

CANON LAW.

1. The observations of priests are not superior, but subordinate to ecclesiastical constitutions.
2. The laws of the emperor cannot supersede the ecclesiastical or canon laws.
3. It is not lawful for an emperor to enact anything opposed to the apostolic sees.
4. It is not lawful for kings to usurp the things that belong to priests.
5. No cause of anyone can thwart the statutes of the popes.
6. Let no resistance be offered to the apostolic canonical principles, but let them be submissively ratified.
7. The yoke imposed by the holy see is to be borne, though it appear intolerable and insupportable.
8. The pontiff can neither be bound nor bound by the secular power.
9. That the Pontiff succeeded God by the plenary Prince Constantine, and that as God he was to be judged as man.
10. That as god he is far above the reach of all human law and judgment.
11. That all laws contrary to the canons and decrees of the Roman priests are of no force.
12. That all the ordinances of the popes are unconditionally to be obeyed.
13. We ought not even to speak to one whom the pope has excommunicated.
14. Priests are fathers and masters, even of princes.
15. The civil law is derived from man, but the ecclesiastical or canon law is derived directly from God, by which the pontiff can, in connection with his priests, make constitutions for the whole Christian world, in matters spiritual, concerning the salvation of souls, and the right government of the Church; and if necessary judge and dispose of all the temporal goods of all christians.
16. A heretic, holding or teaching false doctrine concerning the sacraments, is excommunicated and degraded, and handed over to the secular court.
17. Secular princes unwilling to swear to defend the church against heretics are excommunicated, and they are liable under an interdict.
18. The goods of heretics are to be confiscated and applied to the church.
19. Advocates or notaries, favoring heretics, or their defenders, or pleading for them in law suits, or writing documents for them, are infamous and suspended from office.
20. The secular powers, whether permanent or temporary, are bound to swear that they will exterminate, according to their power, all heretics condemned by the church; and a temporal lord not purging his land of heretics, is excommunicated.
21. Those signed with the cross for the extermination of heretics rejoice in the privilege granted to the crusaders for the help of the holy land.
22. They are absolved from all obligations who are in any wise bound to heretics.
23. Whoever dies in battle against the unbelieving, merits the kingdom of heaven.
24. We do not esteem those homicides, to whom it may have happened in their zeal for their mother church against the excommunicated, to kill some of them.
That Catholic Princes are bound, both by law and canon law, not to receive or tolerate heretics, and much more are not to their rites, or other exercise of their faith, or rather, their false sect, but are firmly bound everywhere, to repel all of them.
The following temporal punishments are enforced on heretics: 1st—Infamy, 2nd—Iniquity, 3rd—Instability, as well active as passive, that is, they can neither make will, nor inherit what is left to them by others. 3rd—Loss of paternal power over children. 4th—Loss of dowry, and other privileges granted to women. 5th—Confiscation of all goods. 6th—That vassals and slaves and others are free from all, even sworn obligations due to their lord or another. 7th—Capital corporal punishment, especially death, and perpetual imprisonment.
27. The canon law forbids all iteration.
28. That metropolitans and bishops are to excommunicate him who grants liberty of concubinage.
29. No oaths are to be kept towards heretic priests, lords, or others.
30. Heretics are to be deprived of all civil and ecclesiastical rights.
31. The pope can absolve from all oaths.
32. Every bishop is ordinary judge in a case of heresy. The reason is because the bishops can expel, and ought to extirpate heretics, and inflict upon them the due punishments, and to this are bound on pain of excommunication. Besides, are the inquisitors especially deplored by the apostle sea, every bishop in his diocese is thought to be, in re. It is a natural inquisitor, literally born inquisitor, so as to have the same power with those already mentioned in a cause of heresy.
33. In every promissory oath, although absolutely taken, there are certain conditions tacitly understood, amongst which are: 1st—if I can; 2nd—to save the right and authority of a superior; 3rd—When the oath supposes the honor of the apostolic see to be observed by all.

CARDINAL'S OATH.

"I, _____, cardinal of the Holy Roman church, do promise and swear that, from this time to the end of my life, I will be faithful and obedient unto St. Peter, the holy apostle Roman church, and our most holy lord, the pope of Rome, and his successors, canonically and lawfully elected; that I will give no advice, consent or assistance against the pontifical majesty and person; that I will never knowingly and advisedly, to their injury or disgrace, make public the councils entrusted to me by themselves, or by messengers or letters; also that I will give them any assistance in retaining, defending and recovering the Roman papacy and the regalia of Peter, with all my might and endeavor, so far as the rights and privileges of my order will allow it, and will defend them against all their honor and state, and I will direct and defend, with due form and honor, the legates and nuncios of the apostolic see, in the territories, churches, monasteries and other benefices committed to my keeping; and I will cordially co-operate with them and treat them with honor in their coming, abiding and returning, and that I will rest unto blood all persons whatsoever who shall attempt anything against them. That I will, by every way and by every means strive to preserve, augment and advance the rights, honors, privileges, the authority of the Holy Roman bishop, our lord the pope and his before mentioned successors; and that, at whatever time anything shall be decided to their prejudice, which is out of my power to hinder, as soon as I shall know that any steps or measures have been taken in the matter, I will make it known to the same, our lord or his successors, or some other person by whose means it may be brought to their knowledge. That I will keep and carry out and cause others to keep and carry out the rules of the holy father, the decrees,

