

for ever, and therefore at the conquest to have fallen to the Sulpicians of Montreal alone.—Its title is, the same Letters Patent which declare the said property irrevocably *dedicated to God*; they belong therefore no longer to men: “they cannot belong to the King,” said Governor Haldimand, who received the Fealty and Homage of the Seminary.—Its title is, the Letters Patent or rather the Edict of 1714, which confirmed the Letters Patent of 1677, in favor of the Sulpicians and with new privileges.—Its title is, that this property forms the special endowment of the Seminary of Montreal, recognized by the corporation of the Sulpicians, and by divers acts of the Kings of France, the Edict of 1693, Arrêts of 1716 and 1722, &c.—Its title is, its quality of co-proprietor with the Sulpicians of France, who becoming Aliens by the conquest, left the Seminary of Montreal sole proprietor.—Its title is, the custom of Conquest, which is that the property of any Order should without any legal proceeding remain to the Establishments of that Order on the spot.—Its title is, that as the property belonged to the Order of the Sulpicians, and there were in Canada no others of that Order except those of the Seminary of Montreal (as has been proved,) it follows that all the property of the Order belongs to the Seminary of Montreal.—Its title is, a cession which having been made of property held in common, operates no mutation according to the feudal law; and when there is no change of proprietors, there is no necessity for Letters Patent.—Its title is, a cession, which not only according to the feudal law, but also according to the law regulating mortmain, produces no mortmain dues, and consequently renders Letters Patent

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