

The NORTH-CAROLINA  
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From FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 14, to FRIDAY SEPTEMBER 21, 1754.

*Extract from the Remonstrances of the Parliament of Toulouse, about the violent Proceedings against the Parliament of Grenoble.*

THE principle of monarchy is corrupted, when force protects those that are amenable to justice; when zeal for the state is looked upon as a crime towards the Sovereign. The principle of monarchy is still more corrupted, when *honour* is set in contrast with *honours*, and men may be at the same time covered with infamy and dignities; when souls singularly pusillanimous, are vain of the grandeur they derive from servility, and think that every thing they owe to the prince, cancels all that they owe to their country.

“These Sire, are the maxims that some people are endeavouring to get into vogue, and which have already taken root in too many hearts. Mad men, who think to serve the Monarch, by subverting the Monarchy, who boast of finding the short and easy road to arbitrary power without thinking it leads to destruction! What dyke shall stop this torrent, ready to overflow every thing, if force is from henceforth to be looked upon as the sole law of the state? If honour, fidelity, liberty, are but barren names, made to yield to the caprices of a local despot; if even the fundamental laws may, with impunity, be violated by an audacious subject, equally guilty, whether he pretends to have orders destructive of these laws, or has frustrated your Majesty of the most glorious prerogative of Monarchs, which consists in not being able to exact from their

subjects a criminal obedience, when, by a dire effect of imposing upon their love of justice, their will runs counter to the interest of their authority.” — *Humbly recommended to the consideration of all British magistrates.*

*Versailles, March 24.* The noble behaviour of the President of the Parliament of Toulouse, is at present the subject of all conversations. This great man, when he attended with the remonstrance against the Duc de Fitz James, being purposely asked by some of those favourite insects that always buzz about the seat of Royalty, if he did not look upon it as presumptuous to dispute the orders of the King, replied, “My Lord, the question is both ignorant and impertinent; for I am bound by no law to obey any command which is repugnant to the interest of my country; my love and veneration for his Majesty are founded upon his attachment to the welfare of the kingdom, and as that welfare is inseparably connected with his own honour, I can never shew a greater instance of duty and affection, than in complaining of any minister who acts diametrically opposite to the safety of the publick.

[*How humbling to human pride, or rather to Popish principles!—That those very men who acted so nobly in asserting their natural rights, should in another instance violate them so horribly, as appears from the following letter.*]

*A Letter from Paris, March 6,*

“The affair of the virtuous and unfortunate Protestant John Calas, who was broken upon the wheel at Toulouse, about two years ago, in consequence of the suicide of one of his sons, whom he was falsely accused of having put to death