

**SECRET  
INSTRUCTIONS  
OF THE JESUITS**

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Secret Instructions of the Jesuits by W. C. Brownlee

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**W. C. BROWNLEE**

**SECRET  
INSTRUCTIONS  
OF THE JESUITS**





A JESUIT.

SECRET INSTRUCTIONS

OF

THE JESUITS,

FAITHFULLY TRANSLATED FROM THE LATIN OF AN  
OLD GENUINE LONDON COPY,

WITH

AN HISTORICAL SKETCH,  
&c. &c.

BY W. C. BROWNLEE, D. D.,  
OF THE COLLEGIATE REFORMED DUTCH CHURCH.

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SECRET INSTRUCTIONS

OF

THE JESUITS.

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## HISTORICAL SKETCH, &c.

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"Swear—forewear—and the truth deny!"

"Jura, perjura, veritatemque denega!"

*Jesuit maxim.*

The Society of the Jesuits was founded in 1540, just eleven years after the Christian church had come out of the Roman sect, and assumed the name of Protestants. The singular originator of the new order was Ignatius Loyola, a native of Biscay. He had, when a soldier, received a severe wound in the service of Ferdinand V. of Spain, in 1521; and he had been long confined in a place where he had access, probably, to no other books than *The Lives of the Saints*. It is not to be wondered at that his mind was thence turned away from military enthusiasm to ghostly fanaticism. When recovered, he speedily gave proofs of his insane fanaticism by assuming the name and office of "Knight of the Virgin Mary." And like a good type of the future Don Quixote, he pursued with solemn gravity, a course of the wildest and most extravagant adventures, in the belief that he was her most exalted favorite. Hav-



ing conceived the plan of a new monastic order he submitted the constitution thereof to Pope Paul III. And he assured his "Infallibility and Holiness," that the plan and constitution were given to him by an immediate revelation from Heaven. This he no doubt deemed necessary to be on a footing of equality with the other orders. For, as Dr. Stillingsfleet had shown, every order of monks and nuns in Rome has been ordained by visions, and inspirations from Heaven.\*

The pope hesitated. Loyola took the hint, and had another convenient inspiration, and added to the three usual vows of the monastic orders of chastity, poverty, and obedience, a fourth vow, namely, absolute subservience to the pope; to do whatever he enjoined, and go on any service he wished, and into any quarter of the globe.

This the pope could not resist; especially at a time when the Reformation had convulsed his seat, and shaken his empire to the foundation. He accordingly issued his bull of confirmation, and sent them out to invade the world. Their object was diverse from that of all other orders. Monks professed to retire from the world, and macerate the body. The Jesuits set

\* On the Idolatry of the Church of Rome, chap. iv.

out to conquer the world to the pope. The monks hoped to conquer the flesh—but they did it by acting contrary to the laws of nature, and the gospel of Christ. The Jesuits aimed at an universal dominion over the souls and bodies of men, to bind them as vassals to the pope's chariot wheels. The monks professed to combat in private, the devil, the world and flesh; although they did it in the exact way to make themselves the slaves of the flesh and the devil. The Jesuits were the soldiers of the pope: they knew no law but the will of their general; no mode of worship but the pope's dictate; no church but themselves. And the mass-god which their head at Rome set before them in the wafer was the idol of their adoration. They were also extremely indulgent to their heathen converts,—the Chinese, for instance. They allowed them to continue the worship of their ancestors, and light candles, and burn incense before their images; they imposed on them no other burden than to give to these deceased Chinese the names of the Roman saints, such as St. Peter, St. Paul, St. Mary! These the converts had on their lips, while their heart's homage was given to their ancestors. Thus they *converted* them by stealth, and *saved* them by deception and idolatry!

Among the Indians of our great West they not only suppressed the truths of Christianity, but devised the most infamous fictions and falsehoods. "One of them assured a native chief that Jesus Christ was just such a one as he would have admired. He was a mighty chief, a valiant and victorious warrior, who had in the space of three years scalped an incredible number of men, women, and children." "Another, in the East Indies, produced a pedigree of himself, in which he clearly demonstrated that he was a lineal descendant of Brama!" Brewster's Encyclopedia, article Jesuit, vol. xi.

Other papal orders were in a manner voluntary: at least their members had great liberties, and were not in abject submission to their abbot or superior. But the sect of Jesuits were placed by Loyola under a strict military and despotic government. In fact, the old wounded soldier took his laws and discipline from his military experience. Like the military chief, their general was chosen for life. To him every member was sworn on the cross, to yield an implicit obedience. Like the soldier, the jesuit yielded up his body, and soul, and wishes, and desires to his general. He had no right to consult a friend, or exercise even his own judgment. The general's will was his will: he