

members of the Order have constantly been called *Priests or Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris*, or more shortly, *Priests or Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice*; and the name which has been constantly given to the Seminary at Montreal is “*The Seminary of St. Sulpice established at Montreal*,” in the Instruments above cited and passed in 1693, 1702, 1716, 1722, &c. (Letters Patent and Arrêts of the Kings of France). And it is also attested by an authentic Instrument passed by the Superiors of the Sulpicians, that all the Sulpician Priests were *of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris*, and were all co-proprietors of the property of the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary at St. Sulpice at Paris.

It is then demonstrated that the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of Montreal, were Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris, both by the Letters Patent of 1677, and by the *Lettres de Terrier*; and by a crowd of other Instruments in which they take that quality, and by the admission (and the reason assigned for it) made by the Crown Officers in 1789, in their papers against the Seminary; and by the place (the Seminary of St. Sulpice at Paris) in which the Sulpician Priests were ordained, and whence they were sent to the several establishments of the Order; and by the name under which the Order was established; and by the evidence of the Superiors of the Order themselves, upon a matter which was within their competency only and perfectly foreign to all who did not belong to their body. The Seminary of Montreal then was, by virtue of its said quality, co-proprietor of the property of the Sulpicians in Canada, without any prejudice to the individual rights which we have demonstrated to belong to it.