

the declaration against the Romish doctrine of transubstantiation mentioned in an act of parliament made in the twenty-fifth year of the reign of King Charles the Second, intitled, "*An act for preventing dangers which may happen from Popish recusants*;" before they are permitted to sit in the said assemblies:

Legislative power granted to the said Governour, to be exercised with the advice and consent of the council of the said province and such assembly.

And was pleased to impower the said Governour, by and with the advice and consent of his Majesty's council of the said province and such assembly as aforesaid, or the major part of them, having previously qualified themselves in the manner aforesaid, to make, constitute, and ordain, laws, statutes and ordinances for the public peace, welfare, and good government of the said province, and of the people and of the inhabitants thereof, and of such other persons as shall resort thereunto, and for the benefit of his said Majesty, his heirs and successors, taking care that the said laws, statutes, and ordinances should not be repugnant, but, as near as may be, agreeable, to the laws and statutes of this kingdom:

The like power and directions were afterwards granted to Governour Carleton.

And afterwards his said Majesty was pleased to give the same powers, authorities, and directions to Guy Carleton, Esquire, the present Governour in chief of the said province, by other letters patent under the great seal of Great-Britain to the same purport and effect as those above-mentioned:

Difficulty of procuring an assembly qualified as above, by reason of the general prevalence of the Romish superstition.

And whereas it hath not hitherto been found practicable, by reason of the general prevalence of the Romish superstition amongst his Majesty's new Canadian subjects in the said province, to summon and call a general assembly of the freeholders and planters in the same, that are willing to qualify themselves to sit in such assembly in the manner above-mentioned by taking the oaths above-mentioned, and taking and subscribing the declaration aforesaid, without too much restraining the freedom of election of the said new subjects by reducing them to a necessity of chusing Protestant Representatives, of whom it may often happen that they shall have but little knowledge, in preference to Roman Catholicks of their neighbourhood and antient acquaintance, in whom they may place a great confidence: and for divers other reasons it is not thought expedient as yet to summon an assembly in that province:

Inexpediency of calling any assembly at present.

Want of a sufficient legislative authority in the Governour and council without an assembly, for the good government of the province.

And whereas no power of making laws and ordinances for the said province, hath hitherto been granted by his said most excellent Majesty, to the Governour and council of the said province only, without the concurrence of an assembly of the same, by either of the above-mentioned two commissions of Captain-General and Governour in