

TREATY OF PARIS, 1763.—By this treaty France ceded to England "Canada with all its dependencies . . . in the most ample manner and form without restriction."

By Article VII, "It is agreed that for the future, the confines between the Dominions of His Britannic Majesty and those of His Most Christian Majesty . . . shall be fixed irrevocably by a line drawn along the middle of the Mississippi from its source" to the sea.

The King of Great Britain agreed to grant the liberty of the Catholic religion to the inhabitants of Canada.

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PROCLAMATION OF QUEBEC, 7TH OCTOBER, 1763.—By this proclamation the territories to the west and north of Canada and the Hudson's Bay territory were reserved for His Majesty's (George 3rd) Indian subjects.

The law of England civil and criminal was introduced into the ceded territory, then formed into the Province of Quebec.

Power was given to the governors to constitute courts for hearing and determining causes, civil and criminal, according to law and equity, and as near as might be agreeable to the laws of England, with right of appeal in civil cases to the Privy Council.

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6 GEO. 3, C. 12.—*An Act for the better securing the dependency of His Majesty's dominions in America upon the Crown and parliament of Great Britain.*

By this Act the colonies and plantations in America are declared to be subordinate to and dependent upon the Imperial Crown and parliament of Great Britain; and the legislative authority of Great Britain declared to extend to and bind the colonies and people of America as subjects in