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To .
J^r. Sharpe Esq^r
Lincoln - Inn
Abemarle London.



LOUIS
STREET

1769
Pall Mall - 20. August 1769

Sir

I am favoured with your letter of yesterday, by which I find Mr. Hutchinson has again refused to allow Mr. Adairs claim to be an incumbrance on the Place, but as I understand from you that it is so, and that my agreement is not binding except the place is cleared of all incumbrances, I am determined not to take it otherwise. I know nothing of Westley or Atkins, and will have nothing to do with either of them, I perceive, ^{Mr. H. presumes} that rather than lose this season for building, I shall submit to this imposition, but tho. I have already submitted to several of his low tricks rather than contend with such a person, yet he will find himself mistaken in this new attempt, for ~~if you~~ ~~as~~ as he has positively refused to clear the incumbrance of Mr. Adairs claim which I understand is on the Premises by act of Parliament, I desire you will immediately give him notice that

I declare myself free from the agreement
and that I will ^{not} take Possession unless compelled
by Law

I am Sir

Your most obed.
hum. ^{al} Servant
Hugh Callister.

Bagshot
20th Aug. 1769 -

Mr. Adair went from hence yesterday
~~for~~ London

Sir.

I herewith return the draft
of Mr. Hutchinsons bond & am satisfied
that neither you nor Mr. Leigh will
approve of one that will not be
sufficient for the purposes intended. I have
made only two notes in the margin
either of any signification you will judge.

I will attend at your Chambers
at the time appointed to pay the purchase
money, and if you will be so good as
make out your acc^t of charges in this
business I shall be glad to pay it at the
same time before I go out of Town.

I am Sir

Your most

Obed. Serv^t

Hugh Palliser

1 Sep. 1769 -

In 1721-1796
Admiral

571

Dallies 1st Sept 1769

very much

CM

Memorial in support of the Petition of the
Inhabitants & Proprietors of the City & Island
of Montreal, praying that the Ecclesiastics of
St Sulpice may not be constituted a Body
Corporate & Ecclesiastical, & their title confirmed
to certain Valuable Seignories & Estates.

The claim of the St Sulpicians to the Estate
now in their possession has frequently underwent
investigation by the high Law Officers of the
Crown both here and in England. In every
instance an opinion has been expressed decidedly
adverse to their pretensions.

The first official notice of this subject
appears to be the report of the Advocate General
Sir James Marriott in 1773 on the reference
made by the order in Council of the 14th June 1773
relative to the Laws & Courts of Judicature of Quebec.

In 1789 the Provincial Law Officers of
the Crown submitted their "Observations &
remarks respecting the St Sulpicians at Mon-
treal" confirming the opinion of Sir James
Marriott.

In 1804 Mr Attorney General Sewell
prepared an able & comprehensive report
a copy of which will accompany
this Memorial.

In 1811. The whole subject was referred to the Imperial Law Officers of the Crown, & a joint report made thereon by Sir Christopher Robinson the Advocate General, Sir Diedry Gibbs the Attorney General, & Mr Solicitor General Plumer, in which the opinion of those officers is stated, that the St Sulpicians in Canada had not a valid title to the Lands transferred to them by the Community at Paris —

Some further proceedings took place in 1819 under the Administration of His Grace the Duke of Richmond, the precise nature of which is not publicly known except in so far as may be judged by the subsequent action of the Government —

In 1834 instructions were sent to His Excellency Lord Aylmer, to require the St Sulpicians to surrender the Property to the Government —

In 1836 the subject was referred to the Commissioners of Inquiry who were unanimously of opinion that the St Sulpicians had not a valid title to the Estates —

The official papers above alluded to (more particularly the Report of Sir James Marriott printed & published in London 17/44) will it is believed afford ample information as to the legal merits of the case, but since the St Sulpicians have endeavoured by labored arguments to involve the Subject in obscurity;

a brief

a brief outline of some of the leading facts will be given.

In the year 1663, the Island of Montreal was by a deed duly executed made over to the Seminary of St Sulpice of Paris subject to the condition "that the Domain & Property of the said Island shall be inseparably united to the said Seminary without any possibility of their being separated for any cause or reason whatsoever".

In 1667 the Seminary memorialized His most Christian Majesty, praying that His Majesty would be pleased to grant to them Letters patent to enable them to hold the Island of Montreal in Mortmain & to establish a Seminary in the said Island. Letters patent were accordingly issued in the Month of May 1667, granting both these requests.

On the Surrender of Montreal to the British Army several Ecclesiastics of St Sulpice were found residing in that City, but whether legally established as a community is not known indeed admits of much doubt, & to these Ecclesiastics, calling themselves the community of St Sulpice of Montreal, the Seminary of Paris made over by deed in 1764 (after the cession of the colony) the property & estates in this country.

In the Year 1781. on the occasion of their tendering Homage to His Excellency Sir Frederick Haldimand, This.

14

This conveyance was brought forward as constituting their only title. Altho subsequently a prior claim has been set up founded on the Letters patent of 1667. As it is now admitted that the St Sulpicians of Paris, had no right to sell or alienate these estates. The only point of enquiry is whether the Letters patent alluded to, conveyed the property to the St Sulpicians of Montreal, as affirmed by them.

The Letters Patent of 1667 are in the following words

Vol 1 p. 80.

It is almost superfluous to offer a single observation on a document where the meaning is so distinctly expressed "The said Donation set forth in the Contract of 9th March 1663" is subject to the condition "that the domain & property of the said Island shall for ever be inseparably united ^{to} the said Seminary (of Paris) without being liable to be separated therefrom for any cause or reason whatsoever & this said donation His Most Christian Majesty "accepts, consents to & approves" "willing that it be for ever united to their Society". — There is nothing vague or doubtful in this declaration of the Royal pleasure; the donation was to the St Sulpicians of Paris, & the "said donation" is by the Letters patent, "for ever united to their Society." The absurdity of supposing that the words "to their Society" were meant to indicate the St Sulpicians of Montreal, is still more apparent when it is considered that "to listen favorably to the said Memorialists" was the moving cause why the Letters patent were issued, it would indeed be a most singular display of the Royal favour, if, as the St Sulpicians of Montreal contend, the Letters patent deprived "the said memorialists" of the donation, instead of permitting them to hold the Estates in Northman as prayed for; such an

b.
an interpretation of the Royal intention being
yet more improbable as implying that the
property was bestowed on a community, not
then in existence & which there was no certainty
would ever be legally established and compe-
tent to accept the donation. Public docu-
ments of a later date put it beyond all
doubt that the St Sulpicians of Paris were
the owners of these Estates. An Edit of
1692. other Letters Patent of 1714 & an
arret of the council of State of 15 May 1716
establish that fact. Their title is also
affirmed in leases & Deeds of Concession
executed in this Province wherein the St
Sulpicians of Montreal appear in the
Capacity of Agents to the Community at
Paris; Lastly by the deed of Concession of 1764
wherein it is declared & admitted by both
parties that the St Sulpicians of Paris were
the undoubted owners of the property & Estates
in this colony. The evidence on this point
is clear & convincing, and it follows as a
natural consequence that the Estates in
question are lapsed to the Crown by right
of conquest as the property of a Foreign
Society domiciled at Paris at the time of
the Conquest & Concession of the Colony.

^{of}
The Act of Fealty & Homage tendered
by the St Sulpicians to His Excellency Sir
Frederick Haldimand in 1781. & described
by them as an abandonment by His Majesty
of the Rights of the Crown in their behalf
scarcely merits serious notice. The extravagance
of such a pretension will at once be exposed
by observing that it rests on the supposition
that rendering Fealty & Homage to the Governor
of a Distant Colony is sufficient in itself
to naturalize Foreigners, to constitute a
Body Corporate & Ecclesiastical, to convey
the Right of holding Lands in Mortmain
& to dispose of the Crown of Estates and
revenues worth about £500,000, and these
important results are also said to have been
obtained contrary to the Royal Instructions in
that behalf, and against the provisions of an Act
of the Imperial Parliament 14th Geo 3. Cap. 83.
Excluding the St Sulpicians from all right
title or Claim to these Estates—

A reference to the Authorities mentioned in
a former part of this memorial, & more parti-
cularly to the reports of Sir James Macriott, &
Mr Attorney General Sewell will show that the
rights of the Crown in this matter are not depen-
dent on the decision of the Law Courts & that
the power of the Crown may be legally & properly
exercised for the Gradual suppression of the
Ecclesiastics of St Sulpice & the acquisition of the
Estates now

now in their possession by adopting towards them the same means which have already been used in respect to the Jesuits & Recollects.

So far as the right of the Seminary is concerned, it cannot be controverted that the question is open to be dealt with by the Government as sound policy may dictate with a view to the General Interests of the Province; but the Royal Proclamation of 1763 conveyed to the Landed Proprietors an assurance of Grace & favor, which, it is believed renders it obligatory on the Government to renounce on the Estates of the Crown the Feudal dues & rights which have hitherto been enjoyed by the St Sulpicians & which constitute the chief part of their Revenues.

This part of the subject has already been noticed in a paper entitled "Remarks on the proposed Ordinance to erect & endow an Ecclesiastical Corporation in the Province of Lower Canada."

A copy of the "Remarks" will be circulated along with this Memorial, & will be found to contain much information on other points which to avoid repetition, will not be introduced here.

Whatever may be determined upon as to the claim of the Landed Proprietors to be unconditionally released from the payment of Feudal Exactions, it would

would, unquestionably, be in the highest degree arbitrary & unjust to reject their petition for the fulfillment of the Royal promise, in order to bestow these Estates on the Ecclesiastics of St Sulpice who have no legal right to the property. I am excluded by act of Parliament from any beneficial Interest therein, & whose permanent establishment as a corporate Body, would be productive of many serious evils. The mere circumstance that the St Sulpicians have for a long time enjoyed the Revenues of these Estates to the prejudice of the Petitioners, certainly affords no justification for continuing & perpetuating the same injustice. The power to dispose of the Seminary rested in the Government & not in the Consistories, & the proceedings at various periods commencing with Sir James Marriott's report in the year 1773, & continued at intervals up to the appointment of the Comrs of Inquiry in 1836, afforded sufficient ground for believing the Government being fully informed as to the facts, was engaged in considering the Subject with a view to its final settlement on just & equitable principles. The Petitioners were in no wise accessory to the delay in determining this question & it would be most unreasonable on

on such a pretext, to assume that the Government has abandoned its power to render impartial justice in the case, and that the Imperial Parliament is thereby constrained to the adoption of a measure impolitic, partial & oppressive.

The following Extracts of a Dispatch from Lord Aberdeen to the Governor General of Canada dated the 1st January 1835 refusing the Royal Sanction to a Bill which had passed through both Houses of the Provincial Legislature will show in what light the subject was then regarded by His Majesty's Ministers as affecting the rights of the British Inhabitants of the Colony.

"Again, the permanent line by which all existing & all future institutions for the Education of Youth are to be distinguished from each other merits peculiar attention. The one would be corporate Bodies capable of acquiring property without limit & defending it without difficulties. The other would labour under all the difficulties and disadvantages of Voluntary Societies. The liberal & tolerant Spirit of the Legislature of Lower Canada is so directly opposed to every narrow principle which would foster peculiar religious opinions, by exclusive civil privileges that the possibility of so injurious a construction of their motives has probably not occurred to themselves. Yet I fear that the

the protestant minority of the Province, watchful as they most properly are against the slightest encroachment on their religious liberty, might complain or surmise that this retrospective legislation was intended to confer an undue advantage on the Roman catholic majority of their fellow colonists. They might yield to the suspicion, that the language & the literature of France, & the religious institutions derived from that Kingdom, had been the objects of partial regard, & that existing scholastic Foundations were preferred to those which might arise hereafter, because the first are principally under the control of the Roman catholic clergy, & the second may be expected to flourish and expand with the influx of a new population from Great Britain, & with the increase of British Capital Settlements in Lower Canada."

"Finally the terms of this Bill are so chosen that I apprehend they would terminate the question so long in debate, whether the corporate character asserted by the Priests of the Seminary of St Sulpice really belong to them or not; the decision of that question in favor of the Seminary would involve consequences which every Canadian, whatever his national origin, or religious persuasion, would alike have reason to deprecate; such is the necessity of holding the great commercial city upon a feudal tenure so strict as to prevent a formation of quays, mills, wharfs

am.

