

to their freedom of religion but why should they have an army of their own? They wouldn't do that. They wouldn't think of persecuting them anymore like they used to do. That's all back in the Dark Ages, a whole century ago." So Richlieu succeeded in defeating those who were resisting him and destroyed the fortifications but left the freedom of religion to the Protestants where they were allowed it as it had been before. If he had started actually attacking their freedom at this time, they would have had a beginning again of the Wars of Religion but he left them as it was. Another 30 years went by and now Louis XIII's son, Louis XIV was King and Louis XIV was altogether different from his father, Louis XIII. He possessed some of the power and ability of his grandfather, Henry IV. He was an able, energetic fellow. He was a good warrior and a good administrator and he ruled with an absolute mind. Somebody asked who his Prime Minister was - he said, "I'm the Prime Minister". He ruled himself. Louis XIV inherited the ~~sensuality~~/ sensualness of his father and he had far more opportunity for it than his father ever had and of course sank into the most ~~(XXX)~~ terrific immorality and debauchery but he had preachers who were preaching the law of God. They were Romanist preachers but they were able men who were preaching the law of God and Henry(?) got to the point where he began to fear what would happen to him after his death - I mean Louis XIV. And he got to where, as he thought of his wicked life, his terrible immorality, the life was divided into the days and nights in which he ~~would~~ was sunk in this debauchery and immorality and the periods inbetween when he was regretting it and remorseful and felt as if he could actually hear the crying of the damned in Hell. And he just felt as if ~~that was the~~ he could feel the flames of eternal suffering which he felt must be his for the wickedness of his life. And he said to these Jesuits, "What shall I do?" And the Jesuits' confessor said,