

at Montreal, by the body of the Sulpicians;—The Commission of the *Greffier* at Montreal, in which the property of the *Greffé* is recognized to be vested in the *Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established in the said Island*.—Edict of 1693, [in the collection of the Laws of Canada, 289, &c.] where it appears that the Ecclesiastics of the *Seminary of St. Sulpice are established on the Island of Montréal*; and being endowed with the profits arising from the Seigniorial administration of Justice, and with the rights of appointing the *Greffier* and the property of the *Greffé*.—The *Arrêt* of the Council of State, dated the 15th May 1702, for the union of certain Curacies to the Seminary of Montreal; in which it is recognized that the Ecclesiastics of St. Sulpice have established the Seminary at Montreal by virtue of Letters Patent issued in 1677, (304); and the King unites the said Curacies to the said Seminary, directing at the same time that they shall be served by such of the Ecclesiastics as shall be appointed for that purpose by the Superior, (306).—The Letters Patent to the same effect, dated June 1702, in which it is again repeated that the Sulpicians have established a Community and Seminary at Montreal, [306]; and the King declares that the said Curacies *shall remain united to, and incorporated with the Seminary of the Ecclesiastics of the Order of St. Sulpice, established at Ville-Marie*. A Community established by the Sulpicians, under Letters Patent, and to which the King unites certain Curacies: how strong a proof is this of the legal existence of the Body?—Letters Patent issued in 1714, in which the expression “*enclos du*