

distinction of race according to the established Royal Edicts and Ordonnances of the Noblesse.

COLLEGE OF ARMS A CONSTITUTIONAL ENTITY

Vol. I. Const. Doc. p. 28, Art. 45: "The registers and other papers of the Superior Council of Quebec, of the Prévôté and Admiralty—and of the Royal Jurisdictions of Trois Rivières and Montreal; and ——— those of the Seignenrial Jurisdiction of the Colony—shall remain in the departments to which those jurisdictions depend."

ROYAL PREROGATIVE IN CANADA

The authority of the King in Canada is personal according to the Treaty of Cession of 1763, signed by the Kings of France, Spain and Great Britain and *cannot be delegated to a cabinet of ministers whose place depends solely on the votes of ignorant and irresponsible multitudes whose interference in the government is implicitly forbidden by the terms of the Treaties by which Canada is held by the British Crown.*

AUTHORITY OF THE SEIGNEURS

Vol. I. Const. Doc. p. 64. Gov. Burton's report to the Ministry: "The Seigneurs had by their original grant the power of naming the judges and of administering justice, even in capital cases, in their districts, but custom has abolished these too great privileges, though the powers for them are yet extant in the hands of the seigneurs."

For the British Crown's approval for continuing Seignenrial jurisdiction according to treaty see Royal Instruction to Baron Dorchester, Gov. Gen. of Canada, 1787. Vol. I. Const. Doc. p. 562, also on p. 548 which declares: "His Majesty's Ministers are well aware of the efforts which have been made by a certain description of people to raise discontent in the Province of Quebec and to bring forward petitions to the Throne against the present Constitution of the Colony. But notwithstanding these proceedings no means whatever are intended to be taken for a