impositions, dispensations, reservations, permissions, apostolic mandates and constitutions of the Holy Father, Sees of higher rank, as to visiting the dependencies of the apostles at certain prescribed times, according to the terms of that which I have just read through. That I will seek out and oppose, prosecute and fight moral ecclesiastical persecutions or insurrections against heretics schismatics who oppose our lord, the pope of Rome, and his before mentioned successors; and this I will do with every possible effort."

1. Signature: then sent to the pope.

BISHOP'S OATH.

"I, _____, son of the Devil, disease, from henceforward will be faithful and obedient to St. Peter the Apostle and to the Holy Roman church, and to our lord, the holy pope of Rome, and to his successors, especially entering, I will neither advise, counsel nor do anything that they may lose life or members, or that their persons may be seized, or banished in any wise laid upon them, or any injuries offered to them, under any pretense whatsoever. The council with which they shall intrust me by themselves, their messengers or letters, I will not knowingly reveal to any, to their prejudice. I will help them to defend and keep the human papacy and the royalties of St. Peter against all men. The legate of the apostolic see, going and coming, I will humbly treat and help in his necessities. The rights, honors, privileges and authority of the Holy Roman church of our lord, the pope, and his afore said successors, I will endeavor to preserve, defend, increase and advance. I will not be in any counsel, action or treaty, in which shall be plotted against our said lord and Roman church, anything to the hurt or prejudice of their persons, rights, honor, state or power, and if I shall know any such thing to be treated or agitated by any whatsoever, I will hinder it to my utmost, and as soon as I can, I will signify it to our said lord. The ordinance and mandates of the pope, I will observe with all my might and cause to be observed by others."

"Heretics, schismatics and rebels eidem Dominio nostro vel successoribus predictis pro posse persequar et oppugnabo."

"I will come to a council when I am called, I will visit the threshold of the apostles every three years and give an account of our lord of all my pastoral office and of the things belonging to my diocese to the discipline of my clergy and people. I will in like manner humbly receive and diligently execute the apostolic commands. If I am detained by a lawful impediment, I will perform the aforesaid by a member of my chapter or a priest of my diocese, fully instructed in all things above mentioned. The possessions belonging to my table, I will neither sell nor otherwise alienate without consulting the Roman pontiff. So help me God and these holy gospels of Christ."

2. Signature: then sent to the Romish Manager.

PRIEST'S OATH.

"I, _____, now in the presence of Almighty God, the blessed Virgin Mary, the blessed Michael the Archangel, the blessed St. John the Baptist, the Holy Apostles St. Peter and St. Paul and the Saints and the Sacred Host of Heaven, and to you, my lord, I do declare from my heart, without mental reservation that the pope is Christ's vicar-general and is the true and only head of the universal church throughout the earth, and that, by virtue of the keys of binding and loosing given to his holiness by Jesus Christ he has power to depose heretical kings, princes, states, commonwealths and governments, all being illegal without his sacred confirmation, and that they may safely be destroyed. Therefore, to the utmost of my power, I will defend this doctrine and his holiness' rights and customs against all usurpers of the Protestant authority whatsoever, especially against the now pretended authority and church in England and all adherents, in regard that they be usurped and heretical, opposing the sacred mother, the church of Rome."

"No oaths are to be kept towards heretic priests, lords, or others.

30. Heretics are to be deprived of all civil and ecclesiastical rights.

The pope can absolve from all oaths.

Every bishop is ordinary judge in a case of heresy. The reason is because the bishops can expel, and ought to extirpate heretics, and inflict upon them the due punishments, and to this are bound on pain of excommunication. Besides, are the inquisitors especially deplored by the apostle sea, every bishop in his diocese is thought to be, in re. It is a natural inquisitor, literally born inquisitor, so as to have the same power with those already mentioned in a cause of heresy.

33. In every promissory oath, although absolutely taken, there are certain conditions tacitly understood, amongst which are: 1st—if I can; 2nd—to save the right and authority of a superior; 3rd—When the oath supposes the honor of the apostolic see to be observed by all.

34. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

35. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

36. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

37. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

38. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

39. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

40. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

41. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

42. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

43. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

44. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

45. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

46. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

47. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

48. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

49. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

50. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

51. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

52. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

53. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

54. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

55. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

56. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

57. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

58. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

59. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

60. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

61. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

62. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

63. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

64. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

65. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

66. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

67. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

68. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

69. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

70. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

71. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.

72. That the council of Trent, (the last and great authority of Rome), decrees and commands that the sacred canons and all general councils, also the other apostolic enactments, leaved in favor of ecclesiastical persons of ecclesiastical liberty, and against its violators, all of which by this present decree it renews, and must be exactly observed by all.