

AND WHEREAS, the House of Assembly for the Province of Quebec repeatedly petitioned the King or his Representative that the said Estates might be devoted "according to their primitive destination, for the education of the youth of this country," and be placed at the disposal of the Legislature for that purpose;

AND WHEREAS, on the 7th of July, 1831, Lord Goderich, then Secretary for the Colonies to King William IV., addressed a despatch to His Majesty's Representative in Quebec, in which he stated that "the Jesuit Estates were, on the dissolution of that Order, appropriated to the education of the people," and further, "that the revenue which might result from that property should be regarded as inviolably and exclusively applicable to the object," and moreover "that the King, cheerfully and without reserve, confided the duty of the application of those funds for the purposes of education to the Provincial Legislature;"

AND WHEREAS, the disposal of the said Estates has been from time to time impeded by the "energetic representations" of the authorities of the Roman Catholic Church asserting a claim to their "ownership;"

AND WHEREAS, the Government of the Province of Quebec in the negotiations with the Representative of the present Order of the Jesuits in the Province of Quebec, forming the basis of the Jesuits' Estates Act, of 1888, expressly declared "it did not recognize any civil obligation, but merely a moral obligation, in this respect;" and proceeded to treat on the amount and terms of "a compensation in money," on condition of receiving a full renunciation of all further claims on the said Estates;

AND WHEREAS, by the said Jesuits Estates Act of 1888, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council is authorized to pay the sum of four hundred thousand dollars "out of any public money at his disposal," for the purpose of such compensation, "to remain as a special deposit until the Pope has ratified the said settlement, and made known his wishes respecting the distribution of such amount in this country;"

AND WHEREAS, the said Jesuits' Estates Act recognises powers in the Holy See that are perilous to the supremacy of the Queen, in thus requiring its consent to legislation within her dominions and the application of public funds, and in accepting such terms as—"The Pope allows the Government to retain the proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' Estates as a special deposit to be disposed of with the sanction of the Holy See;"

AND WHEREAS, your petitioners contend that not even a "moral obligation" exists to make "compensation" for property duly and lawfully taken by the Crown to the extinction of all "civil obligation;"

AND WHEREAS, from the whole tenor of the negotiations on this matter, it is to be surely expected that the Holy See will apportion at least a large share of the afore-mentioned \$400,000 to the Order of the Jesuits, which does not represent the Roman Catholic Church or population of Quebec as a whole, but itself alone, and is confined by law to two Archdioceses and one Diocese;

AND WHEREAS, no stipulation is made that the said \$400,000 shall be devoted to Public Education, or any account be rendered to the Government of the use made of such public money;

AND WHEREAS, any further proceeds of the sale of the Jesuits' Estates are not secured for the purposes of education, but passed into the general revenue of the Province;

AND WHEREAS, finally, the appropriation in the said Jesuits' Estates Act of the sum of sixty thousand dollars to be invested by the Protestant Committee of the Council of Public Instruction for the benefit of Protestant Institutions of superior education, though urgently needed and justly due, though unlike the \$400,000 available for the entire popu-