

is another similar privilege:—he was received after having mentioned the Letters Patent by which the Seminary had been established, for the purpose of shewing that it acted as a Body Corporate.—Therefore, &c.

The King's Instructions are cited because they were made public by order of the Parliament of the United Kingdom in 1817, &c. These Instructions under the Sign Manual, authorize the Societies of Priests called Seminaries of Quebec and Montreal, to fill vacancies and to admit new Members, according to the Rules of their respective foundations. They go on to subject these Seminaries and all other Communities to the Royal Inspection (p. 479).—The expression "Priests of the Seminary of Montreal," designates a Body Corporate, "to fill vacancies," is to be understood of vacancies in a body corporate, and not in a voluntary Society: "to admit new Members" belongs to bodies corporate alone: Mercantile Associations do not require the King's permission to admit new Members: to refer to the "Rules of their foundations," is to refer to the establishment of the Seminary, which we have seen was perfectly legal. The words "Seminaries and other Communities," suppose that the Seminaries are Communities.

We may even add that since the Conquest, the Seminary has become a legal constituted corporate body, by virtue of a new title. It is so, not only by virtue of the Letters Patent which establish it, but also because as the Letters Patent of 1677, which perpetuated the Donation of the Sulpicians, could only be carried into effect in favor of the Sulpicians of Montreal, (the Sulpicians in France being