

erned by Priests, only resembling a monastic community, dwelling in an unvalled convent.

III. JESUITISM INCOMPATIBLE WITH CONSTITUTIONAL ORDER AND THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS.—Constitutional order is the social contract reduced to *written* laws, that the knowledge of them may be certain and easy; to *regular* laws, derived from the social right and conformed to its principles; and to laws made and adopted by society for their own welfare. On the contrary, Jesuitism is a necessary defender of absolute power, without deliberative assemblies; and which abhors constitutional order.

What is the liberty of the press? A sentinel destined to warn us of all the movements made by the enemies of society, that we may be guarded against surprise. But how can this accord with Jesuitism? The liberty of the press is regular freedom; but Jesuitism is arbitrary despotism. *That* seeks the utmost publicity; *this* conceals itself in crooked and hidden paths. *That* is sincere; but Jesuitism is one entire mass of mental reservations, subtleties, equivocations, and secret intentions contrary to open acts. *That* demands religious liberty; but Jesuitism enacts Roman intolerance. *That* proposes the development of the human intellect; Jesuitism is its restraining tyrant. The liberty of the press displays those broad openings to industry, commerce, and the innumerable occupations which supply all the wants of society; Jesuitism is the art to create and prolong collisions. Therefore, constitutional order cannot exist, or Jesuitism must be extinct; they are totally incompatible with each other. Hatred of the liberty of the press is essential to Jesuitism; but as constitutional order is inseparable from the freedom of the press, it follows that Jesuitism is at permanent and unchangeable hostility with both those essentials of national prosperity.

It is usual to hear the phrase "Government cannot exist with the freedom of the press." Thus men pretend to talk amid those stupendous and brilliant events which the world now witnesses. Is the press not free in America? Yet society is well governed, and with great facility. Is the press not free in England? And is that country ungovernable? Was not France as well governed with the abolition of the censorship of books and newspapers as during its restrictions? Where, then, are the obstructions to government from that cause?

The condition of Spain and Portugal answers that question; for they are not only strangers to the liberty of the press, but openly hostile to it. Are those people so easily governed as America? Before the establishment of constitutional order and the liberty of the press, when the feudal system swayed, was it more easy to govern men than now?