Warehouses, & the improvement of Buildings dedicated to commerce, which would otherwise have been multiplied, the consequent retardation & perhaps the ultimate prevention of that commercial greatness & prosperity which might be ensured to the City of Montreal by its natural advantages, in the absence of these artificial restraints, The dedication of a vast territory to purposes now become in a great measure obsolete, & for which, to the advantage of every class of society other public objects of the same general character might be substituted, & the necessity of continually recruiting by aliens introduced from France, the members of a corporation which ought to be identified, in the highest possible degree, with the interest & feelings not of the French inhabitants of a foreign country but of the Canadian People."

The revenues of the St Sulpicians are not employed for Educational purposes alone a considerable part of their income being expended for the promotion of objects purely ecclesiastical, and in the relief & support of members of their own Church.

The possession of great wealth to be used for such purposes, in a country where there are no poor Laws, & where the destitute poor of other religious denominations are thrown chiefly on the more wealthy individuals of their own persuasion for support, would secure to the St Sulpicians an undue predominance over those of another faith, and be the means of introducing in

in Canada the same practices which prevail in other countries where similar endowments have been made.

But apart from these considerations it would still be most unwise & impolitic to constitute the Ecclesiastics of St Sulpice in perpetual succession, Commissioners of public education, with untrammelled Authority to employ a large and increasing revenue in furthering that object according to their own peculiar views, & entirely independent of the Imperial or the Provincial Government as to the System of Education which should be pursued. One certain effect of this improvident delegation of power would be, the permanent establishment of Schools & Colleges essentially French, & devoted to confirm & perpetuate those marked distinctions between the two races, which a considerate and humane policy would endeavour to obliterate.

As an evidence of the views & intentions of the St Sulpicians in this latter respect it is only necessary to mention that a Free school has recently been established under their Auspices the management of which is confided to a number of Frenchmen lately arrived in the Province calling themselves "Feres des Ecolles Chretiennes" - A valuable piece of Land has been purchased, and preparations are being made.

made to erect buildings on a large scale to establish this new order of Foreigners in a British Province to superintend the Education of the Canadian Youth. The vast influence the St Sulpicians will acquire as Ecclesiastics richly endowed thro their Schools & Colleges governing the Education of the entire Roman Catholic population whether intended for professional or Mechanical pursuits, as justly regarded by the British Inhabitants with a deep feeling of distrust & apprehension. Some curious observations as to the extent of their influence & the vast advantages resulting therefrom to the Crown are reported to have found place in a private Memorial presented by the St Sulpicians in the Year 1814 to His Grace the Duke of Richmond; but whatever reliance may have been placed on these representations & assurances in times past, the history of the Canadian Rebellion conveys a salutary warning against trusting in such assurances for the future. The District of Montreal, where the St Sulpicians are Established, was notoriously the most disturbed part of the Province, & in no other district did the Rebels assemble in Arms in opposition to Her Majesty's forces; nearly all the French leaders of any note - Chiefs de rebellion - were educated at the St Sulpicians

Sulpicians college in Montreal; & the number of persons enrolled in the Hunters Lodges was so great as almost to justify the remark that the desire of expelling British power from the Colony was universal with the Franco-Canadians of the District of Montreal. The influence of the St Sulpicians although inefficient to check rebellion & to imprint on the minds of the Canadian youth sentiments of Loyalty to their Sovereign & attachment to British Institutions has nevertheless been exercised with remarkable effect in a case where their temporalities only are concerned.

Seigniorial exactions are known to be unpopular with the mass of French landed proprietors, so much so indeed that in the list of pretended grievances exhibited by the Canadian chiefs as justifying their rebellion. Feudal dues & rights are especially denounced, and their abolition, without any remuneration to the Seigneur is held out as an inducement to the censitaires to join the rebel army. Notwithstanding this natural desire to free their Lands from Feudal Servitudes, the St Sulpicians have prevailed upon the French Landed proprietors of the Island of Montreal not only to refuse their support to a petition praying that Feudal rights may be abolished, but to prefer a humble

humble request to the Government that the title of the St Sulpicians may be confirmed, and that they may be invested with all the Feudal rights & privileges which they possessed or could have exercised before the 18th day of Sept 1759, when the colony appertained to His Most Christian Majesty the King of France. This sudden change of sentiment in the French petitioners has been chiefly brought about by misrepresenting the intentions of the British Inhabitants, and inflaming the religious prejudices of an illiterate & uninformed population, thus furnishing another evidence of the impolicy & the danger of establishing & endowing an Institution powerful as a means of retaining the Franco Canadians in the observance of their duties as British subjects, & formidable only when engaged in stimulating their enmity against those of another origin. The partiality of the proposed measure is no less obvious than its impolicy. By the act of the Imperial Parliament 31st Geo 3 Cap 31 — one seventh of the Lands then unceded in the Province were set apart for the maintenance & Support of a Protestant Clergy. Up to the present time but a trifling sum has.

has been realized from this Grant, nor will the entire proceeds of the Lands when sold be sufficient to fulfil the expectations of the Legislature in providing a moderate & decent support for the Protestant clergy of this Province, who are in this respect in a much worse situation than the Roman Catholic clergy to whom are secured by the Act 14 Geo 3 Cap. 83. Their accustomed rights & dues — comprehending tithes with all the advantages of an immediate revenue fully equal to their wants & of greater prospective value than the appropriation for Protestant purposes — With the exception just named there are no Endowments in Lower Canada whether Ecclesiastical, Benevolent, or Educational for the use and benefit of the British Inhabitants, while there are numerous Institutions possessed of great wealth for the exclusive advantage of the French. A list of some of these Endowments is subjoined;

Seminary of Quebec: possessed of the following Estates, viz.

	518,400 acres.	The Seigneurie of Beauport cont.
Isle aux Boudres 5 miles in length by 66 arpents in depth & 15 miles in circumference —		about 520,000 acres, and the Seigneuries of Isle aux Boudres, Isle du Cap Ponté, Coulanges, St Michel, Isle Jesus, & Lault
Isle Jesus 21 miles in length, and 6 miles at its greatest breadth. In size second to Montreal,		an Maitelot (in the City of Quebec)

18.

miles miles
6 + 6

Religieuses de L'Hopital } Seigniories of Berthier d'en Bas
general de Quebec } and St Augustine

Hotel Dieu, Quebec } Seigniories of St Ignace, and
Cap Sante Bartholomew

Ursulines of Quebec } Seigniories of St Croix

Ursulines of Three Rivers } Seigniories of Riviere du Sud,
St Jean & Riviere du Loup

Grey Nuns of Montreal } Seigniories of Chateauguay

Hotel Dieu of Montreal } St Raphael, St Augustine
and St Joseph

The Runneries of Montreal proper exceedingly valuable Landed Estates in addition to their Seigniorial Properties

Note, A small Landed Estate and £10,000

in money were bequeathed by the late Mr McGill in the year 1811 for the Establishment of a college, but the Government has contributed nothing towards this object, and the design is not yet carried into Effect

Seminary of Montreal - The Estates & Revenues in the possession of this Institution will be more particularly described in another place

The Estates above enumerated constitute more than one seventh in value & nearly one seventh in extent of

of all the Seigniories in the Province, and are held by the respective communities in contravention of the Imperial Act 14 Geo 3 Chap 83 conveying a solemn & deliberate Parliamentary pledge that Canada as a British Province shall not be afflicted with those aggravated evils which endowments of such a nature have produced elsewhere - Several of these communities like the St Sulpicians have no legal title even by the Laws of France to the Revenues which by the culpable neglect of the Government they are permitted to enjoy; One case out of many will be cited, that of the Huns of the Hotel Dieu of Montreal claiming to be seigniors over the Fief Nazareth & other valuable domains but whose title is notoriously invalid the Lands never having been mortgaged in their favor, & who consequently would not be entitled to retain the property altho the Province were at this moment a dependancy of France. Fief Nazareth containing about 100 acres in a Commercial quarter of the City of Montreal, has been leased in small detached portions for Building purposes, the Huns illegally exercising the rights both of Landlord & Seigneur receiving a considerable sum as an annual rent, besides

besides exacting all the customary Seigniorial dues & rights. In addition to these Properties & Estates the Towns of Quebec, Montreal, & Three Rivers obtain an annual Grant from the Provincial Funds usually exceeding £3000 for the support of Commissions and for other objects; a perpetual annuity of £1500 per annum has been secured to the Roman Catholic Bishop of Quebec; and five collegiate Institutions exclusively French, generally speaking with small landed Estates are chiefly sustained by annual Grants from the Provincial Parliament. The comparative numbers of the British & French population afford no justification for this marked partiality in favor of the latter. The Census of 1851 is known to be inaccurate & probably designedly so, on that head, but altho' prepared in a great measure by French partizans, the British Inhabitants are there stated as forming one fourth of the entire population, & there is little reason to doubt that at the present moment they constitute one third.

When it is borne in mind that not eighty years have elapsed since Canada became a British colony; that immigration to any extent from the parent state only commenced about twenty years ago; & that the settlement of Lower Canada during the whole of that period has been retarded by the operation of vicious Laws, and latterly

latterly by political events, the ultimate preponderance in numbers of the British race, & that at no very remote day cannot but appear as a natural consequence to those who attentively consider these facts. The utter disregard to British Interests in permitting the Religious Communities to retain Estates & revenues of immense value without any legal title, & in disparagement of the national faith & honor has long been the subject of complaint in the Colony, and the attempt now being made by the Provincial Authorities in the case of the St Sulpicians to confirm & perpetuate that abuse is rendered still more intolerable by the reflection that it precludes every prospect of an amicable adjustment of this question on terms ~~of~~ fair & equitable to all parties, & will if carried into effect be the certain means of introducing discord & civil strife hereafter.

Various opinions have been expressed as to the probable amount the St Sulpicians will realize if their title is confirmed on the terms proposed by the Provincial Executive.

An accurate estimate under this head cannot be prepared without going into a previous valuation of all the Landed Properties within the three Seigniories; but the following Estimate as to the Seignior of Montreal will it is believed

approximate pretty near to the truth—

The assessment on Landed Estate within the City of Montreal is $2\frac{1}{2}$ per cent on the Rental & according to evidence furnished to the Com^{rs} of Inquiry in 1836 on assessments in that Year. amounted to £4150. } 2.075,000
Buildings being supposed to pay on an average 8% Int. This would give the total value of property within the City—as

The Island of Montreal exclusive of the City contains about 140,000 acres mostly in a high state of cultivation— There are several Villages on the Island. Numerous Country seats in the neighbourhood of the City— an average valuation of £10 per acre is considered too low by those who are well informed on the subject } 1,400,000
£ 3,475,000

The Commutation fixed by the Ordinance varies from 5 @ $12\frac{1}{2}$ per cent according to the extent of improvement on the Land— Assuming an average of $7\frac{1}{2}$ per cent, the St. Sulpicians would receive } 260,625

Mill & Water Privileges 25,000
£ 285,625

(Amount forward)

£285. 625

St Gabriel Farm of 300 Acres comprized partly within the City Limits. Rief Hazard ad-joining this property has been conceded on building leases at an annual rental of £3 for the Eighth part of an acre. Besides paying that rent, the lots bear a value of from £10 @ £75 each according to situation. St Gabriel Farm would certainly produce at present if divided into Building lots and sold on credit a sum not less than

50,000

The assessments on Buildings within the City is generally speaking below the real value, Von Farms, Orchards & vacant Lots forms no criterion as to the actual worth, a few instances in exemplification will be given. An Estate belonging to John Reapath Esquire of 235 acres, of which that part only within the City Limits is valuable, the rest being Mountainous & rocky unfit either for building or agricultural purposes. This Estate cost the proprietor £10,000 & is assessed on the City Books at an annual rental of £85. An Estate owned by the Heirs of the late Simon McTavish Esq of 300 acres adjoining the above named property, present value about £12,000, assessed at £80 per annum.

