corporations and the Arrêts of his superior or Sovereign Courts. (1)

In a narrower sense, it signifies all laws which emanate from the King directly, and those only; (2) but, in its most limited import, it is confined to such general laws as are enacted by the Sovereign in person, and are rather codes of regulations respecting one or more branches of Jurisprudence, than provisions for particular objects, and this

is its proper signification. (3)

In this sense the ordinance of John the I. of March- 1356; (4) one of Charles the VII of July 1538, usually called the pragmatic sanction; (5) another of Charles VII of October 1446; (6) another of the same monarch, of April 1453, usually called the ordinance of The ordinance of Louis the XII of March Montil les Tours. (7) 1498; (8) that of Francis the I of October 1535, commonly called the ordinance of Yz sur Tille; (9) another of the same monarch of June 1536, usually called the edict of Cremieux; (10) another of the same monarch, of the month of August 1539, commonly called the crdinance of Villars Cotterets; (11) one of Charles the IX of January 1560, commonly called the ordinance of Orleans; (12) another of the same Monarch of January 1563, commonly called the ordinance of Rousillon; (13) another of the same Monarch, of February 1566, commonly called the ordinance of Moulins; (14) one of Henry the III lebrated edict of April 1598, commonly called the edict of Nantes, (16) and that of Louis the XIII of January 1629, better known by the names of Code Michaud and code Marillac, (17) are the principal ordinance enacted before the erection of the Sovereign Council of Quebec. (18)

The ordinance of January 1629, which is one of the most extensive and best digested, was enregistered in a "Lit de Justice," held in the Parliament of Paris, on the 15th January, 1629. It was compiled by Michel de Marillac, then keeper of the seals, by order of the Cardinal De Richelieu, and was, at first, received with great approbation, which it well merits. But on the death of the Marechal de Marillac, who was brought to the scaffold by ihe Cardinal, the seals were taken from his brother, Michel, who was imprisoned, and died of a broken

heart in the Castle of Chateaudrin in 1632.

⁽¹⁾ Bornier's Presace, p 2, Couchot, prat. Univ. vol 1st, p 4.

⁽²⁾ Couchot, prat. Univ. vol 1, p 4.
(3) Bornier's Preface, p 3, Hericourt, Loix Ecclésiastiques, cap. 16, sec. 5, p 108.
(4) Neron, vol 1, p 2.
(5) Guenois' Chronologie, p 7.

⁽⁶⁾ Neron, vol 1, p 17.

⁽⁷⁾ Neron, vol 1, p 24.

⁽⁸⁾ Neron, vol 1, p 56. (9) Neron, vol 1, p 93.

⁽¹⁰⁾ Meron, vol 1, p 152

⁽¹¹⁾ Neron, vol 1, p 158. (12) Neron, vol 1, p 368.

⁽¹³⁾ Neron, vol 1, p 424.

⁽¹⁴⁾ Neron, vol 1, p 444. (15) Neron, vol 1, p 508.

⁽¹⁶⁾ Neron, vol 2, p 921.
(16) Neron, vol 2, p 921.
(17) Neron, vol 1, p 782.—Répertoire verbo "Code Michaud."
(18) Vide Dietr. de Jurispr. vol 3, p 39—Répert. verbo "Ordonnance" vol 43, p 470-Dénizart, verbo "Ordonnances."