

orders which were dispatched for immediately arming the Popish Canadians, and for marching them down against our protestant brethren in America, could not be long concealed. With respect to the last, "that the bill was injurious to the Canadians," I presume it to be as clearly demonstrated as any proposition in *Euclid*.

You say, that in France there is "a fluctuation in the administration of justice, that property is unfixed, parliaments banished, and letters de cachet issued," and yet "the law is free," why? because "Tacitus asserts it to have been so," seventeen hundred years ago, and because "Philip the Fair demolished it in the 13th century," see page 30, 31.—You are a most singular logician, and as good an historian, the despotism of France not having taken place till the beginning of the 15th century; the first and most fatal blow being given by Lewis the XIth, (see Philip de Comines) who also relates, that in order to remedy the grievances, and mischiefs under which the kingdom laboured, the annual general council, or three estates assembled, chose thirty-six out of their body with regal authority, and that Lewis gave his royal word that whatsoever those thirty-six men should appoint to be done, he would ratify and confirm.—How did he observe this promise? as the citizens and nine tenths of the kingdom tell you *their king observes his*