil.
Claude de Ramezay.
Charles LeMoyne, 1st Baron de Longueuil.
Jean Bouillet de la Chassaigne.
Dubois Berthelot, Chevalier de Beaucourt.
J. B. Roch de Ramezay, Charles LeMoyne,
3rd Baron de Longueuil.
Pierre de Rigaud de Vaudreuil, brother of
the Governor-General.*

The system of local governors was continued for some years after the establishment of British rule, Brigadier-General Gage being appointed by His Excellency, General Murray, as first English governor of Montreal and the surrounding district. He was succeeded by Col. Burton. In 1764, Civil Government succeeded to the *Régime Militaire*, and Courts of Justice were established to sit regularly. The trial of the persons accused of attempting to assassinate Mr. Thomas Walker, one of His Majesty's Justices of the Peace for the Montreal District, in December of that year, the documents of which have been preserved among our archives, lets in considerable light on the political and social condition of Montreal at that early period of British administration. From lists prepared by Governor Murray, registers of births, marriages and deaths by Anglican clergymen, the names of jurors and signers of

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