£335. 625

A Farm & Orchard of about 40 acres belonging to the Hon^{ble} Chief Justice. Reid, present value about £4,000 assessed at £36 per annum. A vacant lot of land belonging to John Fisher Esq. assessed at £6 per an. present value about £400. The assessed rental of these three properties collectively is £ which according to the previous calculations would represent landed Estate to the value of £ I yield to the St Sulpicians on a commutation of $\frac{1}{2}$ per cent the sum of £ The real value of these properties being £ The St Sulpicians would actually receive £ being more than ten times the amount previously estimated. Not much more than one fourth part of the Land within the City limits is yet built upon, taking that circumstance into view, together with the manner in which the Assessment Roll is usually prepared, vacant Lots being frequently altogether omitted & the number of valuable Buildings erected since 1836, the St Sulpicians will probably receive for commutation within the City over & above the amount already stated a sum not less than —

50,000

The arrears of Lots & Ventes in the City of Montreal by the Seminary Statement to the Commissioners in 1836. amounted to —

34,000

£419. 625

The account of arrears differing so materially from what was expected, occasioned at first some perplexity, until it became known on enquiry that anticipating the Seigniorie would be assumed by the Crown as the result of the investigation then going forward, the Landed Proprietors during the Years 1835 & 1836 very generally compromised with the St Sulpicians for the arrears, both parties being gainers by this arrangement, the St Sulpicians in collecting for their own use revenues to which they had no legal right, & the Censitaires in obtaining a considerable reduction on their respective debts & an acquittance in full, from the Seigniors in possession who by the French Law however defective their title can grant a good & valid discharge to the Censitaires for the Seigniorial dues & rights. The excess of income over expenditure during the Years just named must amount to a large sum, which is probably at the present moment deposited in the Seminary Vault.

This surplus fund together with the commutation of cens et Rentes - About 900 acres of wood Land & other Land Estate in & near the City will collectively form more than an equivalent for the few small pieces held by other Religious Communities & by Individuals dependant on the Seigniorie of Montreal, which would otherwise require to be deducted from the Estimated sum which a commutation of the

at the rate of 6 per cent per annum with ample security can readily be obtained in the North American Provinces, & the St Sulpicians will consequently possess under the proposed arrangement a revenue at the lowest calculation exceeding £30,000 per an. to be employed at their own discretion for the exclusive advantage of those professing their faith; other Roman Catholic Communities being likewise permitted to retain most extensive & valuable Estates for the same purposes contrary to Law while no public provision whatever has been made to supply the wants of the Protestant Population in those respects.

This Ministerial Scheme of Endowment in Lower Canada, where rights secured by the Royal Promise & by acts of the Imperial Parliament are to be set aside, & the Protestant Land owners compelled to pay "dues & rights" to the Roman Catholic Clergy, strongly contrasts with the recent Ministerial measure in Upper Canada where also an Act of the Imperial Parliament is to be violated but with a widely different intent, & the Ecclesiastics of the Church of Rome are to be endowed in that Province with one fifth of the Lands specially appropriated by Law for the Maintenance & Support of "a Protestant Clergy". The Estates granted to the St Sulpicians by the Provincial Ordinance are
more

valuable than all the clergy reserves of Upper Canada, and this heavy blow & discouragement to Protestantism in Lower Canada not only establishes the predominance of another Faith, but confirms a French system of Education which has largely contributed to separate the Franco-Canadians from the British race, & to their desire for a distinct national existence occasioning such calamitous results that the Legislative reunion of the Canadas is advocated by the Government as a means of destroying that French nationalité which the endowment of the St Sulpicians will animate & sustain.

The Petitioners do not approach Parliament with a prayer that the settled institutions of the Country may be despoiled of Revenues secured to them by Law; & they utterly disclaim the intention or desire to interfere with the free exercise of the Roman Catholic Religion, or with the perfect equality of civil rights now existing in the Province. Admitting & respecting the rights of others, they claim for British interests an equal participation in Royal & Parliamentary favour & protection, which the tried Loyalty of the British Inhabitants in times of difficulty & peril justly entitles them to expect.

M15843

Mr. Alexander Cathcart

Doit au Séminaire de Montréal

Sur N^o 112. Faubourg Ste Marie.

Acquis de Henry Goguet le
18 février 1839. / 6 Guys pour L 100
Pods a 6 1/4 pr Cent. — L 611.50

Montréal ~~Octobre~~ 1842
Nov. 3 —

Recevid on account — 5.00
P. LaCombe, for Balance to 1.50
the Seminary.

[Endorsed: "Memoire sur les affaires Ecclesiastiques
de Quebec par un Catholique Romain, 1768"]
W. D. Lighthall

MS955

C5.10

MEMOIRE SUR LES AFFAIRES ECLESIASTIQUES DANS LA
PROVINCE DE QUEBEC.

Notre Gracieux souverain le Roy de la Grande Bretagne, par sa Proclamation a la conclusion de la paix, aiant donne le libre exercice de la religion catholique en cette province, avec cette modification: autant que les constitutions du Roiaume le pourront permettre: Il est etonnant qu'on ne se soit point encore applique de notre part a examiner l'entendue et la sorte de ces constitutions pour savoir au juste ce qui nous pouvons comme catholiques, ou ce qui nous est defendu: je parle de l'exterieur de la religion, ou de cette discipline ecclesiastique qui par l'exterieur peut varier, suivant les tems, les lieux et les circonstances.

L'exercice de notre religion nous a ete laisse jusqu'a present si libre que nous ne pouvons que louer le Seigneur d'etre regie ~~par~~ par un gouvernement si doux et si humain.

Nous avons obtenu un eveque catholique avantage des plus grand, qui nous oblige a une reconnaissance eternelle vers l'etre supreme et ceux dont il s'est servi pour nous le procurer. Mais sur quel pied l'avons nous en ce pais? Pourquoi n'a t'il pas de revenus fixes? Pourquoi le ~~vois je~~ sans chapitre, a moins qu'on ap-
~~port~~ pelle chapitre deux ou trois reste de chanoines qui *dispenses* la ~~et~~ la nont aucun endroit fixe pour y faire leur fonctions et ne sont pas en assés grand nombre pour faire un corps tel qu'il est requis pour chapitre qui doit savoir de Conseil a l'Eveque.

On sait que pour l'exterieur aucun Eveque ne peut gouverner qu'assisté d'un conseil reconnu de tous: je veux dire des chanoines et dignitaires d'un chapitre en corps.

NOTE:- Un chapitre est compose ordinairement de douze chanoines, dont un doyen, un archidiaque, un theologal, un grand penitencier; suivant les dignités de ces personnes. Les droit et devoirs qui les regardent sont differens. Le corps a toujours ete necessaire pour conseil de l'Eveque, de facon que ces ordonnances nont de force quantant qu'il y est mis ces paroles, de l'avis et Conseil de nos venerables freres les dignitaires et chanoines, &c.

de ce corps sont prise ~~ordinairement~~ ordinairement les membres du corps de justice episcopale, je veux dire, L'OFFICIALITE compose d'un juge, d'un promoteur et d'un greffier. Les affaires qui ressor-

tissent de cette Jurisdiction regardent les mariages, les fautes des cleres: mais il est permis d'appeller comme d'abus des sentenus de cette Cour aux cours civiles.

On demande si le corps peut exister dans une forme regulier sous le gouvernement, ^{ou nous} sommes, y aiant si peu de pretres et ny aiant point de manse etablie et fixe pour former les probendes de tous les capitulaires.

Il est aise de repondre que si le Roy de La Grande Bretagne veut assurer un revenu fixe pour l'entretien de ce corps, quil pourrait etre forme sil y avait suffisamment des pretres dans la province; mais on sait combien ils sont rares; plusieurs sont obliges de ~~de desservir~~ deux ou trois cures: Les peuples qui ignorent les raisons d'impossibilite d'avoir plus de pretres commencent a murmurer: que ne feront ils pas si pour composer un chapitre on leurs en otoient encor quelque uns. Je ne vois d'autre remede a ce mal que celui cy, qu's imagine notre prelat, qui est de former ses chanoines de cures de differentes paroisses qui toujours attaches a leurs cure ne les abandonneront qu'une ou deux fois par annee pour aider de leurs conseil leurs premier pasteur - par ce moyen - point de manse pour ces espaces de chanoines nul reproche de la part des peuples parcequ'on ne leurs ~~en~~ ^{point} otera ~~point~~ leur cure - ces personnages representent le clerge du Canada, donneront des notions de ce qui se passe dans les differentes paroisse ou ils habitent: le gouvernement civil y trouvera son compte par les connaissances quil pourra prendre sur les rapports que feront les cures de ce qui se passe dans leurs cantons. Cette arrangement en reste pourquil ait lieu pour lui donner de la solidite, et pour que persone ne replique doit etre fait dans une assemblee synodale, parceque sil est douteux que les anciens chanoines soient capables ~~de former~~ de former le conseil suffisant de l'evêque, il faut avoir de l'assemblee

NOTE:- Un synode est une assemblee des membres du clerge d'un diocese tant ~~seculiers~~ que reguliers, qui tous leur eveque a la tete ont des statuts pour le bien general de la religion. Les principaux points veulent sur la discipline eslesiastique pour l'uniformite de conduite dans tout un diocese, ce qui entretient le bon ordre. Les peuples voient quil n'y a point de difference ce qui se fait dans un endroit se faisant dans ~~l'autre~~ l'autre.

Du clerge Canadien le poids necessaire a composer ce nouveau conseil: faire autrement c'est enchaîner les libertes du clerge a la volonte d'un seul, so on le suppose etre maitre seul de cette election. Le Rpi de France d'ailleurs nomait le doyen, si le roy d'Angleterre ne veut point se reserver cette nomination des candidats qui luy seraient propose, ne donnant point de manse comme ~~se~~ faisait le Roy de France il est a penser quelle doit revenir au clerge du Canada au moins pour la premiere election. Les choses ensuite reprenant leur forme, le prelat par son droit remplacera les vaines qui pouront se faire, toujours ~~est~~ il vrai que l'evêque ne pouvant donner de force a ses mandemens, quantant qu'il est assiste d'un conseil. Ce conseil n'existant plus par son trop petit nombre; il convient que la pluralite des voix du clerge les membres en soient choisis - ce qui n'est pas si difficile qu'on pense; qu'on envoie des lettres circulaires a tous les cures, par lesquelles ces memes cures soient autorise de tous a en choisir un, qui suivant les formes d'Angleterre soit leur representant. Les paroisses nen souffriront presque rien: ceux qui resteront seront oblige a la desserte de la paroisse de celui qui sera depute. Des representants au synode agiront au nom de leurs confreres - tous se fera au gre et pas la volonte de chaque membre du clerge, qui pourra repliquer sur les arrangements pris de cette facon. Depuis l'annee derniere et surtout depuis la mort du cure de Quebec, on est embarrasse au sujet de cette cure, le prelet sait quelle soit a son chapitre et dans le fond ne le veut pas. MM. du Seminaire soutiennent que c'est a eux, mais par la rarete de sujets, ils enfont une demission - qu'on fasse un synode. L'affaire sera bientot decidee - ces messieurs sont juges et parties, comment peuvent ils s'avancer. Dans un Synode, on fera voir a Messieurs du Seminaire, que l'erection de leur maison n'a ete faite que pour dessevoir soutenir la cure de Quebec ^{*} et elever un certain nombre de jeunes gens a la pretrise.....

17 Avril 1680 Acte de cette erection enregistry a Paris et a Quebec.
NOTE: En 1678 on employa encor de plus 6000 pour batir le Seminaire, somme que la compagnie des jades avait donne pour batir un presbytere

tel est l'idée de Monsieur de Laval Montmorency premier eveque de Quebec, du quel ils ont tous les biens qu'ils possèdent - dans un Synode, les titres se produiront et tout le monde verra clair.

Autre difficulté, on ne sait sur quel pied bâtir l'Eglise de Quebec; on la veut simple cathédrale. La fabrique la veut paroisse cathédrale; la ~~dessus~~ le prelat se ~~deservit~~ de la paroisse de Quebec, que faire pour les accorder. Tenir un Synode dans lequel des commissaires seront nommés pour examiner les droits respectifs et cet examen ne sera pas si difficile. Si on veut rapprocher les choses de leur premier ~~ex~~ établissement voici comment elles étaient du temps de Mr. Laval.

Le Chapitre qui doit jouir de la cathédrale, et à qui elle appartient de droit était composé de prêtres du séminaire, le séminaire était chargé de la ~~deputte~~ de la cure, il n'y avait par conséquent nul embarras; les chanoines étaient desservant la cure de Quebec, les desservant la cure de Quebec étaient chanoines. Dès lors leur Eglise était paroisse cathédrale.

