

Authorities This legal existence is attested by the Civil Authorities in Canada;—by the Court at Montreal, and the *Conseil Supérieur* in the enregistration above cited, [page 4];—by the enregistration in the said Council (*Conseil*) of the Lettlers Patent for the union of the said Curacies (our Archives), in which enregistration the Council declares the said Curacies to be united and incorporated with the Seminary *established* at Montreal;—by the Grant made in 1717, by the Governor and Intendant, of the Seigniorie *du Lac*, to the Ecclesiastics of the Seminary of St. Sulpice, *established* at Montreal, (*idem*). The Grant was confirmed afterwards to the whole body of the Sulpicians, of which the Seminary of Montreal was a branch; this was necessary for the purpose of preserving the subordination which is observed in Ecclesiastical bodies, but did not prevent the Governor and Intendant from regarding the Seminary of Montreal as a body so far legally constituted as to be capable of possessing Seigniories.—Its legal existence is also proved by the Ordinances concerning Mortmain, made in 1732 and 1743, having been formally notified to the Seminary of Montreal, (our Archives) which was therefrom considered as holding property in Mortmain, as a community.

The King. This legal existence is also proved by a great number of Royal *Actes* in our Archives. These are,—the *Lettres de Terrier* of 1695, in which the King recognizes a Community of St. Sulpice established at Montreal; and that the donation of 1663 had been made for the purpose of establishing a *Communauté* there.—*Lettres de Terrier* granted in 1724, in which the King recognizes a Community of Ecclesiastics established with permission

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