

" *Séminaire de Ville-Marie*," are repeated several times [325, 327, 328.] They therefore suppose the existence of a Seminary recognized by the King.—In the order made by the Council of State in 1716, [338] the King directs " that 2,000 *livres* shall be paid by the Seminary of St. Sulpice, established at Montreal, and possessing Building Lots in that City, of which as well as of the whole Island it is Seigneur: and that with regard to the other Communities, &c." The Legislator thus recognizes a Community like *the other Communities*, effectually established, possessing Building Lots, and being Seigneur of the City and of the whole Island; and levies a Duty on that Community. This is certainly to recognize it as a Corporation, and it is the Legislator himself who so recognizes it.—An order precisely similar, made in 1722, [431] furnishes the same proofs.

Establish-  
ment.

This legal existence is proved by the Establishment of the Seminary, and we have the instrument by which this was expressly effected—the Letters Patent of 1677. (80). They are intituled, " Establishment of a *Seminary in the Island of Montreal*," and on the back is written " *For the Establishment of a Seminary in New France*." (idem.)—The enregistration of the said Letters in the Council proves the same thing; they are stated to contain these expressions, " *We have permitted and do permit the Establishment of a Seminary of Ecclesiastics in the Island of Montreal*." What then is wanting to its establishment? That the Sulpicians should send out Ecclesiastics? They had already done so (80, 81,) and never ceased to do so, as may be seen in the numerous Instruments above cited.

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