On ne veut plus cela présentement: on appelle à de certaines décisions, mais je dis; ceci intéresse-t-il la foi? N'est-ce pas un point de discipline que l'on doit accommoder aux temps, aux lieux, aux circonstances? Quel ^{mal} ~~maux~~ que le cure de Quebec soit Doyen du chapitre, que les vicaires aient les premières dignités. Ces messieurs la quoique'occupés à la cure seront aussi bien Conseil de l'Eveque que s'ils étaient séparés, y ajoutant d'autres cures de la campagne, le tout sera un corps tel qu'il est nécessaire pour aider le prelat à la régie extérieure du diocèse - les fabriciens de Quebec seront content de voir qu'ils n'auront point travaillé en vain, qu'ils auront une Eglise paroissiale dans laquelle l'Eveque reconnaissant la cathédrale fera quand il voudra les fonctions de son état. Le plus grand embarras que je trouve est que le clergé du Canada manque à présent des ressources qu'il avait avant la Conquête de Pais. Le Roy de France par différentes branches faisait toucher au clergé au moins 30,000 par an, dont une partie s'appliquait suivant les différents besoins; l'autre était fixe et attachée à certaines dignités: ceci n'est plus: mais on peut y suppléer sans qu'il conte rien au

Roy d'Angleterre, on entrerait meme et on suivrait les vues du gouvernement.

On sait que de toutes les maisons religieuses il n'en est point qui possede de plus grand bien que les Jesuites, ou j'ignore peut-etre pourquoy le Roy de France leurs en tans accorde! Voici la raison fondamentale, - ces peres par leur institus sont pour l'Education de la jeunesse - montrez moi d'autres emplois auxquels par etat, ils s'appliquent dans l'Eglise, car ce n'est pas par etat qu'ils vont quelques fois dans les ~~maisons~~ missions, c'est comme troupes ~~et~~ auxiliaires a l'Eglise, et alors ils rentrent dans la hierarchie ecclesiastique et pour le rang et pour les fonctions. Dans tous les royaumes de l'Europe, l'Election de Superbes collages sont preuve, que l'essentiel de leurs ministere est d'eduquer la jeunesse - ils ne le font plus, ils ne le peuvent n'ayant plus de sujets; ils jouissent cependant de leur amples revenus; cela est-il juste? Le roy d'Angleterre sans en venir aux extremités des cours de France, Espagne, &c., ne peut il pas les obliger de s'incorporer a l'Etat - ecclesiastique seculier, leur affecter de leur bien une pension viagere sortable, et faire du reste, et du tout apres leur mort une manse publique qui partie sera employee aux besions les plus pressans du clerge, partie et ce doit etre la plus grande, appliquee a fournir aux pensions des enfants de familles honates mais pauvres. Un commissaire ecclesiastique et seculier seraient comis a la regie de ces biens; le gouvernement et l'Eveque feraient l'application des revenus au besoin. ~~Le~~ plan execute je vois des ~~ouvriers~~ par etat qui jusqu'a present ne font rien dans l'Eglise que quand ils le veulent bien; je vois un fond considerable dont les revenus sont emplois suivant leurs destination, c'est un bien de l'Eglise. Peut-on mieux s'appliquer a elever des sujets pour cette Eglise dans un pays ou les familles honetes sont si peu aisees; on suit d'ailleurs l'esprit du gouvernement britannique qui autrefois employait dans la mere patrie les revenus des maisons religieuses a des etablissement d'ecole publique et hopitaux.

On nous assure que notre benigne monarque estime et honore de son amitie le peuple Canadien. A quelle reconnaissance

sance Sa Majeste ne les ~~liera~~^{liera}-t'elle pas en leur accordant pour un bien aussi essentiel que celui de bien elever leurs enfans des revenus qui y etaient cydevant destine, et qui si cet arrangement ne se fait point pourraient etre diverties ailleurs, et de maniere que l'utilite n'en serait pas si proportionnee au besoin du pais.

Je ~~Presume~~^{Presume} ce memoire en peu de mots;-

1o. Convoquer au plustot un Synode ou assemblee generale du clerge Canadien pour y traiter et terminer toutes les affaires qui sont contenues dans cet escrit, et bien d'autres qui pourront se presenter.

2o. Aggreger ce qui reste des ~~jux~~^{jux} jesuites en ce pais au corps ecclesiastique, et ~~faire~~^{faire} une manse de ~~leur~~^{leur} leur revenus applicable essentiellement a l'education des enfans de familles Canadiennes qui devenant un peuple forme par ces grands bienfaits seont lies au gouvernement par une reconnaissance eternelle.

Je ne crois pas^{que} ces points soient contre les constitutions d'angleterre.

.....

26th September, 1733.--Concession to Messrs. the Ecclesiastics
of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris, of two leagues
on the Lake of Two Mountains.

Charles Marquis De Beauharnois, &c.

Gilles Hocquart, &c.

On the petition presented to us by the Sieur Normand, priest,
superior of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal,
praying that we would be pleased to grant to Messrs. the Ecclesi-
astics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris an extent of un-
granted land bounded on one side by the seigniory belonging to
the representatives of the late Sieurs de Langloiserie and Petit,
conceded to them by Messrs. the Marquis of Vaudreuil and Begon,
governor general and intendant in this country, by deed of con-
cession dated the 5th day of March, 1714, on the other side by
the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains belonging to the said
Seminary, and in the front, extending about two leagues, by the
Lake of Two Mountains, the said tract of land forming a nearly
equilateral triangle, together with the ungranted islands and
islets and the beaches adjoining the said tract of land; to
have and to hold the said tract of land unto the said Sieurs of
the Seminary, their successors or assigns, henceforth, as a fief
and seigniory, with the right of superior, mean and inferior
jurisdiction (haute, moyenne et basse justice) and that of hunt-
ing, fishing and trading with the Indians as well opposite as
within the said extent of land; subject to the performance of
fealty and homage (foi et hommage) at the Castle of St. Louis
in Quebec, of which it shall be held under the customary rights
and dues; to which having regard,

We, in virtue of the power jointly entrusted to us by His
Majesty, have given, granted and conceded and by these presents
do give, grant and concede unto the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics of
the Seminary of St. Sulpice of Paris the above ungranted tract of
land

land included between the line of the seigniory belong to the representatives of the late Sieurs de Langloiserie and Petit and that of the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains belong to the said Seminary, on a front of about two leagues on the Lake of Two Mountains, the said tract of land terminating in an angle formed by the above mentioned two lines, the direction of which has been settled, to wit: that of the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains south $\frac{1}{4}$ S.W. and N. $\frac{1}{4}$ N.E. by the decision of the supreme council dated the fifth October 1722, and that of the said Sieurs de Langloiserie and Petit, south east and north west, which is the direction settled for all the seigniories situate on the River St. Lawrence by a regulation of the said council dated the 26th May 1676, article 28.... together with the ungranted islands, islets and beaches adjacent to the said extent of land: to have and to hold the same unto the said Sieurs of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, their successors and assigns henceforth for ever, in fief and seigniory, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction and that of hunting, fishing and trading with the Indians throughout the whole extent of the said concession, subject to the performance of fealty and homage at the Castle of St. Lewis in Quebec, of which they shall hold, under the customary rights and dues, agreeably to the Custom of Paris followed in this country; and also that they shall preserve and cause to be preserved the oak timber fit for the building of the King's vessels; that they shall give notice to His Majesty or to us and our successors of the mines, ores and minerals which may be found within the extent of the said concession; that the appeals from the judge who may be established at the said place shall lie before the royal jurisdiction of Montreal; that within a year and a day they shall keep and cause to be kept by their tenants house and home (feu et lieu) thereon, in default whereof the said concession shall be reunited to His Majesty's domain;

that

that they shall immediately clear and cause to be cleared the said tract of land; that they shall leave on the said concession the King's highways and other roadways which may be found necessary for the public use, and that they shall cause the same conditions to be inserted in the concessions which they shall grant to their tenants, subject to the customary cens et rentes and dues for each arpent in front by forty arpents in depth; that they shall allow the beaches to be free to all fishermen, with the exception of those which they may require for their own fishery; and that should His Majesty hereafter require any portion of the said tract of land to erect thereon forts, batteries, military places, stores and public works, His Majesty shall have the right of taking it, as well as the timber necessary for the said works and the fire wood for the garrisons of the said forts, without being held to pay any indemnity; the whole under the pleasure of His Majesty, by whom they shall be bound to have these presents confirmed within one year.

In witness whereof we have signed these presents and caused the same to be sealed with our seals at arms and countersigned by our Secretaries.

Done at Quebec, the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three.

Signed, BEAUHARNOIS, and
 HOCQUART.

True copy,
 HOCQUART.

MESSRS. OF THE SEMINARY OF SAINT SULPICE, AT MONTREAL.

Philippe De Rigaud, &c.

Michel Begon, &c.

On the petition presented to us by Messieurs the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice established at Montreal, by which they state that it would be advantageous to the mission of the Indians of the Sault au Recollet in the Island of Montreal, which is under their care, that it should be immediately transferred above the said island and established on the lands which are situated on the north west side of the lake of Two-Mountains, which said mission would be advantageous not only for the conversion of the Indians, who being there more distant from the city, would also be deprived of the opportunity of getting intoxicated, but also to the colony which by those means would be protected against the incursions of the Iroquois in times of war; praying us that we would grant them for the said mission a tract of land of three leagues and a half in front, to commence at the brook which runs into the great bay of the Lake of Two Mountains, ascending along the said lake and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, in fief and seigniory, together with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction (haute, moyenne et basse justice), and the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within the limits of the said land as on the said lake and the said river St. Lawrence, on condition that they shall, as they offer to do, bear the whole expense of removing the mission, and that they shall cause the church and fort to be built of stone on the place where the said mission shall be transferred; in consideration thereof.

We, in virtue of the power jointly entrusted to us by His Majesty, have given, granted and conceded, and by these presents do give, grant and concede unto the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal, a tract of
land

land of three leagues and a half in front to commence at the brook which runs into the great bay of the Lake of Two Mountains, ascending along the said lake and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, to have and to hold the same for ever unto the said Sieurs Ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns, even should the said mission be taken away from thence, in full property, under the title of fief and seigniory, with the right of superior, mean and inferior jurisdiction and the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within as opposite the said concession on the said lake and river St. Lawrence, on condition that they shall bear the whole expense necessary for removing the said mission, and also cause a church and fort to be built there of stone, at their own cost, for the security of the Indians, according to the plans thereof which shall immediately be exhibited to us by them, to be by us approved, and that the said buildings shall be finished within the space of two years, subject also to the condition of fealty and homage (foi et homage) which the said Sieurs of the Seminary, their successors and assigns shall be held to perform at the Castle of St. Lewis in Quebec, of which they shall hold under the customary duties and dues and agreeably to the Custom of the provostship and viscounty of Paris followed in this country, and that the appeals from the decisions of the judge who may be established at the said place shall lie before the judges of the royal jurisdiction of Montreal; that they shall keep and cause to be kept house and home (feu et lieu) on the said concession; that they shall preserve the oak timber fit for ship-building which may be found within the limits of the land which the said Sieurs of the Seminary shall have set aside for their principal manor house, and that they shall also stipulate the reserve of such oak timber within the extent of the private concessions made or to be made to their tenants, which said oak timber His Majesty shall be free to take, as well as the said tract of land or any portion thereof,

when

when required, without being held to pay any indemnity; also that they shall give notice to the King or to the Governor and Intendant of this country, of the mines, ores and minerals if any be found within the limits of the said fief, and leave the necessary roadways and passages; that they shall concede the said lands under the simple title of a rent (redevance) of twenty sols and a capon (chapon) for each and every arpent of land in front by forty arpents in depth, and six deniers of cens, and that there shall not be inserted in the said concessions any sums of money or any other charge than that of the simple title of rent (redevance) according to the intentions of His Majesty, by whom they shall be held to have these presents confirmed within one year from this date, in default whereof the present concession shall be null and void.

In testimony whereof we have signed these presents, and caused the same to be sealed with our seals at arms and countersigned by our Secretaries.

Done and given at Quebec, the seventeenth day of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen.

Signed, VAUDREUIL, and
BEGON.

And further down,

By command of Mylord,
DE LESTAGE.

And, By command of Mylord,
BARBEL.

(Translated from the French).

