

I.

SIXTH ARTICLE of the Capitulation of Quebec; dated  
18th September 1763. 1764

6<sup>th</sup>. **T**HAT the exercise of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion, shall be preserved, and that safe-guards shall be granted to the houses of the Clergy, and to the monasteries, particularly to the Bishop of Quebec, who, animated with zeal for religion, and charity for the people of his diocese, desires to reside constantly in it, to exercise freely and with that decency which his character and the sacred mysteries of the Catholic, Apostolic and Roman Religion require, his Episcopal authority in the town of Quebec, whenever he shall think it proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided by a treaty between their Most Christian and Britannic Majesties.—The free exercise of the Roman Religion, safe-guards granted to all religious persons, as well as to the Bishop, who shall be at liberty to come and exercise freely and with decency the functions of his office whenever he shall think proper, until the possession of Canada shall have been decided between their Britannic and Most Christian Majesties.

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II.

EXTRACT from the 4th Article of the Definitive Treaty, concluded at Paris  
the 10th of February 1763.

HIS Britannic Majesty on his side, agrees to grant the liberty of the Catholic Religion to the inhabitants of Canada. He will consequently give the most precise and most effectual Orders, that His new Roman Catholic Subjects may profess the worship of their Religion, according to the Rites of the Romish Church, as far as the laws of Great Britain permit.

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III.

THE 29th, 30th, 31st, and 32d Paragraphs of His Majesty's Instructions for James  
Murray, Esq. Governor of the Province of Quebec; dated 7 December 1763.

29<sup>th</sup>. **Y**OU are as soon as possible to summon the inhabitants to meet together, at such time or times, place or places, as you shall find most convenient, in order to take the Oath of Allegiance, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration mentioned in the aforesaid Act, passed in the first year of the reign of King George the First, "for the further security of His Majesty's Person and Government, and the succession of the Crown in the Heirs of the late Princess Sophia, being Protestants, and for extinguishing the hopes of the pretended Prince of Wales, and his open and secret Abettors;" which Oath shall be administered to them by such person or persons as you shall commissionate for that purpose; and in case any of the said French inhabitants shall refuse to take the said Oath, and make and subscribe the Declaration of Abjuration as aforesaid, you are to cause them forthwith to depart out of Our said Government.

30<sup>th</sup>. And it is Our further Will and Pleasure, that all such inhabitants professing the Religion of the Romish Church, do at all such meetings, or at such other time or times as you shall think proper, and in the manner you shall think least alarming and inconvenient to the said inhabitants, deliver in upon oath an exact account of all arms and ammunition of every sort in their actual possession, and so from time to time of what they shall receive into their possession as aforesaid.

31<sup>st</sup>. You are as soon as possible to transmit to Us by Our Commissioners for Trade and Plantations, an exact and particular account of the nature and constitution of the several religious communities of the Romish Church, their rights, claims, privileges and property; and also the number, situation and revenues of the several Churches heretofore established in Our said Province, together with the number of Priests or Curates officiating in such Churches.

32<sup>nd</sup>. You are not to admit of any Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction of the See of Rome, or any other foreign ecclesiastical jurisdiction whatsoever, in the Province under your Government.

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