

was made, in order to understand the consideration which belongs to it, and the august authorities by which it is supported. By the Treaty of Peace, the Sulpicians were allowed eighteen months to dispose of their property in Canada. But by the Donation of 1663, and the Letters Patent of 1617, the said property was to be vested in the corporation of the Sulpicians for ever. The sole manner in which this right of selling (or of ceding) could be reconciled with the conditions of the Donation and of the Letters Patent, was by a cession from the Sulpicians of France to those of Canada. By this means the Sulpicians of France enjoyed the right given them by the Treaty, while at the same time the conditions of the Donation and Letters Patent were complied with, and in the only possible manner. The cession being made to the Sulpicians of Canada, the corporation of St. Sulpice continued to enjoy the property through its members, who themselves became a corporation. The cession then was the execution of the Treaty of Peace and of the Letters Patent. How can it be possible, that by petty subtleties an act performed under authority so imposing should be set aside?

The following is another of these circumstances. In The Royal Promise. March 1764, the Superior of the Sulpicians received the following Letter from Mr. de Guerchi, the French Ambassador at London:—" Lord Halifax has told me that His Britannic Majesty consents that the Priests of the Seminary of Montreal, shall continue to enjoy the Real Property belonging to the Seminary of St. Sulpice, and situated in Canada, but without depending in any way upon the Seminary at Paris." This Letter was the result of a