This twenty seventh day of April, one thousand seven hundred and eighteen, the king being in Paris, and desiring to be propitious towards the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St.Sulpice, established in Paris, from whom those of the Seminary of St.Sulpice established at Montreal proceed, and to whom the Sieurs de Vaudreuil and Bégon, Governor and Lieutenant-General, and Intendent of La Nouvelle France, have granted by Deed of Concession, on the seventeenth of October, one thousand seven hundred and seventeen, a tract of three leagues and a half in front by three leagues in depth, to enable them to transfer there the mission of the Indians of Sault au Récollet, which is under their care, and this on the terms, provisions, and conditions mentioned in the said Deed of Concession, which Deed of Concession His Majesty caused to be laid before him to be approved in favor of the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St.Sulpice at Paris, and solely on the conditions which are to be mentioned in these presents. His Majesty, by and with the advice of Monsieur le Duc d'Orleans, Regent, has given and granted by and in virtue of these presents to the ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St.Sulpice, established in Paris, that certain tract of land containing three leagues and a half in front, to commence at a brook which runs into the great bay of the Lake of Two Mountains, ascending along the said lake and the River St. Lawrence, by three leagues in depth, the said piece of ground being mentioned in the said Deed of Concession of 1717, in order to transfer there the mission of the said Indians of Sault au Récollet; to have and to hold the same for ever unto the said sieurs ecclesiastics, their successors and assigns, even if the said mission be taken away from thence, in full property, under the title of fief

and seigniory, with the right of superior, mean, and inferior jurisdiction; with the privilege of hunting and fishing as well within as opposite the said concession, on condition that they shall bear the whole expense necessary for removing the said mission, and also cause a church and a fort to be built there of stone at their own cost, for the security of the Indians, according to the plans thereof, which shall be by them handed over to the Governor and Intendant of La Nouvelle France, to be by them and with their report sent to the Council of Marine for His Majesty's information, and to be approved; which works they shall be held to perform within the space of seven years, subject also to the condition of fealty and homage (foi et hommage) which the ecclesiastics of the said seminary, their successors and assigns, shall be held to perform at the castle of St. Lewis, in Quebec, and which they shall hold under the customary duties and dues, and agreeably to the custom of the Prevostship and Viscounty of Paris, followed in La Nouvelle France, and that the appeals from the decisions of the judge who may be established at the said place shall lie before the judges of the Royal Jurisdiction of Montreal. That they shall keep and cause to be kept house and home (feu et lieu) on the said concession, That they shall preserve their oak timber fit for shipbuilding, which may be found upon the land which the said ecclesiastics shall have set aside for their principal manor house, and that they shall also stipulate the reserve of such oak timber within the extent of the private concessions made or to be made to their tenants, which said oak timber His Majesty shall be free to take, without being held to pay any indemnity; also, that they shall give notice to the king or to the Governor and Intendant of La Nouvelle France, of the mines, ores, and minerals, if any be found within the limits of the said fief, and leave the

necessary roadways and passages. That they shall concede the said uncleared lands under the simple title of a rent of twenty sols and a capon., for each every arpent of land in depth, and six deniers of cens, and that there shall not be inserted in the said concessions any sum of money or any other charge than that of the simple title of rent, His Majesty granting them, nevertheless, the permission to sell or grant at a higher rent the lands of which a quarter will have been cleared. The present Deed of Ratification to be registered in the Superior Council of Quebec, for the use of all whom it may concern, and in testimony whereof His Majesty has commanded me to draw up these presents which he has been pleased to sign with his own hand, and countersigned by me, Joint Secretary of State, and of his commands and finances.

(Signed,)

Louis,

(Signed,)

Philipiaux.

1735

(Extract from the Registers of the Superior Council
of Quebec.)

Considering the Petition presented this day in this Council, by the superior, procurator and ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St.Sulpice, established at Montreal, the purport of which is that the Council may be pleased to order the registration of the Deed of Ratification granted by His Majesty, on the 1st day of March last, to the sieurs ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St.Sulpice of Paris, of a concession made to them by Messieurs the Governor General and Intendant of this country, on the twenty-sixth day of September, one thousand seven hundred and thirty-three, of a certain tract of land situated in the said country, and lying between the line of the seigniory belonging to the representatives of the late Sieurs Langloiserie and Petit, and that of the seigniory of the Lake of Two Mountains, belonging to the said seminary, and in the front extending about two leagues by the said lake, the said tract of land abutting on an angle formed by the two above mentioned lines, together with the ungranted islands and islets and beaches adjoining the said tract of land:- considering the said Deed of Ratification, dated as above, signed Louis, and lower down Phillipeaux, with sign manual, by which His Majesty has ratified and confirmed the said concession of the Lake of Two Mountains, and has added to that of 1718, an extent of three leagues in depth:- having heard the King's Procureur-Général, the Council has ordained and ordains that the said Deed of Ratification be registered in the registers of the said Council, to have and to hold the said sieurs ecclesiastics of the Seminary

of St.Sulpice of Paris, as a fief and seigniory, on the terms, provisions, and conditions therein contained.

Done at Quebec, at the said Superior Council, on the Monday, the 12th day of December, 1735.

(Signed,) Daine.

SUPERFINE

RECORD

City & District of Montreal in the Province of Quebec &c. } Be it Remembered by this Public Instrument of Writing that I Edward William Gray of the City of Montreal in the said Province, Notary & Tabellion Publick being thereto lawfully admitted Sworn and authorized do make known and manifest unto all Persons, That on this third day of March One thousand Seven hundred and Sixty six, personally appeared before me at the City of Montreal in the said Province, John Wells, Joseph Howard, Laurence Ematingor, Mathew Wade and others the Subscribers at a general Meeting held for that purpose, at the House of James Crofton in the said City Innkeeper and desired & requested to Protest against a certain Assembly of French Seigniors of this District, namely, Contrecoeur, St. Denis Dechaillons of Montreal, Rouville of Chambly Montegon and Niverville of Trois Rivières Knights of the Order of St. Louis Normandville Trois Rivières, Lavettrie Montreal, Secretaire of Veiche French Officers, Niverville of Chambly Cuisin Montreal Rouville andannoncourt of Trois Rivières, Neveu de Dautray, Delorme of Masqua Normand d'Arpantigny, St. Francois de St. Francois tout Seigneur Habitant, Dechambault late Agent to the India Company Le Fevre de la Baye du Fevre, La Bruere de Roucheville Gentleman, Montgolfer Superior of the Seminary of Seignior of the Isle of Montreal, held at the Publick Court House on Friday Feb. 21. 1766. Which Protest these Comparers desired and requested me the said Notary to enter into my Register & make manifest for the following Reasons. Viz.

That some of the above Seigniors as these Comparers are informed and believe about the Month of June last unconstitutionally chosen to represent the Inhabitants of their respective Seignioris as Agents &c. by virtue of a Letter or Ordinance directed to M. Marchand Grand Vicar, ordering him to give directions to the Curates of the different Parishes to cause a Meeting of their Inhabitants for such choice, which Letter or Ordinance was never made public only communicated to a few Particulars.

/ That /

That said Seigniors being many of them Knights of the Order of St. Louis, by virtue of the Oath taken on receiving said Cross, it is incompatible for them to be the Representatives of a Province under the British Constitution & thereby become Guardians of the Liberties of a Free People, until such Time as they have laid aside said Cross & taken the same Oath to His Britannick Majesty which they did to their late Sovereign; also these Commissioners are informed & believe that several of those very Persons are now absolutely Subjects of His most Christian Majesty some of which are in present Pay, they further are informed and believe that they have refused to take the Oaths & are only waiting for an Opportunity to dispose of their Property in order to return to France.

That the said Seigniors were assembled from different parts of the Province many Leagues asunder, by virtue of a Circular Letter signed by Mon.^r Rouville, Inhabitant of Trois Rivières & Mon.^r St. Ours of Mont. Causy & others (as per Copy) without the knowledge or consent of the Magistrates for the District, the Commander in Chief of his Majesty's Forces, or the Inhabitants of the City,

That the said Seigniors on their Arrival were as they say entirely ignorant of the Business for which they were Summoned, M. Longueuil one of the Principal Ones, returned immediately to his Seigniorie without waiting for the Meeting.

That as the true method to make this Province flourish is the gaining the Affections of his Majesty's New Subjects, which can be accomplished no otherwise, than by uniting them with the ancient Ones, therefore any method used to prevent said Union, will tend to the manifest hurt & Ruin of said Province.

That Assemblies and Meetings on Publick Affairs, not only to the entire exclusion of his Majesty's Antient British Subjects in general, but of the Mercantile Part of his ^{Majesty's} New Subjects, & causing such distinctions to be made between them & those who stile themselves the Nobles will be the means of infusing in their Minds a Spirit

of discontent,
That the Eng
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& persons emp
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That several
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That upon
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his Majesty's
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Seigniors were

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of discontent, contrary to his most Gracious Majesty's kind Intention.
That the English and French Inhabitants of this Province would be
united and live happy together, were these very means not made use of
& persons employed to persuade them that the English are using their
utmost Endeavours to deprive them of the Exercise of their Religion
which the say depends solely on the Favor of the Governor as well as
the partaking in any branches relative to the Administration of
Justice.

That several of his Majesty's British Subjects who are possessed of
Seigniories never received any Order or Summons to attend the said
Meeting, as well as the greater ~~part~~ Number amongst the French,
also there are many Seigniories, which have at present no Seigniors
so that those Inhabitants have no Representatives.

That upon the principal English & French Citizens assembling at
the Court house in order to be present at and know the cause of this
publick Meeting, they were informed by Adam Malane Esq. One of
his Majesty's Honorable Council for this Province, that their Presence
was not necessary, as this Meeting did not regard them and ordered them
out, that the said Adam Malane Esq. being asked, whether those
Seigniors were assembled on Business relative to themselves as Individuals
& respecting their Seigniories. He answered they were, the Citizens then
told him that if they were upon that Business it was well, but if upon
Business which regarded the Publick, as they had reason to suspect,
that they then unanimously informed them that they were not
authorized, appointed or legally chosen by them, to make any
Representations or sign any Paper in their behalf, & that they should
immediately Protest against their Proceeding as representing the
Publick in that private concealed manner, that said Adam Malane
Esq. told them they were welcome to Protest, or act as they thought
proper.

Proper, that this Assembly was by a particular Order of the Governor and Council, and that no Person was to be admitted, but those contained in a certain List he held in his hand, & that he was determined to obey exactly those Orders, & should be sorry to go to Extremities, the said Citizens then desired of Adam Malane Esq. Liberty to read a Paper to said Signiors as a Copy which was peremptorily refused, as being the Orders of the Governor & Council that no Paper whatever should be read, but those before them, the Inhabitants anxious for the Consequences that might attend an Assembly of that kind, & not caring to retire thus unsatisfied, continued until Adam Malane Esq. by his own Authority as Counsellor & in the Name of the Governor & Council ordered said Citizens to clear the Court house, and went even so far as to attempt to thrust out several Persons, the Inhabitants finding they would not proceed to Business in their Presence therein, the Court house was shut immediately guarded by a Bailiff, & no person (Justices of the Peace excepted) permitted to enter, M. Panet Clerk of the Common Pleas produced and read a Paper signed by some of the French Citizens nominating six Deputies last Year, which was never understood in that Point of light, as a choice of Representatives as they would insinuate, but merely as two Deputies for the Nobles, and four for the French Merchants to deliberate on matters or represent any Grievances they might have occasion to the Governor and Council, which has been superseded by a subsequent one, proposing three as sufficient.

That the said Inhabitants flatter themselves when it shall be his Majesty's Pleasure & as specified in his most Gracious Proclamation that the Circumstances of this Province may be thought to admit of a house of Assembly, that his Majesty's ancient Subjects will be permitted at least to have a share in the choice of their Representatives
/ That /

That said Inhabitants are apprehensive and fear from the irregular and uncourtly way the said Persons were summoned, from the manner the whole was conducted and by whom, that said Assembly will be productive of something not altogether for the General Good of this Province, but be the means of dividing his Majesty's Subjects, creating jealousies & causing discontent and confusion throughout the Province, an Instance of which immediately presented itself viz. Isaac Todd & Thomas Brayshaw Esqrs two of his Majesty's Justices of the Peace present at the Meeting, the Publick thinking they had given Sanction to it, expressed themselves in such a manner that they sent down their Resignation to the Governor.

