

From ignorance of these facts arises the error of many persons, who not being aware of the nature of the Order in question, have not perceived the right which the Seminary of Montreal possessed, as co-proprietor at least, even before the Conquest, nor the extension of that right at the conquest by the exclusion of the Sulpicians of France: And who confounding the cession of 1764, with a Donation from one establishment of an Order to another (which is always liable to difficulty,) have not perceived that this was a cession made to co-proprietors, or rather a partition of property among those who had before held it in common. But the Government taking a clearer and more elevated view of the subject, saw all this, and recognized the Seminary as Proprietor, notwithstanding the interest of the Government to the contrary, and notwithstanding the opinion of its Officers for the time being.

If it be now asked, what is the title of the Seminary, we answer: Its title is, the Donation itself, made to the Sulpicians, in consideration of work to be done on the spot (even according to the admission of the Crown Officers in 1789) and which ought therefore to avail to those Sulpicians who perform that work on the spot.—Its title is, this Donation, made to the Sulpicians for ever, and which cannot after the conquest have any effect, except in favor of the Sulpicians of Montreal.—Its title is, the Letters Patent of 1677, which confirm the Donation according to its tenor, and therefore (as will appear from what we have said) in favor of the Sulpicians of Montreal.—Its title is, the said Letters Patent, which declare the said property to belong inalienably to the Sulpicians

Fifteen titles in favor of the Seminary of Montreal.