Therefore the said Compearors do hereby Protest and declare before me the said Notary in the Presence of the Persons who have subscribed as Witnesses hereunto against said Assembly of Seigniors held as aforesaid as well as against their Proceedings as representing the Public in anyway, either by themselves, Deputies or Agent, also against said Adam Mabane Esq. & all other Persons concerned in said Meeting for any Consequences that may happen from any Representation relative to said Compearors on account of said Assembly, and have signed this their Protest and desired me to attest the same and affix my Notarial Seal hereto. In Testimony whereof I have hereunto set my

Hand & affixed my Notarial Seal at the City of Montreal in the Province of Quebec this 9. March 1766.

(L.S.)

(Signed)

Edu. Wm. Gray Not. Pub.

Witnesses

B. Trubishier &
John Thomson

John Wells
R. Stenhouse
Matt. Lebey
Sam. Holmes
John Stenhouse
G. Young

Joseph Howard
Lawrence Ennatisinger
Matt. Wade
James Price
Thomas Barron
Jonas Desautels

Rich. Dobie
Willm. Haywood
John Blake

J

I do Certify that the foregoing is a true and exact Copy of the Original Protest entered in my Register and that the fifteen Names subscribed to said Protest are the Names of the Persons who subscribed said Original Protest & that there is also entered in my Register a true translation of the foregoing Protest in the French Language except the second Article relating to the Knights of the Order of St. Louis and the two following Articles all which three said Articles are entirely omitted in said Translation, which is signed by me & Hervieux, Jacques Hervieux, Jq. Bourassa, C. Despre, P. Le Duc, Pellet, Augé, Chenaille, A. Desjardins, Mezière, L'huillier Chevalier, Am. Curot, B. Campault, Jean Etienne Wabon, Michel Augé, P. Pellet, Simon Baurleau, Jean Guiliat, Le Gavelier, Pangalony, Le Prohon, Desjardins, Guiz, Am. Hubert, St. Germain, Gagnie, Fr. Goyeau, Marchepain, Foretier, J. B. Adhemar, Beaumont Fils and Perreault, Dated at Montreal this Fourth day of March 1766. — Edw. W. Gray

Sir

This is only meant to be shewn to any Person you may think proper if an attested Copy is wanted it must be wrote upon Stamp Paper — I am

Sir

Your most obedient and most
Humble Servant

To

The Honble Adam Malane Esq^r

Edw. W. Gray

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✓ Mar. 3 1766

Copy Protest

1763

Feb. 1766

XIII (S)

X

Propositions faites à l'assemblée
des Seigneurs tenue à Montreuil le 21^e
Febrer 1766 le Procureur de l'hon^{ble} Comte
Mabau le^{ur} Conseil de M^{rs} Todd &
Braythay, juges de Barre et de Mr
Graig procureur Maréchal

Messieurs

La lecture de la Requête présentée
à Son Excellence le Conseil, vient de
vous présenter des moyens aux quels
ou à côté de voir de l'ordonner pour
l'effectuer le desir des peuples tant
des villes que des Campagnes de
toute cette province, dont vous venez
de voir ~~par~~^{par} les Déléguations mis
sous vos yeux. Annoncez qu'ils souhaitent
tant de puis longtemps de vous voir
réunis pour aviser et délibérer sur
tout ce qui peut contribuer à l'avau-
tance de cette province, & mettre en
usage les moyens qui vous paraissent
convenables pour y réussir.

Sans vouloir vous dire, ils sont
persuadés, que le plus sur moyen seroit
s'il étoit possible de faire cette toute
distinction d'anciens et de nouveaux
sujets; distinction à la fois, préjudiciable
aux particuliers & à l'état.

ils vous prient de faire en sorte
que les sujets du Roy de l'une & l'autre
Religion mis sur le même pied et au
même niveau, puissent contribuer au bien
de la province, & se servir de tout

De sorte que le sujet Catholique
puisse être utile à la patrie comme
le protestant, et que les intérêts des
uns ne deviennent pas opposables avec
celui des autres

10

Les peuples Catholiques Romains
comme vous Messieurs, sont pénétrés de
la plus vive reconnaissance envers le
plus Grand & le meilleur des Rois, qui veut
bien leur laisser une entière liberté pour
l'exercice de leur religion, ils s'en rapportent
à vous, pour faire à sa majesté les
remerciements proportionnés au bien
fait dont ils jouissent

20

Nous moins reconnaissants de ce que
l'honorable Gouverneur de cette province
aide de l'honorable Conseil, & se faisant
un devoir de soutenir les vûes & les
fautes du Monarque dont il tient
la plume, leur à Belon de sous le bon
plaisir de sa majesté le privilège d'être
jugés par leurs propres pairs, les établissant
les Catholiques Romains purs, sans
distinction avec les sujets protestants,
ils répètent Messieurs que connaissant
l'usage mieux que leur Combrin une telle
faueur leur est utile & précieuse, vous
joindrez aux démarches nécessaires, les
plus justes représentations, pour
en obtenir la confirmation.

30

40

ils attendent de vous
Messieurs, que vous ferez les plus
puissants efforts pour obtenir de la
bonté du Roi, que les coutumes &
usages de cette Province soient
conservés; de même que les archives dans
chaque ville, attendu les inconvénients
qui résultent du déplacement de ces
Dépôts publics

ils vous prient Messieurs d'assurer
qu'ils sont que Sa Majesté est disposée
à écouter leurs très humbles remontrances
de leur Représentation que s'étant soumis
à l'imposition du passque marqué,
bien que la toute situation de cette
Province affligée de mille manières
depuis une suite d'années les aye
réduits à une extrême indigence,
ils espèrent que la bonté de son
Cœur leur fera trouver des adoucisse-
ments, ou que du moins touché de
leur misère, & convaincu de leur
soumission, Sa Majesté voudra
bien réduire la tenue du double droit
au quel ils doivent être assujétis
à près cinq années, s'ils ne font usage
de ce passque de la langue Angloise;

attendu l'impossibilité dans
la quelle ils sont de se conformer
à cette Clause, quelque bonne
volonté qu'ils aient de s'y conformer

5°

Persuadé que le bonheur de
cette province dépend de l'union
& du concours & du concours des
peuples, ils exigent, Messieurs
que vous aient remis leurs intérêts
vous effectuez cette harmonieuse
réunion qui peut seule opérer
leur félicité & la vôtre; & que
comme ils seront toujours prêts
de soumettre à vos délibérations,
elles porteroient aussi toujours avec
elles, le caractère de l'unanimité

6°

Dans le cas où vous jugeriez
convenable qu'une personne choisie
entre les nouveaux sujets Catholiques
fut chargée de résider à Londres
pour y faire les intérêts de
cette province, ils s'en rapportent
à vous Messieurs pour faire à cet
égard ce que vous jugeriez être le
plus avantageux à leurs intérêts
& aux vôtres, et que vous demandiez
à ce sujet les intentions de Monsieur
le Gouverneur

7°

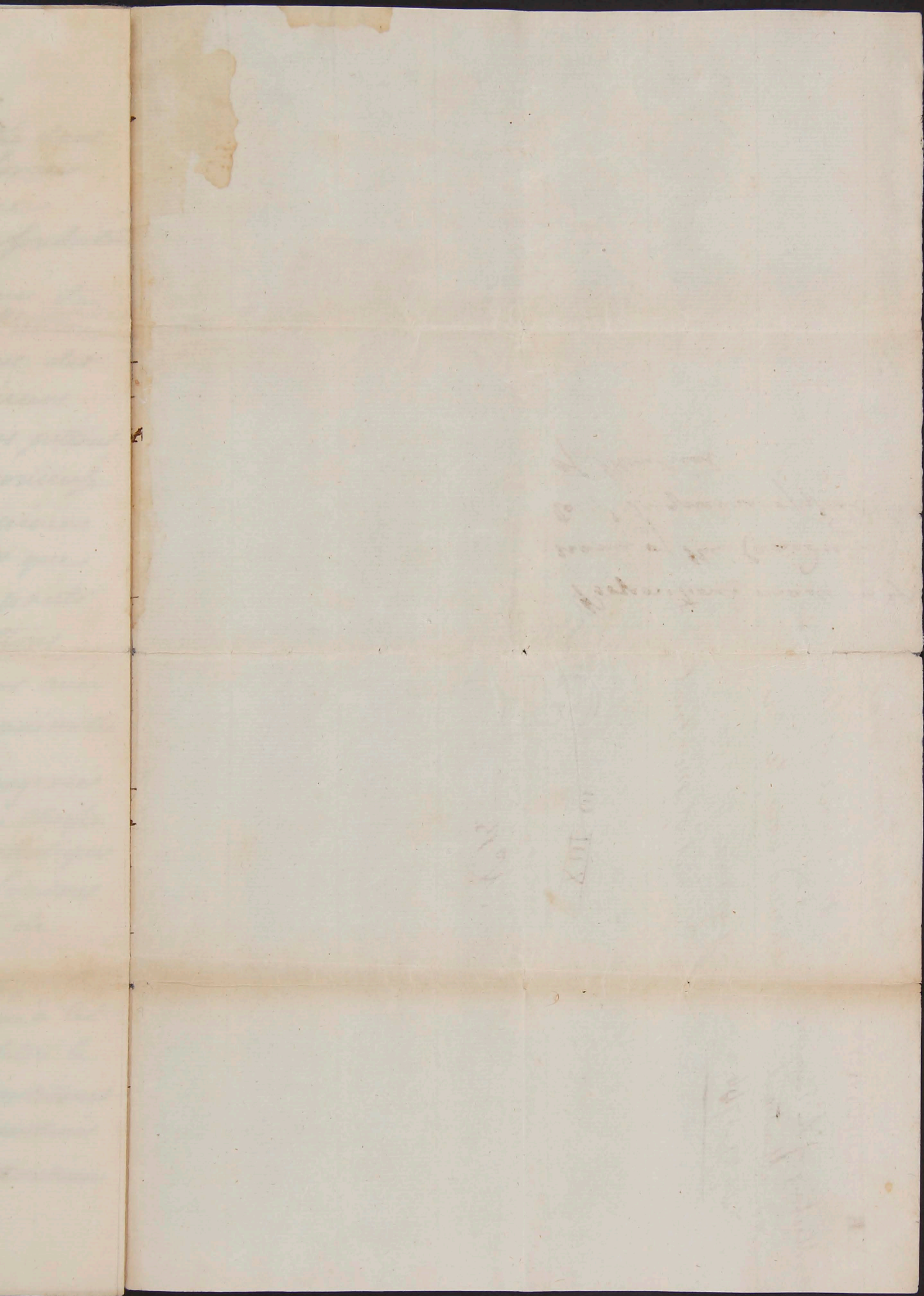
70

Etant convenable de
 selonner le soin & le zèle avec
 le quel son Excellence & Conseil, ne
 cessent de s'occuper du bien & de
 l'avantage de cette province, ils
 se flattent que vous ne terminerez
 pas cette assemblée sans adresser à
 son Excellence & Conseil les témoignages
 de leur gratitude & qu'ils seront pour
 vous supplier de continuer leur protec-
 tion & bienveillance aux nouveaux
 sujets de sa majesté, qui bésontent
 de toute sa bonté & de son bien vouloir
 de leur manquer une si haute confiance
 & sub mission

in

D

Le plan de l'ouvrage est le
suivant : l'auteur expose d'abord
le point de vue général de la question, en
indiquant les principes qui doivent servir de base
à l'étude de la géographie physique.
Il expose ensuite les principes de la géographie
physique, en montrant comment ils s'appliquent
à l'étude de la nature.
Il expose enfin les principes de la géographie
politique, en montrant comment ils s'appliquent
à l'étude de l'homme.
Le plan de l'ouvrage est le
suivant : l'auteur expose d'abord
le point de vue général de la question, en
indiquant les principes qui doivent servir de base
à l'étude de la géographie physique.
Il expose ensuite les principes de la géographie
physique, en montrant comment ils s'appliquent
à l'étude de la nature.
Il expose enfin les principes de la géographie
politique, en montrant comment ils s'appliquent
à l'étude de l'homme.



XII. - Nos (1) (2) & (3)

Meeting of the Seigneurs
at Montreal
Feb'y 21 - 1766

Propositions made
in the name of the
Canadians to the
seigneurs of the
District of Montreal

XIII (1)

N^o 15

24 Feb. 1766
(M^{rs} & Seigneurs)
at Montreal

Propositions made in the
name of the Canadians
to the seigneurs of the District
of Montreal.

*De liberation de l'assemblée des Seigneurs
du District de Montréal en la Province de Quebec
présenté au des Deputés des Trois Régions, et au de
Montréal, les autres juristes, tenus en ladite ville de
Montréal, au Vorlu de la permission accordée par Son
Excellence le Gouverneur et l'honorable Conseil de Sa
Majesté en date de deux Janvier dernier; on obtint
présents l'honorable Adam Mabane Ecuier l'un
des membres dudit Conseil, M^{rs} Isaac Todd,
Tho^s Brayshaw et Pierre François Lemus juges
de Saup de Sa Majesté, et Edouard William Gray
Ecuier Deputé Secrétaire Marshal.*

Article 1^{er}

*Resolu par l'assemblée qu'il sera fait une
Adresse a Sa Majesté, notre tres souverain
Monarque, contenant les plus humbles et les
plus vifs remerciements pour toutes les faveurs
et bontés dont elle nous a comblé depuis que
nous avons le bonheur de vivre sous Sa
Domination, et dans laquelle nous la supplions
de vouloir bien nous continuer sa protection Royale
et le libre Exercice de notre Religion*

2

*Que nous supplions Sa Majesté de faire cesser
toutes distinctions d'anciens et de nouveaux sujets
affin que tous sous le même pied, nous puissions
concourir au bien de la Province; en sorte que le
Sujet catholique puisse être utile a la Patrie
comme le Protestant.*

3

*Que Sa Majesté sera tres humblement suppliée
de vouloir bien nous conserver les coutumes et usages
de cette province de la manière la plus avantageuse*

4

*Que nous soumettions la nomination d'un Deputé
a Londres, a ce qui sera décidé dans l'assemblée*

De quebec, sous le bon plaisir de Son Excellence
Le Gouverneur; et dans le cas de la necessite d'un
agent, l'Assemblée se pratera aux moyens convenables
pour procurer les fonds necessaires

5

Qu'il sera fait de tres sinceres remerciements a Son
Excellence le Gouverneur & a l'honorable Conseil de
cette Province sur la permission qu'ils ont accordee a
cette Assemblée de faire leurs deliberations; sur les
marques de justice qu'ils ont eue depuis
l'establissement du gouvernement civil; qu'en fin
ladite Excellence sera suppliee de vouloir bien
appuyer les tres humbles representations de
l'Assemblée, a Sa Majeste.

6

Que comme par la suite, il pourroit etre utile
de faire quelques representations, et qu'il seroit
difficile de pouvoir l'Assemblée tous les membres
de l'Assemblée s'assembler dans ce District; il a ete
resolu que pour preparer les matieres, il sera pris
les membres de ladite Assemblée residents en cette
ville, lesquels sont autorises a faire les dites
representations lorsque besoin sera en presence
de M^{rs} les Juges de Saup

7

Que quant au Deputé qu'il enverra envoyer a
Quebec pour porter la presente deliberation de
l'Assemblée & pourvoir.

Fait et Delibere a Montreal le 21 fevrier 1766
Signe Daillebont De cuisy. G. de Roumanet,
Stours. Montgolfier, Contremaire, Montesson,
Dechambault, G. de Fey Saintot, La Vallere, Le Febvre
Nesville, Nesville, La Bruere, De Rouville,
f. Nery, godfrey Normandville, Delorme, Normand

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Joseph Desrosiers, Joseph Lafabre, St. Francois
Duchesne, & Hotel De Nouvelle.

Sous véritable Copie
Tirée de l'original

J. P. J. J.

Secrétaire de l'Assemblée

Resolutions taken
by the Assembly of
Seigneurs held at
Montreal the 21st
day of February 1766

Resolutions taken
by the Assembly
of Seigneurs ~~at~~
held at Montreal
of 21st Feb^r. 1766

N^o 4 XIV (2)

Pard devant les Notaires Royaux de
la Province de Quebec residents en la ville
de Montreal soupignés. —

Fut présent Pierre Paul Marganne,
Ecuyer Seigneur de la Valtrie et autres lieux
demeurant en son Manoir de la Valtrie,
Lequel promet et s'oblige de faire agréer et
ratifier ces présentes à Dame Angelique de la
Corne son épouse qu'il autorise à cet effet sous
un mois à peine &c. Lequel dit Sieur Pierre Paul
Marganne Ecuyer, Seigneur de la Valtrie a
volontairement reconnu et confesse par ces
dites présentes avoir vendu, cédé, quitté,
Transporté et délaissé dès maintenant et à
toujours promis et promet garantir de tous
troubles, dettes, hypothèques, dons, douaires,
substitutions, évictions, aliénations et tous
autres empêchements généralement quelconques
à Jacob Pordain Ecuyer Négociant demeurant
en cette ville à ce présent et acceptant
acquiesçant pour lui ses hoirs et ayant causes à
l'avenir, la Seigneurie ou fief de terre bonne
contenant en sa totalité deux lieues de front sur
six lieues de profondeur tenant par devant au
Fleuve St. Laurent par derrière aux terres du
Roy non concédées, d'un côté à la Seigneurie
de la Chenay & de l'autre côté à celle de Blinville
avec

avec toutes les Dépendances tant en fiefs que —
rotures, moulins à farine et à scies, maisons
seigneuriales, hangars, cens & rentes de —
quelques especes qu'ils soient, droits de touts & tous
autres droits honorifiques & lucratifs, et généra-
lement tous les droits, privilèges & preroga-
tives, attachés à la dite Seigneurie de Torbonne
ainsi que le tout se poursuit et comporte, cir-
constances & dépendances, que mon dit Seur —
acquéreur a dit bien savoir et connaître pour
avoir le tout vu et visité dont il est content et
satisfait sans en rien excepter réserver ni —
retirer par mon dit S^r Vendeur à qui la dite
Seigneurie de Torbonne appartient, partie —
comme étant échue à Dame Angélique de la —
Corne son épouse par les successions des feus Messire
Louis de la Corne Ecuyer, vivant chevalier de
l'ordre de S^t Louis & de Dame Elizabeth de Barne-
zay les père et mère et l'autre partie par acqui-
sition qu'en ont fait mon dit S^r de la Vatrie &
Dame Angélique de la Corne son épouse, de —
Messire Luc de Chapt Ecuyer, S^r de la Corne —
comme fondé de la procuration de Messire
François Posué de la Corne son neveu Lieuten-
de Vaisseau du Roi, résident en France —
suivant l'acte passé devant M^r Foucher notaire
le douze du mois de Février dernier dont mon-
dit S^r vendeur promet et s'oblige de remettre à mon-
dit S^r acquereur tous les titres de la dite Seigneurie
de

de Terrebonne, avecx denombrements, Plans, foies &
hommages, anciens terriers, censiers &c^a sous un
mois à peine &c^a Relevant la dite Seigneurie de
Terrebonne du Domaine de Sa Majesté Britannique
et envers le domaine de Sa Majesté, chargé pour
tous droits féodaux au lieu du quint, que d'un écu
d'or, ainsi que l'a déclaré mon dit S^r Vendeur —
quitte et nette néanmoins de tous droits féodaux
depuis le passé jusqu'à ce jour pour de la dite
Seigneurie de Terrebonne ci-depuis vendue, pour
faire user et disposer en toute propriété par mon
dit S^r acquereur ses hoirs et ayant causes, comme
bon leur semblera, au moyen des présentes, à —
commencer la jouissance depuis le onze du mois
de novembre dernier en conséquence depuis cet
époque toutes les ventes, revenus, lods & produits des
moulins & même toutes prétentions quelconques —
appartiendront à mon dit S^r acquereur en
propriété. —

Cette vente, cession, Transport & délaissement
ainsi faite à la charge par mon dit S^r acquereur ses
hoirs et ayant causes à l'avenir, de la foie & hommage
envers Sa Majesté et de payer un écu en or pour chaque
mutation pour tout droits féodaux à Sa Majesté
dont le dit S^r Seigneurie relève, et en outre pour
et moyennant le prix et somme de cent quatre-
vingts quatre mille cent dix livres de vingt sols
chacune, ou anciens chehins de cette Province en —
déduction de laquelle somme mon dit S^r Vendeur a
reconnu et confessé avoir eu et reçu de mon dit S^r —

acquéreur

acquéreur celle de deux mille quatre cents chelins dont
quittent q^e Promet et s'oblige mon dit S^r acquéreur
de bailler et payer à l'acquit de mon dit S^r -
vendeur aux représentants de feu Mr. Duffy -
Desquiers, la somme de deux huit mille neuf
cents trente neuf livres quinze sols tournois à
constitution formant celle de vingt un mille
quatrevingt quatre chelins anciens cours avec
l'intérêt à compter de ce jour jusqu'à l'actuel
payement q^e de faire en sorte que mon d^t S^r -
vendeur n'en puisse être recherché ni inquiété à
peine q^e Promet et s'oblige en outre mon dit S^r -
acquéreur de payer également à l'acquit de mon
dit S^r Vendeur à Messie François Posée de la
Corne Lieutenant de Vaipécure en France la somme
de quatrevingt six mille chelins anciens cours de
cette Province dans le mois d'octobre prochain
par une lettre de change tirée par mon dit S^r -
acquéreur, pour faire toucher cette somme à
mon d^t S^r de la Corne en France dont mon d^t
S^r acquéreur en sera garant jusqu'au payement
à l'ordre de mon dit S^r de la Corne, déduction
faite de la différence de l'argent dont mon dit S^r
de la Corne donnera quittance & ratification en
bonne forme devant notaires, parcellément
promet et s'oblige mon dit S^r acquéreur de
payer dans le mois d'octobre mil sept cent quatre-
vingt cinq aux enfants de Madame Dugles la
somme de vingt quatre Mille livres tournois,
formant celle de vingt six mille six cents
soixante

soixante six chelins, treize sols, quatre deniers
ancien cours avec l'intérêt au dernier vingt à
compter de ce jour jusqu'à l'actuel paiement, Et
les quarante huit mille chelins restant ancien
cours pour le parfait paiement de la dite
Seigneurie de Terrebonne mon dit S^r acquereur
promet & s'oblige de les bailler et payer à mon
dit S^r Vendeur d'aujourd'hui en neuf ans, avec
l'intérêt à compter de ce jour à raison de cinq
pour cent jusqu'à l'actuel paiement et pour
sûreté desquels moi dit S^r acquereur a affecté
obligé & hypothéqué tous & un chacun les biens
meubles & immeubles présents & avenir une
obligation ne dérogeant à l'autre & spéciale-
ment la dite Seigneurie de Terrebonne
présentement vendue et aux charges, clauses
conditions & conventions susdites mon dit S^r
Vendeur a transporté à mon dit S^r ac-
quereur ses loirs & ayant causé tous droits
de propriété généralement quelconques qu'il
pourroit avoir demander & prétendre sur la dite
Seigneurie de Terrebonne présentement vendue
d'acquiesçant & dévotant & démettant & Car ainsi
Promettant & Obligant & Renonçant & Fait
et passé au dit Montréal en l'étude l'an mil-
sept cent quatre vingt quatre le dix du mois
de mars après midi, étant les dites parties
signé avec nous dits notaires après lecture faite
ainsi qu'il est porté en la minute des présentes

(signé) Sanguin
Not.

Par devant les notaires royaux de la
Province de Quebec residents à Montréal
soulignés.

Fut présente Dame Angelique de Chaptal
la Corne épouse de M^r Pierre Paul Mangenne
Ecuyer Seigneur de la Valtrie et autres lieux
demeurant en son manoir sur la dite
Seigneurie, la dite Dame accompagnée du dit
S^r son époux & de lui dûment autorisée
laquelle après que lecture lui a été faite par
M^r Mesure l'un des notaires soulignés, du
contrat de vente faite par mon dit S^r de la
Valtrie de la Seigneurie de Terrebonne et ses
dépendances à M^r Jacob Jordan, Ecuyer
demeurant en cette ville, le dit contrat passé
devant M^r Simon Sanguin et son confrere
notaires, le dix mars de la présente année et ce
avec les noms et qualités que mon dit S^r de la
Valtrie après au d^t contrat, à la dite Dame
de la Valtrie dit et déclaré & a requis acte
auxdits notaires de ce qu'elle a bien entendu &
compris le contenu au d^t contrat de vente qu'il
a été passé de son consentement; qu'elle l'a agréé
confirmé & ratifié pleinement & entièrement
pour être exécuté selon sa forme et teneur en
faveur du dit S^r Jordan, acquereur ses hoirs et ayants
causes à l'effet de quoi ma dite Dame de la Valtrie
sous ladicte autorité, s'oblige solidairement
avec led^t S^r son époux à la garantie de la dite
vente en faveur du d^t S^r acquereur & ce sous
les

les renonciations de droits accoutumés, voulant
même qu'il soit fait mention de la présente
ratification au bas de la minute dudit contrat
par tous Notaires sur ce requis sans qu'il soit
besoin de leur présence mais seulement en
vertu des présentes qui furent faites & passées à
Montréal en l'étude l'an mil sept cent quatre
vingt quatre le vingt quatre may avant midi
et ont signé avec nous l'acte fait comme il
est en la minute demeurée au Notaire
suspigné, signé) Pierre Morice Not.

Collationé et vidimé sur une expédition
des présentes, exhibé aux notaires suspignés
par Jacob Porclan Cuyver, et à l'instant à lui
remise ce jour d'hui quatorze Juin, mil sept
cent quatre vingt quatre ainsi qu'il est
porté en la minute des présentes.

signé) Sanguinet
no^{re} -

le 10 Mars 1784

Vente de la Seigneurie de
Terreboune par Mr. Duvoe

Paul Mergemne, Ecuyer
seigneur de la Vallée &
autres lieux.

et

Jacob Jordani, Ecuyer-

de la Gorgendière Exhibitor
Jacob Jordani & la demo^{elle}
N^o 4

~~Acte de~~

Filed 12..oct: 1801 —

Mull

10. Mars 1784

Vente de la Seigneurie
de Terreboune par
M. de la Vallée

M. Jordan

M. Audouin Deme^{ur}

Jac. Jordani & Deme^{ur}

M. Duffe opposé

Seigneur N. 5^e

File le 9. avril 1802.

Mull

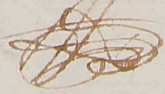
Pardevant Les Notaires Publics à —
Quebec y Residentes soussignés furent present
Le Sieur Philip Drolet demeurant en cette
ville et Dame Margueritte Savard son Epouse
qu'il autorise a L'Effet des presentes, Lesquels
ont Reconnu et Confesse avoir vendu, Cede, quitte
Et Delaisse des maintenant et a toujours avec
Promesse Solidaire de Garantir des tous troubles
Cont Douaire, Dettes, Hypotheques, Evictions
Aliennations et autre Empechements generalement
quelconques a Monsieur Charles Petit Claire
habitant demeurant a la Paroisse de St. Augustin,
Et a Dame Marie Anne Trudel son Epouse de
Luy auspy autorise pour L'Effet des presentes a
Ce present et acceptants Acquerens pour eux
Leurs heirs, et ayant Causes a Lavenir, C'est a savoir
un terre de trois arpents et quatre pieces
de front sur quinze arpents de profondeur
faisant moitier de Six arpents huit pieces
Concede au dit Vendeur et a son frere Jean Baptiste
Drolet a prendre du Cote du Sud Ouest cette terre
Sis et Seitué sur la Route Saint Ange paroisse
de L'ancienne Laurette, borne d'un Cote du Nord Ouest
au Nomme Baptist Trudel et du Cote du Nord Est
a Philip Drolette, pardevant au Lac, et
par derriere au Nomme Joseph Jean Hamel,
Ensemble Les Batimens qui sont Desus Construct
telque Le tout est actuellement sans en rien reserver
ny retenir en facon quelconques, que le dit.
Acquerens ont dit bien savoir pour le tout
avoir vu et visite dont ils sont comptant.
A Commencer La jouissance de Ce jour et a
toujours, appartenant La dite terre cy Desus



Vendu pour Luy avoir été Concedé par Les
Reverentes Dames de L'Hotel Dieu de la misericorde
De Dieu, Et Religieuses du Monastere des Pauvres
Du dit Hotel Dieu par Contrat passé devant
Du Laurent Notaire le vingt Sept Aoust Mil-
Sept Cent trente Neuf, Et Envers elles Chargé
D'un Solz tournois pour Chaque arpent en
Superficie avec un chapon, au quinze Solz au-
chois des Seigneurs, pour chaque vingt Arpents
aussy en Superficie et de six Deniers de Cens
par chaque arpent de front, le tous payable aux
Dites Dames de L'Hotel Dieu ou à Leurs Ordres
au jour et feste de St. Martin Onze Novembre de
chaque Année quille et Net des arrerages de Rentes
Du passé Jusques au dit jour onze Novembre dernier.
Cette presente Vente, Cession et transport ainsi-
faite a la charge par les dites Acquerereux de payer
a l'avenir les dites Cens et Rentes et Droits Seigneuriaux
Et En outre pour et moyenant Le Prix et Somme
De trois Mil Cing Cent Livres de vingt Solz-
que les dites Sieur et Dame acquerereux promettent
Et s'obligent Solidairement L'un deua Sel pour
Le tous sans Division, Distation ny fidejussion
renoncant au benefice de Division Bailler et
payer aux dit Sieur et Dame vendeurs ou à Leurs
Ordres porteurs de Ces presentes, Sçavoir Celle de
Cing Cent Livres que Le dit Sieur et Dame
Acquerereux ont presentement payé aux dites
vendeurs Comptant, et a L'aveu de Notaires
Sousignes en Or et Argent ayants Cour, que
Les dites vendeurs ont retiré par devers Eux en
Lan comptant en Dechargeant les dites Acquerereux

AB

Dont Quittance et Les trois Milles Livres —
(De vingt Sols restant à payer, Les dites acquireurs
S'obligent Les payer Sçavoir Cinq Cent Livres —
Le premier de Janvier prochain, Mil Livres du
dit Jour premier de Janvier prochain en une année
Et enfin continuer à payer d'année en année Cinq
Cent Livres à Compter du dit Jour premier de
Janvier prochain en une année que l'on Comptera
à Mil Sept Cent quatre vingt Septa l'avenir, —
Les dits Cinq Cent Livres Sans Interests Jusques —
à parfait payement des dits Quinze Cent Livres
pour Entier et parfait payement de La presente
vente, Le tout à paine de tous Depens, —
Domages et Interests et pour Sureté et Garantie
(De La dit Somme Les dits sieur et Dame —
Acquireurs ont affecté, obligé et hypothéqué tous
Leurs Biens, Meubles et Immeubles present et
futur et spécialement La terre cy Dessus vendue
Au moyent de tous Ce que Dessus Les dites sieur
Et Dame Vendeurs ont transporté au dites sieur et
Dame Acquireurs tous et tel Droits de propriété
fonds et tres fonds non Raisons et actions qu'ils
pourroit avoir et pretendre sur la dite terre cy
Dessus vendue voulant et Scedant pour et
aux Profits du dites Acquireurs Leurs dits heirs
Et ayant l'aveu voulant et Consentant qu'ils
En jouissent face et Disposent Comme des —
Choses à eux appartenant en vertu des presentes
Car ainsi &c. Promettant &c. Obligeant &c.
Renonçant &c. fait et passé à Quebec en



Benjamin Franklin

Richardson
2222

Amsterdam 15.

Charles de la Harpe

Montpian Charles
Droite et son parrain

22. 22. 1785

Epouse Chereze Drolette, Catherine Drolette veuve
de Deffunt Jacques Lapariere, et encore au nom de
Philippe Drolette son frere absent, Et le sieur Joseph
Paquet aussi au nom et comme ayant Epouse
Marie Louise Drolette tous Heritiers de feu
Sieur Philippe Drolette & de Dame Margueritte
Savard son Epouse, leur pere & mere, Beaupere et
Belle mere Vivants demeurants en cette ville, & Creanciers
Denommés en Lacte de Vente ci dessus et des autres
parts transcrit, par eux consenti Devant les
Notaires Soussignés en Datte du Vingt un Mars
Mil Sept cent quatre vingt cinq; Lesquels audit
Nom ont par ces presentes reconnu et confesse avoir
eu et Recu de Dame Marie Anne Trudelle veuve
du Sieur Petit Clerc vivant habitant de la paroisse
St. Augustin, & Debiteur Denommé avec la dite Epouse
en lacte ci dessus et des autres parts, (ladite Veuve
Petit Clerc) presentement Epouse en secondes nocces de
Sieur Augustin Brouseau delui pour ce present
autorisée, Cest à Savoir la somme de Trois Mille
Livres ou chelins De vingt sols pour parfait et
entier payement restant du prix entier de la surdite
Vente, Et ce par Divers Recus que les dits Sieur et
Dame Brouseau nous auroient representé, et que
les dits Sieur & Dame Creanciers & Heritiers ont
reconnus, pour les dits Recus ne servir avec ces
presentes que d'une seule & même Quittance.
De la quelle dite somme de trois Mille livres de
vingt sols les dits Heritiers quittent et déchargent



les Dits Sieur & Dame Broussais & tous autres
dont quittance générale: levant à cet effet toutes
hypothèques dont la terre mentionnée audit acte
de vente pouvoit être chargée, Voulant et
Consentant que mention de la présente quittance
soit faite sur toute expédition de la dite vente
délivrée sans que leur présence soit nécessaire.
Car ainsi f. Promettant f. Obligant f. Quittant f.
Renonçant f. fait et passé à Québec en l'Etude
les Jours & an susdits, et ont les parties déclaré
ne savoir écrire ni signer de ce Inquis à L'exception
de M^r. Laquet & du S^r. Jacques Plamondon qui ont
signé avec Nous Notaires soussignés après lecture
faite f. ainsi qu'il est porté à la minute des présentes
demeurée en l'Etude du Notaire soussigné f.

J. Girard

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Quittant

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3

Le 21. Mars 1785. —

Vente par Philippe Drolet
& sa femme. —

au sieur & Dame

Ch^r. Petit clerc. —

De 5/ M

Know all men by these presents that
 I. Andrew Forrester of Sorel, For and in Consideration
 of the sum of Seven Pounds. Ten Shillings Halifax
 Currency, to me in hand paid before the enseatling &
 delivery of these presents by William. Nellson of
 Montreal, Have granted, bargained, sold, aliened,
 released, and forever quit-claimed and confirmed unto
 him the said William. Nellson, One certain Lot of
 Land, Videlicet, Lot. Number Thirty nine containing
 Sixty. Acres of Land, that is to say, Three Acres in
 Front, by Twenty Acres in Depth situate lying and
 being on the West side of the first River at Port au Beurre
 in the Seigniory of Sorel, which Lot was drawn by and
 for me the said Andrew Forrester, as part of my al-
 lowance of Land as a Refugee Loyalist, So Have and
 to Hold the above granted & bargained premises unto
 him the said William. Nellson his heirs and assigns,
 for his and their own proper use benefit & behoof forever;
 together with all & singular the Waters, Water-courses,
 Woods, clearing improvements, buildings & all other appur-
 tenances & privileges thereunto belonging. And the
 aforesaid granted and bargained Lot of Land with
 all its Appurtenances, unto the said William Nellson
 his heirs & assigns, against myself, my heirs & assigns,
 & against all & every other person & persons whomsoever,
 I the said Andrew Forrester shall & will warrant,

and by these presents forever defend: And lastly I
the said Andrew Forrester my heirs, & all lawfully claim-
ing, or to claim the said hereby granted & bargained pre-
mises by from and Under me shall & will at any time
hereafter (if required) further do, acknowledge, & execute or
cause to be done acknowledged & executed, any & every such
further Act & Deed for the better assuring and confirming
the said hereby granted & bargained premises unto the
said William Nelson his heirs & assigns as by his or
their Council learned in the Law, shall be reasonably ad-
vised or required. In witness whereof I have to these
presents set my hand and Seal, at Sorel this Nineteenth,
day of November, in the year of Our Lord One Thou-
sand Seven hundred and eighty Seven. & in the
Twenty eight year of the Reign of our Sovereign
Lord George the Third, by the Grace of God of Great Britain
France and Ireland King, Defender of the Faith and
So Forth.

Signed Sealed & delivered }
in the presence of us } Andrew Forrester

Lydia Doty
Jacob Golet Dies

Acknowledged before me }
at Sorel, this 19th November 1787 }

John Doty J. P.

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